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# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 13, 1955  
For actions of July 12, 1955  
84th-1st, No. 117

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference reports on travel expense allowance bill and forest mining bill. House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill and bill to provide retirement credit for certain State service. House passed farm credit bill. Reps. Cooley and Hope introduced bills to provide credit for low-income farmers.

### HOUSE

1. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6295, the per diem allowance and mileage allowance bill (p. 8853).
2. MINING; FORESTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5891, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands (p. 8853). This bill is now ready for the President.

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 1116) (pp. 8856, 8905). The bill includes the following items of interest to this Department:

Rural development program (for low-income farmers), \$33,000,000, as follows: ARS, \$380,000; FES, \$1,285,000; SCS, \$150,000; AMS, \$250,000; OGC, \$36,000; Office of the Secretary, \$19,000; Information, \$30,000; and Farmers' Home Administration as follows: Appropriation, \$850,000; production and subsistence loans authorization, \$15,000,000; and small-farm development loans authorization, \$15,000,000.

The committee report states that this program is to assist low-income farmers "through improving production and marketing practices, by shifting from full-time to part-time farming, by encouraging off-farm employment wherever possible, and by appealing to local states and communities to help at the local level..." The report states: "With some misgivings, the Committee is approving the full amount requested, since the serious plight of the farmers throughout the country is such as to require the encouragement of every action which may help, even if only in a small way... The committee is going along with the President's proposal in the hope that it will enable him and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize that reductions in the level of price support, without proper provision for meeting increased farm costs, and reduced acreage made necessary by failure of the Department to sell in world markets at competitive prices, are the factors which are creating the very conditions which they hope to correct..." The report recommends (1) adoption of "a plan which will maintain reasonable prices for agricultural commodities" and (2) "that agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a part of a price-support program are sold on a truly competitive basis..." A number of examples are given in an attempt to show that "while the Department holds a convenient price umbrella over world production, American financial interests have increased their production in foreign countries as fast as the American farmers have been reduced at home... And such interests are well represented on Department of Agriculture advisory committees and in organizations which advocate the present policy of holding U. S. farm production off world markets at competitive prices."

Regarding the research and extension items, the committee report points out recent increases in the programs and states: "The Committee is in full sympathy with these programs...a majority of the members of the Committee have some doubt as to whether their continued expansion is a satisfactory solution to the present difficulties of low-income farm families..."

The report includes the following statement regarding the Farmers' Home Administration items: "The Committee has...been disturbed by recent efforts of the Department to reduce the loan funds for this agency and reduce its supervisory activities. The record will show that Congress has consistently provided funds beyond the levels requested by the Department in recent years. The Committee has questioned recent efforts of the Department to curtail and eliminate county offices, and to set up district offices as a substitute for the county and state offices. It believes that visits of district supervisors will tend to give less actual aid to rural low-income families, because the county supervisors will tend to wait for the district supervisor to make decisions. The Committee has always believed that close direct contact with rural families is essential to their success in making a living on the farm, and the county supervisor is in the best position to render such service."

The report states that the bill provides for the extension funds to be distributed on the existing basis, since the committee "lacks authority to waive present formulas in the basic law..."

Authorization for use of \$25,000 for an ARS building at Miles City, Mont., to replace an equipment repair shop destroyed by fire.

Authority to use not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the ACP appropriation for the fiscal year 1955 to meet emergency drought conditions in the southern great plains by assisting farmers to carry out emergency wind erosion control measures, including the planting of emergency crops to hold the soil.

Authorization of a CCC sales manager at GS-17.

Permission to use certain appropriations for uniform allowances as authorized by the act of May 13, 1955.

Under Federal Civil Defense Administration, the bill appropriates \$8,650,000 (Budget estimate, \$13,000,000) to initiate a program to obtain detailed evacuation, shelter, and other operational plans and related research



for each of the critical target areas during time of danger. The committee report states: "The Committee has not approved the budget estimate of \$3,050,000 for financing delegations of authority made by the Federal Civil Defense Administration to six different departments and agencies. Similar amounts were denied previously in the regular budget submissions of some of the agencies represented...the Committee can see no sufficient difference from the normal programs and responsibilities of the agencies concerned to warrant extra appropriations. Each agency already has primary responsibility in the fields of delegated authority and civil defense features can be integrated into regular operations just as is the case in the Department of Agriculture where no additional funds are requested, and as many of the same agencies are already doing with defense mobilization activities."

GSA expenses in connection with the buildings lease-purchase program, \$15,000,000.

Moving and space costs of GSA in connection with relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in the regional warehouses where they will occupy less costly space and be more closely situated to operations, \$300,000.

Authority for the "strategic and critical materials" appropriation to be used for costs in connection with strategic materials purchased with foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Prohibition against use of any money for construction of transmission facilities to connect with the Dixon-Yates generating plant.

Claims, audited claims, and judgments against the U. S., various amounts.

The committee report states that "the Committee considered language proposed...for establishment of a working capital fund" for the Forest Service "but disapproves the proposal at this time, pending a further study."

The report includes the following statement: "During hearings on the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1956 the need for a Government-wide air conditioning program was thoroughly developed and at that time it was suggested to the General Services Administration that they work out a comprehensive plan for air conditioning those Federal buildings throughout the United States that require it, and that the matter be carefully prepared and presented through the Bureau of the Budget next year so consideration can be given by the Committee for a program to be started during fiscal year 1957. The Committee doubts the advisability of accomplishing air conditioning of buildings on a piece-meal basis for the reason that it is more satisfactory and less costly over a period of years to follow an orderly program."

Considered the conference report on H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, which contains funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Interior Department, and civil functions of the Army; but deferred a vote on the conference report until Wed., July 13 (pp. 8858-67).

4. ~~FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES.~~ Both Houses received the second progress report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83rd Congress (H. Doc. 216) (pp. 8827, 8857-8).

5. ~~FARM CREDIT.~~ Passed as reported H. R. 5168, providing for retirement of the Government capital in certain institutions operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, increasing borrower participation in the management and control of the Farm Credit system, etc. (pp. 8868-77).

6. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment the following bills: S. 1041, providing for the inclusion in computation of retirement certain State service rendered (H. Rept. 1127); S. 1792, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act, 1954 (H. Rept. 1128); H. R. 6590, to prohibit employment by the Federal Government of persons disloyal to the United States or who believe in the right to strike against the United States (H. Rept. 1152) (p. 8906).
7. FOOD AND DRUG. Rep. Sullivan urged consideration of her proposal to increase appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration in order to increase its efficiency and effectiveness (pp. 8877-9).
8. RECLAMATION. Rep. Thomson, Wyo., defended the reclamation program as being relatively economical and contributive to the agricultural wellbeing of the Nation (pp. 8867-8).
9. FOREIGN AID. Several Representatives discussed American Foreign policy. Rep. Knutson urged consideration of an international agricultural products reserve plan (pp. 8880-8901).
10. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5856, to repeal the requirement for heads of departments and agencies to report to the Postmaster General the number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at the close of each fiscal year (H. Rept. 1129) (p. 8906).
11. INCOME TAX. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 4731, to amend the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains and losses on sale of land with unharvested crop (p. D696).
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on Wed., July 13, "the House will vote on the adoption of the conference report on H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill..." (p. D693).

#### SENATE

13. BONDING EMPLOYEES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4778, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers, and employees of the Post Office Department and mail clerks of the Armed Forces (S. Rept. 827) (p. 8828). The "Daily Digest" states that the amendment would cover all Federal employees (p. D692).
14. IMMIGRATION. Sen. Kennedy inserted four newspaper editorials discussing the resolution he introduced to establish a bipartisan commission to review the immigration and naturalization policies (pp. 8835-6).
15. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Carlson commended individuals and organizations that raise money for foreign aid, and discussed the amount of surplus commodities purchased by the Church World Services (p. 8832).
16. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 4894, which would repeal certain obsolete laws relating to disposals of land under the timber and stone laws, and H. R. 605, which would abolish the 80-rod reservation of public ownership between public land claims located on shore waters in Alaska (p. D691).



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

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JULY 12, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 7278]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 16, 150, 171, 176, 179, 183, 184, 185, 190, 191, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, and 210. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

### SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$1,927,785,868. Appropriations recommended total \$1,648,876,128, a reduction of \$278,909,740. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Agriculture-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-----
II	Commerce-----	43, 224, 000	29, 879, 000	-\$13, 345, 000
III	Defense-----	1, 480, 000, 000	1, 402, 329, 000	-77, 671, 000
IV	Foreign operations-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
V	General Government matters-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----
VI	Independent offices-----	38, 395, 000	29, 050, 000	-9, 345, 000
VII	Interior-----	10, 085, 500	9, 460, 500	-625, 000
VIII	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	8, 088, 000	7, 110, 000	-978, 000
IX	Public works-----	294, 700, 000	138, 577, 000	-156, 123, 000
X	State, Justice, and the Judiciary-----	31, 236, 500	12, 413, 760	-18, 822, 740
XI	Treasury-----	10, 013, 000	8, 013, 000	-2, 000, 000
XII	District of Columbia-----	(1, 213, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(-10, 000)
XIII	Legislative Branch-----		( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
XIV	Claims and judgments-----	5, 343, 868	5, 343, 868	-----
XV	General provisions-----			-----
	Total-----	1, 927, 785, 868	1, 648, 876, 128	-278, 909, 740

<sup>1</sup> Language only.

## CHAPTER I

### SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

CHARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota.

WALT HORAN, Washington

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

On April 26, 1955, the President submitted to Congress a message calling attention to the need for further assistance to the more than 1,500,000 American farm families which now have an income of less than \$1,000 per year. In the words of the President:

In this wealthiest nation where per capita income is the highest in the world, more than one-fourth of the families that live on the farms still have cash income of less than \$1,000 a year. They neither share fully in our economic and social progress; nor contribute as much as they would like and can contribute to the nation's production of goods and services.

In an effort to meet this problem, the Bureau of the Budget on May 26, 1955, submitted to the Congress supplemental budget estimates (House Document 171) to enlarge the programs of the Department of Agriculture in the following amounts:

#### *Direct appropriations*

Agricultural Research Service.....	\$380, 000
Extension Service.....	1, 285, 000
Soil Conservation Service.....	150, 000
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	250, 000
Farmers' Home Administration.....	850, 000
Office of General Counsel.....	36, 000
Office of Secretary.....	19, 000
Office of Information.....	30, 000
	<hr/>
	3, 000, 000

#### *Loan authorizations*

Farmers' Home Administration:	
Production and subsistence loans.....	\$15, 000, 000
Small-farm development loans.....	15, 000, 000
	<hr/>
	30, 000, 000

The program for which these funds are requested, as outlined to the Committee by the Under Secretary of Agriculture, proposes to find solutions to the problems of these farmers through improving production and marketing practices, by shifting from full-time to part-time farming, by encouraging off-farm employment wherever possible, and by appealing to local states and communities to help at the local level. The additional funds provide for increased research, extension and soil conservation work by the Department and an expansion of the loan program of the Farmers' Home Administration.

With some misgivings, the Committee is approving the full amount requested, since the serious plight of the farmers throughout the country is such as to require the encouragement of every action which may help, even if only in a small way. The Committee believes that the Department of Agriculture, state and local agencies, and the people themselves should be given every opportunity to foster and promote those measures which the Secretary feels will contribute to solving the unfortunate plight of these 1,500,000 low-income farmers. According to the Department's own survey, 130,000 additional low-income farmers were added by cotton-acreage reductions this year and 58,000 farmers were forced off of farms entirely by such action. The Committee is going along with the President's proposal in the hope that it will enable him and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize that reductions in the level of price support, without proper provision for meeting increased farm costs, and reduced acreage made necessary by failure of the Department to sell in world markets at competitive prices, are the factors which are creating the very conditions which they hope to correct.

At the same time, the majority of the members of the Committee do not consider the Secretary's proposal as a real farm program, nor do they feel that it reaches the basic causes of the problem. They are of the opinion that it can in no way substitute for a farm program which would meet present rising costs, decreased volume, and reduced prices; and they are certain that it will not provide sufficiently adequate income to the farmer, in the immediate future, to enable him to stay on the farm.

While the Committee recognizes that off-farm employment has been helpful to rural families in maintaining a reasonable standard of living in some areas, the majority of its members have little confidence in a program designed to encourage them to look to city employment in preference to considering agriculture as a worthwhile occupation and a wholesome way of life. They can see some real dangers to the American way of life if the present trend away from the farm is allowed to continue and actually encouraged by the Secretary. Further, since the present problem in many areas of the country is one of creating additional employment for people now living in the cities and towns, they cannot accept this feature of the Administration's proposal as a long-range solution to agricultural problems.

Mr. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, speaking for the Department, told the Committee that the increased costs incident to the President's requested increase in minimum wages for labor would not appreciably hurt the low-income farmers. Mr. Morse further stated that reducing price supports had not and would not appreciably hurt the farmer. He also attempted to defend the Department in its refusal to sell in world markets at truly competitive prices, which thereby cuts the farmer's acreage, production and income.

Now, with the small farmer in bad financial shape, as recognized by the President, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is asking the Committee to believe that to lower his price, increase his cost, and curtail his production will not appreciably hurt him. Perhaps the only thing left for the Department of Agriculture to recommend is that the low-income farmer get a job in town. And that is largely what the President, his Bureau of the Budget, and his Department of



Agriculture have recommended to the Committee in support of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The farmers of this nation received 12 percent of the national income in 1946, 11.6 percent in 1948, 9.4 percent in 1951; and in 1954 the farmer's share of the national income dropped to 7.2 percent. This year the indications are that this percentage will go down still further, with a drop of one billion dollars in farm income in sight. It is expected that the national income will increase another 20 billion dollars at the same time.

Supporters of flexible supports frequently contend that a 75 percent of parity support program will not hurt the farmer, because he is already hurt under 90 percent support. It is true that he has been in very bad financial shape, but in the absence of price supports his situation would have been much worse.

The farmer's income is dependent upon the volume he produces, multiplied by the price he receives, less his cost. In recent years the farmer's prices have been reduced, and his cost has gone up greatly, more than 12 percent in the last few years. The President has requested an increase in the minimum wage for labor and has supported increases in income for other groups. As a result, farm costs are bound to continue to go up. With his income dependent upon price times volume, reducing the price can only make the farmer's situation worse. A majority of the Committee believes that what is needed is to at least maintain the price the farmer has been receiving, and to increase his volume of production by selling competitively in world markets what he produces.

In the opinion of a majority of the Committee, what has really hurt the farmer is that his production has not been sold in world markets—because the Department of Agriculture has not offered such commodities for sale at truly competitive prices. According to the Department's own testimony, almost 4 billion dollars worth of farm commodities are in the hands of the Government, and are not being offered in world trade at competitive prices. The United States is the only country which follows such a short-sighted policy.

By refusing to sell, the CCC has built its stocks up by billions of dollars, paying huge amounts of storage. Such storage expense will soon reach the staggering total of \$1,000,000 per day, largely on commodities which are not offered in world trade at competitive prices.

Then further, such commodities, under the formula in the law, are counted to reduce the farmer's acreage and marketing quotas. Thus, the farmer's trouble and his reduced income under 90 percent supports have come about largely because of his constant price—now a reduced price under the parity formula of the Administration—multiplied by a constantly reduced volume, less ever-increasing costs.

It is the belief of the majority of the members of the Committee that to solve present difficulties Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture must correct two weaknesses in present programs. The first is to adopt a plan which will maintain reasonable prices for agricultural commodities. Nearly every segment of this country's economy is supported by one means or another, and it appears entirely reasonable to provide some comparable protection to the agricultural producer. If this fact were fully understood by all the people of the country, there is no doubt in the minds of the majority of the Committee that there would be little objection to such a program.

The second solution which must be fully recognized and vigorously pursued is to make certain that agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a part of a price-support program are sold on a truly competitive basis as authorized by law. The majority of the Committee would point out that the Commodity Credit Corporation has full authority in its basic charter to sell agricultural commodities abroad at competitive prices, which will move them into world trade channels.

Committee hearings disclose that, while the Department holds a convenient price umbrella over world production, American financial interests have increased their production in foreign countries as fast as the American farmers have been reduced at home. A recent study by the investigative staff of this Committee shows that in Mexico, cotton production has increased from a prewar average of 324,000 bales to a postwar 5-year average of 577,000 bales and to 1,780,000 bales in the crop year 1954-55; at the same time, cotton exports have increased from 105,000 to 1,150,000 bales. This study also shows the following with reference to cotton production increases in other areas of the world:

In the Middle Eastern countries of Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Iraq, cotton production decreased from a prewar 5-year average of 459,000 bales to a postwar 5-year average of 390,000 bales and then increased to 1,260,000 bales in the crop year 1954-55. Cotton exports for the same periods decreased from 157,000 to 85,000 and then increased to 684,000 bales. It is believed that there will be continued increases in cotton production in the Middle East.

Cotton production in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala has increased steadily from approximately 50,000 bales 4 years ago to an estimated 300,000 bales in 1954-55. A further increase of about 100,000 bales is expected in 1955-56, and potential annual production estimates after several more years of development range from 700,000 to 900,000 bales.

In Peru, cotton production has increased 25 percent during the past 5 years to 505,000 bales in 1954-55. During the same period exports, which are a large proportion of production, increased 25 percent. However, it is reported the Peruvian Government holds cotton and sugar production (the most profitable crops) under strict control in order to insure the production of adequate food crops.

This same situation also exists for other crops. For example, this same Committee report reveals the following with reference to wheat:

Sharp increases in wheat acreage and production have been recorded in a number of the European and Middle Eastern countries which have received substantial foreign aid grants in recent years.

France, although reducing slightly the acreage devoted to wheat in 1954 as compared with the 1935-39 average, produced over a third or 100 million bushels more wheat in 1954 than in the prewar years.

Turkey has almost doubled her wheat acreage since the 1935-36 to 1939-40 average and more than doubled her total production in 1953-54. Unfavorable yields in 1954-55 resulted in a sharp drop in wheat production as compared with a year earlier, yet it remained a third higher than in the prewar years.

Greece although on a net import basis has increased her wheat acreage 20 percent and production by 50 percent as compared with prewar years.

Most Latin American countries, as a part of their programs to increase home food production, have expanded their wheat acreage and production. The acreage in wheat in Mexico has increased 50 percent while production has more than doubled since the period 1935-36 to 1939-40. Although wheat is a minor crop in Peru, the acreage has increased 50 percent and production has almost doubled as compared with prewar years.

The Committee study also develops the following with respect to the American financial interests behind these increases in production abroad:



The survey made to date on this phase of the directive indicates that the major portion of private United States capital investments, financing and management, has been concentrated to a large extent on one of the basic commodities, cotton, and that this activity has been substantially limited to Mexico, Central and South America, generally referred to as Latin America.

Here the increased agricultural production, extensive in cotton but also to a lesser degree in other basic commodities, has been generated to an important extent by United States private interests. Although it is not now indicated that much actual farming or production has been undertaken by Americans, in many instances the establishment of markets, cotton gins, elevators, processing plants and the financing of production has provided the incentive and impetus for an important part of the increased output.

In Mexico, Anderson, Clayton & Co. has increased its net capital investment account in plants and equipment by \$8,911,709 to a total of \$12,653,316 during the period July 31, 1947, to July 31, 1954; and in Brazil by \$7,140,303 to a total of \$15,354,158 for the same period. This company has increased total net capital investment in plants and equipment in all Latin American operations, by approximately \$18,791,214 to a total of \$33,073,037 for the same period. As of March 1955 Anderson, Clayton's foreign plants consisted of 15 compress and warehouse units, 22 oil mills, 112 cotton gins, 10 oil refineries, 5 finished product plants, and 5 soap plants. The company operates through a number of subsidiaries in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Paraguay, all of which are mostly wholly owned. Operations were started in Mexico about 1924 and in Peru, Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay during 1933-35. Crop loans in all foreign operations as of July 31, 1954 were \$14,955,477. (Source: SEC records and company reports.)

The Corn Products Company has plants, and grain operations at Guadalajara, Mexico, in Argentina, and in Brazil. It manufactures and distributes products using corn or milo-maize as the raw materials. As of December 31, 1954, investment of this company in foreign subsidiaries built up over some period of time is listed at \$14,749,000. During 1954, foreign sales of corn products by the company's domestic plants totaled \$11,888,041 or approximately 5 percent of total sales. Latest figures for sales of its foreign subsidiaries show that in 1953 these amounted to \$95,313,550. (Source: SEC records and company reports.)

The W. R. Grace Co. has one of its principal foreign operations in Peru. Peruvian subsidiaries of the Grace Co., jointly owned with leading local industrialists, operate 4 integrated cotton mills, the largest in Peru, 2 sugar estates of approximately 10,000 acres each, and numerous other merchandising, exporting, and importing activities. These subsidiaries buy large quantities of cotton, mostly for their own mills, although some is exported. The Grace Co. has other cotton mills in Colombia and Chile. In the latter country it produces 20 percent of Chile's cotton and rayon blend cloth and, in addition, some woolen goods. Overall, Grace's Latin American affiliates produced in 1954, 97,600,000 yards of cotton, rayon and woolen fabrics. W. R. Grace & Co. owns a large percentage of the stock in the Grace National Bank of New York City. The foreign branch of this bank is closely connected with banking institutions in Latin America.

The Hohenberg Bros. Company of Memphis is one of the largest companies in the cotton business. It finances and gins cotton in Mexico with its subsidiaries Algodonera Hohenberg S. A. de C. V. in Mexico City, and Empresas Hohenberg of Torreon. It also owns Hohenberg S. A. in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and has a substantial amount of business in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

And such interests are well represented on Department of Agriculture advisory committees and in organizations which advocate the present policy of holding U. S. farm production off world markets at competitive prices. All are part of the "trade" which Department officials say they are trying to get to approve such competitive sales.

It is the hope of the Committee that the Secretary, in addition to carrying out the program provided in this bill, will give careful attention to the real causes of present agricultural difficulties discussed earlier and will correct at the earliest moment, present erroneous policy. The Committee stands ready to give him full support

in such an endeavor. The majority of its members are firmly convinced that such action holds the only real hope for a satisfactory solution to farm problems.

With respect to the additional funds requested to strengthen the research and extension programs of the Department, it should be pointed out that substantial annual increases in these activities have been provided during the past few years. In 1955, an increase of \$21,553,000 was provided. This was further increased in 1956 by \$14,292,000, making a grand total for this type of work within the Department of Agriculture of nearly \$130,000,000 annually. The Committee is in full sympathy with these programs and believes that they play a very valuable role in advancing the agriculture of the country. As pointed out in previous reports, however, a majority of the members of the Committee have some doubt as to whether their continued expansion is a satisfactory solution to the present difficulties of low-income farm families. On a long-range basis, such programs can probably help the farmer to somehow improve production and marketing practices to offset constantly rising costs and declining prices. It is not likely, on the other hand, that they can provide any immediate increase in his annual income or make any substantial contribution to his standard of living.

The Committee has agreed to the proposal to make additional loan funds available to the Farmers' Home Administration. It has been disturbed by recent efforts of the Department to reduce the loan funds for this agency and reduce its supervisory activities. The record will show that Congress has consistently provided funds beyond the levels requested by the Department in recent years. The Committee has questioned recent efforts of the Department to curtail and eliminate county offices, and to set up district offices as a substitute for the county and state offices. It believes that visits of district supervisors will tend to give less actual aid to rural low-income families, because the county supervisors will tend to wait for the district supervisor to make decisions. The Committee has always believed that close direct contact with rural families is essential to their success in making a living on the farm, and the county supervisor is in the best position to render such service.

In approving the additional funds for the state extension services, the Committee has provided that these funds be distributed on the existing basis, since it lacks authority to waive present formulas in the basic law making such funds available to the various agricultural areas of the country.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Committee is also approving the proposal in House Document No. 171 to construct a building at Miles City, Montana, at an estimated cost of \$25,000, to replace an equipment repair shop destroyed by fire last March.

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The accompanying bill includes language proposed in House Document No. 171 which would permit the use of up to \$5 million of the ACP appropriation for the fiscal year 1954 to meet emergency drought conditions in the southern great plains states. This program would assist farmers in the affected areas to carry out emergency wind erosion control measures, including the planting of emergency crops this summer and fall to hold the soil. It is a continuation of a similar program for which \$15 million was provided in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1954 and continued available in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Committee has consistently urged the Department to establish a more effective program for the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation commodities. It has also urged the employment of an experienced sales manager to head up such a program. The Department has recently undertaken such a plan, and the Committee is recommending language in the bill to establish a new position in Grade 17, which pays \$13,975 per annum, to head up the program.



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE			
171	Salaries and expenses-----	<sup>1</sup> \$380, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$380, 000	-----
	EXTENSION SERVICE			
171	Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	-----
171	Federal Extension Service-----	35, 000	35, 000	-----
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE			
171	Conservation operations-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE			
171	Marketing research and service-----	250, 000	250, 000	-----
	FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION			
171	Loan authorizations-----	(30, 000, 000)	(30, 000, 000)	-----
171	Salaries and expenses-----	850, 000	850, 000	-----
171	Office of the General Counsel-----	36, 000	36, 000	-----
171	Office of the Secretary-----	19, 000	19, 000	-----
171	Office of Information-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----
171	Agricultural conservation programs-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----
-----	Commodity Credit Corporation-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----
	Total, Chapter I-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----

<sup>1</sup> Including special language to replace building destroyed by fire.

<sup>2</sup> Language only.

## CHAPTER II

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr., Georgia, *Chairman***

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York  
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California  
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio  
WALT HORAN, Washington  
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

*Construction, Washington National Airport.*—House Document 171 dated May 26, 1955, includes an estimate of \$2,600,000 for various projects designed to expand facilities at the Washington National Airport to meet the increasing traffic demands being placed upon it. The Committee is recommending the full amount requested, since this proposal appears to be the only means immediately available to provide adequate airport facilities for the Nation's Capitol to meet this serious problem. The Committee's action is based on assurances received from the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration that aviation safety will not be affected by this further concentration of air traffic in the vicinity of the Washington National Airport.

In view of the urgent need, the Committee has approved the funds requested, despite the fact that it believes that the airlines using the Washington Terminal are not paying adequate fees to cover the cost of maintaining and operating its facilities. The Committee believes that the Administrator of CAA should take immediate steps to increase all fees, especially landing fees, to the maximum allowed under contracts in effect with the airlines. It also believes that such fees should be increased to the levels in effect at the major airports serving New York City as soon as possible.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee is recommending the full budget estimate of \$159,000 contained in House Document 171 to cover increased pay and allowances of active and retired Commissioned Officers under the Career Incentive Act of 1955. The payment of these increases is mandatory under the law and the funds recommended must be provided to meet the additional cost.

#### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

*Ship construction.*—An estimate of \$12,650,000 to provide for the design and construction of the new atomic-powered merchant ship recently proposed for experimental and exhibition purposes by the President was submitted to the Committee in House Document 171.

The request covers design and construction, crew training, and related administrative costs. The proposal contemplated that the Maritime Administration would construct the hull of the ship, with the construction and installation of the atomic reactor and propulsion machinery to be financed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Committee has not approved the funds for the Maritime Administration in view of the lack of basic legislative authority for the construction of the propulsion equipment by the Atomic Energy Commission. Also, the majority of the members of the Committee believe that the design and construction of an atomic-powered prototype cargo ship, to be used in regular commercial transportation, would represent much more effective use of the funds than would the President's proposal.

*Maritime training.*—The sum of \$100,000 is included in the bill for increased pay for uniformed members of the United States Maritime Service at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York, as authorized in the Career Incentive Act of 1955.

### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

House Document No. 203, dated June 29, 1955, requests funds for the continuation of the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year 1956, including \$25,000,000 additional for the revolving fund and \$6,100,000 for salaries and expenses. The latter amount contemplates a direct appropriation of \$2,700,000, together with transfers of \$3,400,000 from other funds.

The Committee recommends the full \$25,000,000 for the revolving fund in order to assure adequate funds to meet the needs for loans to small business organizations. In addition, the bill includes a direct appropriation of \$2,020,000 for salaries and expenses, plus the full amount of the transfers requested. The amounts approved will permit continuation of the procurement and technical assistance and the management functions of the Administration at the same level as was authorized for 1955. Also they will cover the direct lending activities and liquidation of RFC disaster loans on the full basis requested by the Budget.



Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
171	Construction, Washington National Airport-----	\$2, 600, 000	\$2, 600, 000	-----
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
171	Salaries and expenses-----	159, 000	159, 000	-----
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
171	Ship construction-----	12, 650, 000	-----	—\$12, 650, 000
171	Maritime training-----	115, 000	100, 000	—15, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	15, 524, 000	2, 859, 000	—12, 665, 000
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
203	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 700, 000	2, 020, 000	—680, 000
203	Revolving fund-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Small Business Administration-----	27, 700, 000	27, 020, 000	—680, 000
	Total, Chapter II-----	43, 224, 000	29, 879, 000	—13, 345, 000

## CHAPTER III

### SUBCOMMITTEE

#### GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida  
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi  
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama  
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina  
CHARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina  
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan  
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland  
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York  
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The bill includes \$3,000,000 for the preparation of detail plans and specifications for the proposed building to house the Central Intelligence Agency. Funds for construction of the building budgeted in the amount of \$59,500,000 are denied. It is felt that the inadequate planning with respect to both the site and the structure as evidenced in the hearings on this item gives the Committee no alternative but to defer action until a more firm program can be presented.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

#### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

The budget estimate of \$2,250,000 for advances to the Bureau of Public Roads for access roads is approved. These funds are used for the construction of roads to military installations and defense plants upon certification by the Secretary of Defense under authority of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

The bill includes the full amount of the budget estimate, \$4,200,000 for the construction of additional Loran stations by the Coast Guard. The contemplated program will extend to certain vital areas the present Loran system.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

#### SUBMISSION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

The most important comment the Committee can make with respect to this chapter in the accompanying bill is to call to the attention of the Congress the apparent disregard on the part of responsible officials of the Executive Branch of the statutory responsibilities of the Congress to fully evaluate and pass upon the fiscal requirements of the Executive Branch. Why this Committee and the Congress should be obliged to consider during the closing days of each session of the Congress measures of this magnitude and importance is difficult to understand. A valid reason has not yet been advanced.

It was testified that the Services originally requested of the Office of Secretary of Defense approximately 10,500 items totaling nearly \$3 billion. While the number of items and requested appropriation were somewhat reduced by the Office of Secretary of Defense, formulation of the final budget estimates, received July 1, did take approximately one year. The Congress, having a responsibility for the efficient and economical application of appropriated funds, was obliged to give only hurried consideration to the budget estimates because the new fiscal year had already begun.

The Committee is in position to appreciate the mass of detail encompassed by the estimates for military public works, but must, nonetheless, insist that this program be submitted to the legislative committees during the month of January in order that time may be available for full consideration of the budget estimate. Mr. Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations, has testified to the effect that insofar as his office is concerned the program will be transmitted to the Congress early in January of each year.

#### STATUS OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The total amount of authorizations remaining unfunded as of June 30, 1955 is approximately \$2,057,000,000. Total authorizations provided for in H. R. 6829, recently enacted by the Congress, is \$2,306,000,000 or a total authorization availability in fiscal year 1956 of \$4,363,000,000. It should be noted, however, that Section 501 of H. R. 6829 provides for the repeal of certain prior authorizations as of July 1, 1956. The identifiable total that will be so repealed is \$811,000,000, although it may reach a much larger figure.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Against the total currently available authorization of \$4,363,000,000 the Department of Defense has programmed for construction in fiscal year 1956 a total of \$2,630,055,000. Against this program a total adjusted appropriation of \$2,220,800,000 was requested, the difference being considered as unnecessary because of general fluidity in a program of this magnitude and because of normal and expected slippage generally accepted by the construction industry. The original budget estimate, transmitted to the Congress prior to the enactment of H. R. 6829 totalled \$2,273,550,000 of which \$800,000,000 was to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Procurement and Production, Army".

The Committee recommends a decrease in the program to a total of \$2,471,745,000. To implement this proposed program a total appropriation of \$1,879,491,000 is included in the bill, a reduction of \$394,059,000 in the budget estimates. Of the total recommended, the amount of \$483,612,000 is to be derived by transfer and \$1,395,879,000 represents new appropriations. It is fully recognized that so long as we have an Army, Navy and Air Force we must have adequate facilities and bases to maintain and house these Services, and the reduction effected in the appropriation request should not be interpreted as a reduction in the needed program. Action is predicated solely on the considered judgment of the Committee as to



money requirements based on its analysis of the program and the history of military construction funding.

The difference between the contemplated program and the appropriation recommended is \$592,254,000. The Department of Defense, however, should not consider the entire list of facilities included in the report as permanently approved and it is expected that all projects in this or previous programs not specifically financed from available funds and for which financing is requested in the future, will again be presented in the detail program supporting future fund requests.

During fiscal year 1955 the amount of \$1,964,000,000 is estimated to be obligated out of a total availability of \$2,903,000,000 leaving an unobligated balance on June 30 of \$939,000,000. While a reasonable unobligated balance is necessary in this type program, 32 percent obviously is excessive.

The recommended appropriation of \$1,879,491,000 together with the unobligated balance provides an availability for obligation in 1956 of \$2,818,491,000. This compares with a total availability of \$2,903,000,000 in fiscal year 1955. The elimination of specific projects in the amount of approximately \$150,000,000 will, of course, reduce the total estimated obligations in 1956 which is reported in the amount of \$2,235,000,000 for all three Services. Thus, even should the total obligations approach \$2,100,000,000, the remaining unobligated balance of something over \$700,000,000 should enable the Services to continue without interruption an orderly construction program into the first quarter of fiscal year 1957. While the fiscal situation is slightly different in each of the three Services it is believed that, generally, each Service will be in position with the funds provided to pursue its program as initially planned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Military considerations should be the paramount factor in decisions made by the Department of Defense with respect to the location of facilities and defense spending generally. The Committee has sought to reduce the land acquisition program to a minimum. The Department now owns approximately 29,500,000 acres representing a total investment, including facilities, of about \$21,400,000,000.

The Committee is somewhat concerned over the growing centralization of military activities in the vicinity wherein Camp Carson and the Air Defense Command are now located and the new Air Force Academy is proposed. It is suggested, therefore, that a further study be made of this area with especial reference to the water situation, bearing in mind the potential growth in population that the water and other resources will serve in the foreseeable future.

Considerable discussion was had during and subsequent to the hearings on the matter of single bedroom family housing. It is recommended that the programs of each of the Services for this type construction be reviewed to insure that only those single bedroom dwellings will be constructed as definitely meet the long-term demands of the Services.

It is trusted that the existing understanding with the Committee calling for the allocation of adequate funds required for the completion of a usable facility will continue. Disruption of the construction processes no matter how short the duration is costly and should be avoided.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Department of the Army has requested \$545,000,000 for the appropriation "Military Construction, Army", to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and Production, Army". The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$483,612,000, to be derived by transfer as proposed in the estimate, a reduction of \$61,388,000. This is the first time since fiscal year 1953 that the Army has requested funds for this appropriation due to large unobligated balances that were available and now have been reduced through reprogramming authorized by the Congress. In addition, request has been made for permission to reprogram \$15,091,000 of prior authorizations and the Committee recommends that this authority be granted in the manner justified to the Committee, as set out in the following table:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$150, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	1, 972, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	339, 000
Fort Campbell, Kentucky.....	4, 180, 000
U. S. Military Academy.....	8, 450, 000
Total.....	15, 091, 000

The item in the above tabulation for the U. S. Military Academy is to be specifically noted. In accordance with the Committee's report last year a survey was made of the proposal to convert the riding hall to classroom spaces and authority is now given to proceed with this construction as originally planned out of funds previously authorized. Testimony indicates that the rise in construction costs have increased the current working estimate to \$8,950,000. In addition to approving the request to reprogram \$8,450,000 permission is granted to use additional available funds to cover the increase in costs totaling \$500,000.

The appropriation recommended, \$483,612,000, is to finance a program totaling \$553,880,000 as set forth in the following tabulation. Those projects that have been specifically denied are set out in the paragraphs following the tabulation. These amounts may be compared with a program request of \$566,533,000 and a funding request of \$545,000,000. The Committee recognizes the need for latitude in construction program of this magnitude, and feels that it has provided such latitude in approving an amount only \$70,268,000 below the estimated cost of the recommended 1956 program. This amount takes into consideration a slippage of approximately 13%. It was testified a slippage of 10 to 15 percent is generally accepted as normal.

The Committee feels that as the program is developed and as deletions are made due to slippage in programming or construction, first consideration should be given toward providing quarters and necessary operational facilities. If there are items which can or must be deferred they should be in other categories.

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

## TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

## Ordnance Corps:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$1, 736, 000
Black Hills Ordnance Depot, S. Dak.....	78, 000
Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Ky.....	509, 000
Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	1, 933, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

## TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES—continued

## Ordnance Corps—Continued

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	\$1, 127, 000
Lordstown Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	875, 000
Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo.....	1, 843, 000
Red River Arsenal, Tex.....	140, 000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....	2, 865, 000
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	347, 000
Rossford Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	400, 000
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.....	342, 000
Seneeca Ordnance Depot, N. Y.....	129, 000
Sierra Ordnance Depot, Calif.....	1, 075, 000
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.....	1, 247, 000
Wingate Ordnance Depot, N. Mex.....	632, 000

## Quartermaster Corps:

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.....	84, 000
Belle Mead General Depot, N. J.....	325, 000
Fort Lee, Va.....	8, 589, 000
Memphis General Depot, Tenn.....	99, 000
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.....	568, 000
Sharpe General Depot, Calif.....	337, 000

## Chemical Corps:

Army Chemical Center, Md.....	1, 248, 000
Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah.....	92, 000
Camp Detrick, Md.....	452, 000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	1, 129, 000
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.....	3, 000
Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.....	773, 000

## Signal Corps:

Transmitter Station, Va.....	164, 000
Decatur Signal Depot, Ill.....	303, 000
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	7, 547, 000
Lexington Signal Depot, Ky.....	538, 000
Fort Monmouth, N. J.....	615, 000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.....	715, 000
Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pa.....	649, 000
Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif.....	1, 451, 000
Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.....	695, 000

## Corps of Engineers:

Army Map Service, Maryland.....	62, 000
Fort Belvoir, Va.....	4, 608, 000
Granite City Engineer Depot, Ill.....	1, 822, 000
Marion Engineer Depot, Ohio.....	1, 146, 000

## Transportation Corps:

Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y.....	1, 055, 000
Charleston Transportation Depot, S. C.....	329, 000
Fort Eustis, Va.....	9, 971, 000
New Orleans Army Base, La.....	117, 000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	1, 552, 000
Fort Story, Va.....	41, 000

## Medical Corps:

William Beaumont Army Hospital, Texas.....	586, 000
Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas.....	549, 000
Madigan Army Hospital, Washington.....	333, 000
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia.....	5, 557, 000

Total, technical services facilities.....	69, 382, 000
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## FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

## First Army area:

Fort Devens, Mass.....	7, 275, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	6, 814, 000
Fort Jay, N. Y.....	731, 000
Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	209, 000
Fort Totten, N. Y.....	170, 000



## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

## FIELD FORCES FACILITIES—continued

Second Army area:	
Fort Holabird, Md.....	\$612, 000
Fort Knox, Ky.....	8, 990, 000
Fort George G. Meade, Md.....	923, 000
Third Army area:	
Fort Benning, Ga.....	10, 033, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	15, 659, 000
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	8, 197, 000
Camp Gordon, Ga.....	261, 000
Fort Jackson, S. C.....	5, 000, 000
Fort McClellan, Ala.....	2, 611, 000
Camp Rucker, Ala.....	2, 070, 000
Camp Stewart, Ga.....	967, 000
Fourth Army area:	
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	7, 858, 000
Fort Hood, Tex.....	17, 931, 000
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	805, 000
Fort Sill, Okla.....	3, 053, 000
Fifth Army area:	
Fort Carson, Colo.....	20, 811, 000
Fort Crowder, Mo.....	952, 000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	3, 182, 000
Camp Lueas, Mich.....	145, 000
Fort Riley, Kans.....	8, 326, 000
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	1, 528, 000
Sixth Army area:	
Camp Hanford, Wash.....	167, 000
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	14, 940, 000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.....	1, 878, 000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	1, 407, 000
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.....	144, 000
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.....	847, 000
Yuma Test Station, Ariz.....	709, 000
United States Military Academy, N. Y.....	756, 000
Armed Forces special weapons project:	
Sandia Base, N. Mex.....	1, 231, 000
Various installations.....	3, 014, 000
Tactical installations: Various locations (family housing).....	12, 125, 000
Rehabilitation: Various locations (family housing).....	2, 661, 000
Total, field forces facilities.....	174, 992, 000
Total, continental United States.....	244, 374, 000

## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Alaska area:	
Big Delta.....	3, 638, 000
Eielson Air Force Base.....	1, 047, 000
Ladd Air Force Base.....	284, 000
Fort Richardson.....	9, 079, 000
Whittier.....	1, 183, 000
Wildwood Station (Kenai).....	469, 000
Various locations, rehabilitation of family housing.....	1, 656, 000
Far East Command area: Okinawa.....	43, 503, 000
Pacific Command area:	
Heleman, T. H.....	714, 000
Camp O'Donnell, Philippine Islands.....	832, 000
Schofield Barracks, T. H.....	3, 162, 000
Waiawa (Waipio) Radio Transmitting Station, T. H.....	363, 000
Icelandic Command area: Keflavik Airport.....	3, 793, 000
Total, outside continental United States.....	69, 723, 000

## CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS

Various locations.....	67, 083, 000
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## GENERAL CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OVERSEAS

Tactical facilities.....	\$160, 500, 000
Advance planning.....	9, 200, 000
Emergency construction.....	3, 000, 000
Total, general.....	172, 700, 000
Grand total.....	553, 880, 000

*West Coast Ammunition Terminal, Calif.*—The funds for acquisition of land for this project in the amount of \$3,209,000 have been deferred pending further study of the proposal by the Armed Services Committees of the Congress who it is understood are to make on-site studies during the coming months.

*Theaters.*—The Committee has deferred action on funds for the construction of four theaters, as follows:

Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	\$371, 000
Fort Benning, Ga.....	359, 000
Fort Riley.....	331, 000
Fort Lewis.....	335, 000
Total.....	\$1, 396, 000

The Committee is of the opinion that these items should be deferred until a later date as there are at present seemingly adequate facilities in the area so that priority may be given to needed quarters and operational facilities.

*Academic Building, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.*—The estimate of \$5,433,000 for this project has been denied. Testimony indicates that the proposed facility is based on the same student load as the present strength and that the existing buildings would be continued in use but converted to other purposes. The Committee does not feel that construction of this building is justified at this time.

*Black Hills Ordnance Depot, Black Hills, S. Dak., 100 units of family housing, and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., fieldhouse and bachelor officers' quarters.*—These items totalling \$2,615,000 were inserted in the authorization bill by the Senate. Inasmuch as they are unbudgeted items upon which the House has not had an opportunity to hold hearings they are not included in this bill.

## PORT WHITTIER, ALASKA

The Committee's attention has been directed to the Army's continuing policy of refusing to open the port at Whittier, Alaska to civilian use. Information has been received that additional tonnage could be handled at this port and at a lesser cost through the use of civilian labor. The Committee requests the Department to proceed with plans to open this port by the first of the year, or if this is not feasible to provide just reason and cause why it should not be done.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## THE PROGRAM

For the Navy military public works program, the Committee had before it for consideration a tentative program request for 1956 totaling \$646,196,300, of which \$596,140,900 is new authorizations in



the House version of H. R. 6829 and \$50,055,400 is previously approved but unfunded projects. Conference adjustments on H. R. 6829 had the effect of reducing the total to \$614,279,700 as shown in the table on p. 15 of the printed hearings. The Committee has approved for funding projects totaling \$606,479,700, a reduction of \$7,800,000, representing reduction in one item and deletion of two projects. These are commented upon below. The approved total includes \$64,987,700 for 3,650 family housing units.

#### THE FUNDING

The budget estimate for appropriation purposes to fund the 1956 program is \$528,550,000—somewhat less than the program presented for funding authority. The Committee recommends appropriation of \$439,950,000, a reduction of \$88,600,000. The appropriation for 1955 was \$98,000,000 under which, in combination with unobligated balances from prior years, the Department indicates estimated obligations in 1955 of \$248 millions. Approximately \$122,000,000 unobligated will carry over into 1956, most of which, however is stated to be committed to previously approved projects.

Basically, the reasons advanced for not requesting appropriation to an amount equal to the total of the projects on which the Department seeks funding authority are unforeseeable delays on projects occasioned by land acquisition problems, timing of granting of base rights, etc. The total list of projects, however, is justified as urgent, and if delays occur on certain ones the Department can proceed on others and thus expedite consummation of the total long range construction requirements.

The reduction of \$88,600,000 is based on several things. One is the final adjustment in the conference on H. R. 6829 wherein several projects in the original budgeted program were dropped. Further, the Committee has reduced or deleted three items as previously indicated. Still another reason—and this is the foremost—is the fact that to get this large program underway, the Department does not need as much as requested. The budget projects, as of the end of fiscal year 1956, an unobligated balance of about \$242,000,000. A substantial portion of that balance will be supported by detailed project plans and specifications and thus required to permit orderly flow of contract placement in the ensuing few months pending availability of 1957 funds to keep the program in motion. On the other hand, the evidence is clear that a sizable part will not be supported by detailed plans. Contracts cannot be advertised and construction obligations incurred without such plans.

The Committee's action should in no way slow down the orderly prosecution of the approved program. The Department should proceed, within the amount allowed, to have detailed plans and specifications prepared and ready on all approved projects as originally planned. Funding requirements for actual contractual purposes can be further determined in the 1957 bill.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTS

There follows the list of facilities with projects for which the Committee has approved funding authority as justified before the Committee:

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)

## Shipyard facilities:

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.....	\$8, 441, 000
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.....	200, 000
David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md.....	14, 302, 000
Naval Industrial Reserve Shipyard, Charleston, S. C.....	427, 000
Naval minecraft base, Charleston, S. C.....	5, 800, 000
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif.....	4, 553, 000
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.....	308, 000
Naval underwater sound laboratory, New London, Conn.....	66, 600
Naval mine countermeasures station, Panama City, Fla.....	3, 379, 000
Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.....	321, 300
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N. H.....	946, 000
Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif.....	143, 000
Naval Repair Facility, San Diego, Calif.....	629, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.....	4, 369, 000

Total shipyard facilities, continental..... 43, 884, 900

## Fleet base facilities:

Naval station, Green Cove Springs, Fla.....	72, 000
Naval station, Key West, Fla.....	1, 044, 500
Naval station, Newport, R. I.....	1, 583, 000
Naval base, Norfolk, Va.....	9, 972, 000
Naval station, Orange, Tex.....	399, 000
Naval station, San Diego, Calif.....	57, 000
Naval station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.....	3, 147, 000
Naval station, Tacoma, Wash.....	3, 024, 000
Naval station, Tongue Point, Astoria, Oreg.....	92, 000
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.....	81, 000

Total fleet base facilities, continental..... 19, 471, 500

## Aviation facilities:

## Naval air training stations:

Auxiliary landing field, Alice Orange Grove area, Texas.....	1, 487, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Barin Field, Foley, Ala.....	151, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Tex.....	1, 953, 500
Naval air station, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	664, 000
Naval air station, Glyneo, Ga.....	3, 290, 600
Naval air station, Hutchinson, Kans.....	81, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.....	3, 951, 000
Naval air station, Memphis, Tenn.....	759, 000
Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.....	3, 453, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Port Isabel, Tex.....	5, 544, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, New Iberia, La.....	24, 361, 000

Total naval air training stations..... 45, 695, 100

## Fleet support air stations:

Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.....	3, 729, 000
Naval air station, Atlantic City, N. J.....	233, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, Calif.....	214, 600
Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine.....	3, 285, 000
Naval air station, Cecil Field, Fla.....	9, 099, 200
Auxiliary landing field, Crows Landing, Calif.....	89, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif.....	591, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nev.....	1, 133, 000
Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.....	2, 224, 000
Naval air station, Key West, Fla.....	484, 900
Naval auxiliary landing field, Mayport, Fla.....	798, 000
Naval air station, Miramar, Calif.....	4, 370, 000
Naval air station, Moffett Field, Calif.....	2, 581, 000
Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.....	4, 660, 000
Naval air station, Oceana, Va.....	5, 281, 000
Naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I.....	1, 062, 000
Naval air station, San Diego, Calif.....	3, 556, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)—continued

## Aviation facilities—Continued

## Fleet support air stations—Continued

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Fla.....	\$188, 900
Naval air facility, Weeksville, N. C.....	342, 000
Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Wash.....	1, 958, 000
Outlying field, Whitehouse Field, Fla.....	1, 087, 000

Total fleet support air stations, continental.....	<u>46, 906, 600</u>
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## Marine Corps air stations:

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, S. C.....	7, 274, 600
Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C.....	3, 012, 000
Marine Corps air station, El Toro, Calif.....	2, 492, 000
Marine Corps auxiliary landing field, Edenton, N. C.....	1, 421, 500
Marine Corps air station, Miami, Fla.....	1, 223, 000
Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, Calif.....	2, 305, 400
Marine Corps air facility, New River, N. C.....	2, 762, 000

Total, Marine Corps air stations, continental.....	<u>20, 490, 500</u>
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## Special purpose air stations:

Naval auxiliary air station, Chineoteague, Va.....	2, 858, 000
Naval ordnance test station, Inyokern (China Lake), Calif.....	2, 615, 000
Naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.....	16, 311, 000
Naval air test center, Patuxent River, Md.....	8, 677, 000
Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.....	1, 010, 000
Naval air station, South Weymouth, Mass.....	270, 000
Photographic interpretation center, Suitland, Md.....	2, 345, 000
Various locations.....	23, 000, 000

Special purpose air stations, continental.....	<u>57, 086, 000</u>
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Total, aviation facilities, continental.....	<u>170, 178, 200</u>
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## Supply facilities:

Naval fuel depot, Jacksonville, Fla.....	15, 200
Naval supply depot, Newport, R. I.....	1, 041, 000
Naval supply center, Norfolk, Va.....	399, 000
Naval supply center, Oakland, Calif.....	62, 000

Total supply facilities, continental.....	<u>1, 517, 200</u>
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## Marine Corps facilities:

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Ga.....	4, 869, 300
Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, Calif.....	501, 000
Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.....	1, 059, 000
Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, S. C.....	1, 654, 000
Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.....	648, 000
Marine Corps clothing depot, annex 3, Philadelphia, Pa.....	30, 000
Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.....	15, 113, 700
Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, Calif.....	120, 000
Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.....	47, 300

Total Marine Corps facilities, continental.....	<u>24, 042, 300</u>
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## Ordnance facilities:

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, S. C.....	193, 000
Naval aviation ordnance test station, Chineoteague, Va.....	644, 000
Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va.....	200, 000
Naval Ordnance Aerophysics Laboratory, Daingerfield, Tex.....	1, 111, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Earle, N. J.....	59, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, Calif.....	514, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nev.....	1, 424, 000



## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)—continued

## Ordnance facilities—Continued

Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md.....	\$1, 107, 000
Naval ordnance test station, Inyokern (China Lake), Calif.....	375, 000
Naval torpedo station, Keyport, Wash.....	376, 000
Naval ordnance plant, Louisville, Ky.....	927, 000
Naval underwater ordnance station, Newport, R. I.....	370, 000
Naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif.....	241, 000
Naval ammunition depot, St. Juliens Creek, Va.....	420, 000
Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Calif.....	1, 029, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Shumaker, Ark.....	765, 000
Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md.....	1, 976, 000
Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va.....	113, 000

Total ordnance facilities, continental..... 11, 844, 000

## Service school facilities:

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	182, 000
Naval station, Annapolis, Md.....	307, 000
Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Ga.....	456, 000
Naval receiving station, Charleston, S. C.....	553, 000
Naval amphibious base, Coronado, Calif.....	1, 402, 000
Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck, Va.....	1, 942, 000
Naval training center, Great Lakes, Ill.....	5, 856, 000
Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md.....	780, 000
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.....	119, 000
Naval receiving station, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 428, 000
Retraining Command, Portsmouth, N. H.....	42, 000
Fleet Sonar School, San Diego, Calif.....	2, 753, 000

Total service school facilities, continental..... 15, 820, 000

## Medical facilities:

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.....	350, 000
Naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.....	192, 800
Naval hospital, Corona, Calif.....	256, 800
Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.....	750, 000
Naval hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.....	46, 000
Naval submarine base, New London, Conn.....	755, 000
Naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.....	60, 000

Total medical facilities, continental..... 2, 410, 600

Communication facilities: Naval radio station, Northwest, Va..... 436, 000

## Office of Naval Research facilities:

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, Bellevue, District of Columbia.....	163, 000
Chesapeake Bay Annex, Naval Research Laboratory, Randle Cliffs, Md.....	52, 000

Total, Office of Naval Research facilities, continental.... 215, 000

## Yards and docks facilities:

Naval construction battalion center, Davisville, R. I.....	5, 397, 000
Public works center, Norfolk, Va.....	2, 510, 000
Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, Calif.....	1, 225, 000
Various locations, pollution abatement program including land acquisition.....	15, 149, 000
Various locations, advance planning.....	15, 000, 000
Various locations, Navy and Marine Corps rehabilitation of existing housing.....	1, 218, 300

Total yards and docks facilities, continental..... 40, 499, 300

Total, continental United States..... 330, 319, 000

## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)

Shipyard facilities: Fleet activities, Sasebo, Japan-----	\$57, 000
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Fleet base facilities:	
Naval station, Adak, Alaska-----	2, 485, 000
Naval base, Guam, Mariana Islands-----	1, 835, 000
Naval base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba-----	56, 000
Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands-----	18, 379, 700
Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan-----	6, 540, 800
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Fleet base facilities, overseas-----	29, 296, 500
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Aviation facilities:	
Naval air station, Agana, Guam-----	6, 525, 000
Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland-----	8, 589, 800
Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan-----	1, 978, 800
Naval station, Bermuda, British West Indies-----	91, 000
Naval air facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands-----	8, 489, 000
Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba-----	2, 977, 300
Naval air facility, Iwakuni, Japan-----	975, 000
Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe, T. H-----	3, 227, 600
Naval station, Kodiak, Alaska-----	2, 613, 100
Naval station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands-----	4, 411, 000
Naval station, Midway, T. H-----	1, 518, 000
Naples, Italy-----	155, 000
Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco-----	1, 958, 500
Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R-----	3, 721, 000
Naval station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands-----	522, 900
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Total aviation facilities, overseas-----	47, 753, 000
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Supply facilities:	
Naval supply depot, Guam, Mariana Islands-----	5, 427, 000
Naval supply depot, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba-----	1, 318, 000
Naval supply center, Pearl Harbor, T. H-----	270, 000
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Total supply facilities, overseas-----	7, 015, 000
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Ordnance facilities:	
Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H-----	1, 382, 000
Naval ordnance facility, Sasebo, Japan-----	66, 000
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Total ordnance facilities, overseas-----	1, 448, 000
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Service school facilities: Fleet training center, Pearl Harbor, T. H-----	44, 000
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Medical facilities: Naval hospital, Guam, Mariana Islands-----	269, 000
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Communication facilities:	
Naval communications station, Adak, Alaska-----	439, 000
Naval radio facility, Kami Seya, Japan-----	2, 564, 700
Naval communications station, Kodiak, Alaska-----	6, 991, 000
Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands-----	10, 332, 500
Naval communication facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco-----	2, 848, 600
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Total communications facilities, overseas-----	23, 175, 800
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Yards and docks facilities:	
15th Naval District, Canal Zone-----	3, 069, 000
Guam, Mariana Islands-----	940, 000
Various locations—replacement housing-----	2, 200, 000
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Total yards and docks facilities, overseas-----	6, 209, 000
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Total outside continental United States-----	115, 267, 300

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CLASSIFIED)

Shipyard facilities: Various classified locations: Sound search stations including land acquisition-----	\$7, 834, 000
Service school facilities: Location classified, school buildings-----	1, 243, 000
Total classified, continental-----	9, 077, 000

## OUTSIDE UNITED STATES (CLASSIFIED)

Aviation facilities: Classified location:	
Naval air facility No. 1, CINCNELM-----	\$1, 869, 000
AEW No. 2-----	19, 099, 200
AEW No. 3-----	39, 247, 000
NAF No. 3-----	27, 050, 400
Additional aviation facilities-----	5, 551, 000
Total classified aviation facilities outside United States-----	92, 816, 600

Supply facilities: Classified location:	
A, family housing-----	84, 100
B, family housing-----	84, 100
C, family housing-----	175, 700
Total classified supply facilities outside continental United States-----	343, 900

Marine Corps facilities:	
Classified location, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, camp facilities--	45, 000, 000
Classified location, Headquarters Fleet Marine Force Pacific, bivouac area-----	64, 000
Total classified Marine Corps facilities outside United States--	45, 064, 000

Ordnance facilities: Classified locations, ammunition storage facilities and family housing-----	4, 820, 900
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Communications facilities: Classified location:	
Naval Communication Unit No. 1-----	771, 000
Naval radio station, North Atlantic area-----	4, 000, 000

Total classified communications facilities outside United States-----	4, 771, 000
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Total classified outside United States-----	147, 816, 400
Total classified continental-----	9, 077, 000

Grand total classified-----	156, 893, 400
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## CORRECTION OF DEFICIENCIES

Yards and docks facilities: Various locations, continental and overseas, correction of deficiencies-----	\$4, 000, 000
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Grand total-----	606, 479, 700
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The sum of \$6,000,000 was requested for "Correction of deficiencies", which is simply a standby insurance fund to replace or repair facilities damaged or destroyed by fire, storms, etc. For 1955, the amount of \$4,000,000 was appropriated although due to unusual hurricane damage, it was necessary to augment the fund through reprogramming from other items. The Committee has cut \$2,000,000 from the request, allowing \$4,000,000.

The Committee has deleted the item of \$2,000,000 for preparation of plans and specifications for a new drydock at the Puget Sound Shipyard to handle *Forrestal* class carriers that have been battle damaged. The project was not budgeted by the Department, having



been inserted in the authorization bill by the other body. The Committee has not had opportunity to fully consider the matter and, under the circumstances, has not included it in the approved list.

Another item deleted, and without prejudice, is \$3,800,000 requested for a new building to house operations involving manufacture of inert ammunition components at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Georgia. The Committee doubts the advisability of going ahead with an expenditure of this magnitude at this time, especially in view of prevailing policy as regards competition of industrial-type activities with private enterprise. The operations involve production of ordnance material for which there is adequate private capacity on a competitive basis. Operations currently being carried on at the station are of course not affected by this action.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Department presented a program including several thousand individual projects at over 250 Air Force bases totaling \$1,449,242,000. The Committee has deleted specific projects from this total in the amount of \$137,857,000. For appropriation in the new fiscal year the Department requested \$1,200,000,000, of which \$255,000,000 was to be derived by the transfer of unobligated funds available to the Army. The Committee is recommending for direct appropriation \$955,929,000, a reduction of \$244,071,000 in the overall funding request. This amount for appropriation together with the balances carried into the new fiscal year should be sufficient to keep essential Air Force construction going throughout fiscal 1956 and provide adequate balances to keep the program going into fiscal 1957.

The difference between the amount programed for specific projects and the amount to be appropriated is \$355,456,000. In other words this is the amount in the Air Force program for which funds are not provided. However, the projects which might have been covered by this amount are not identified, and no priority list has been established. A program as diversified as the Air Force program must of necessity have a certain amount of flexibility in order that full advantage may be taken of continually changing requirements. The Committee is, accordingly, approving as eligible for construction air bases and facilities at the above stated cost in excess of the funds provided.

The Committee is certain that many of the projects still remaining in the program should be given further study. It is expected that this will be done and that with the funds appropriated only those projects most vital to the Air Force program will be undertaken.

The following tabulation shows the amounts programed for installations within Continental United States and the several area commands and programs overseas:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES	
<i>Installation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Air Defense Command:	
Duluth MAP, Minn.....	\$2, 481, 000
Ethan Allen AFB, Vt.....	213, 000
Geiger Field, Wash.....	1, 716, 000
Glasgow site, Mont.....	4, 706, 000
Grandview AFB, Mo.....	3, 402, 000
Greater Milwaukee area, Wis.....	16, 608, 000
Greater Pittsburgh APT, Pa.....	1, 074, 000
Hamilton AFB, Calif.....	1, 501, 000
K. I. Sawyer MAP, Mich.....	3, 943, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

*Installation***Air Defense Command—Continued***Amount*

Kinross AFB, Mich.....	\$2, 029, 000
Klamath Falls MAP, Ore.....	2, 042, 000
McChord AFB, Wash.....	2, 959, 000
McGhee Tyson APT, Tenn.....	1, 252, 000
Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP, Minn.....	2, 362, 000
Minot Site, N. Dak.....	6, 211, 000
New Castle County MAP, Del.....	504, 000
Niagara Falls MAP, N. Y.....	2, 418, 000
Otis AFB, Mass.....	8, 758, 000
Oxnard AFB, Calif.....	3, 384, 000
Paine AFB, Wash.....	1, 978, 000
Presque Isle AFB, Maine.....	2, 726, 000
Selfridge AFB, Mich.....	5, 526, 000
Sioux City MAP, Iowa.....	343, 000
Stewart AFB, N. Y.....	112, 000
Suffolk County AFB, N. Y.....	3, 548, 000
Traux Field, Wis.....	2, 604, 000
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.....	3, 181, 000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.....	1, 412, 000
Yuma County APT, Ariz.....	2, 107, 000
Various locations.....	14, 196, 000

Total Air Defense Command..... 105, 296, 000

**Air Materiel Command:**

Brookley AFB, Ala.....	4, 170, 000
Caribou AFS, Maine.....	170, 000
Griffiss AFB, N. Y.....	15, 803, 000
Hill AFB, Utah.....	2, 386, 000
Kelly AFB, Tex.....	1, 945, 000
McClellan AFB, Calif.....	9, 522, 000
Norton AFB, Calif.....	3, 205, 000
Olmsted AFB, Pa.....	21, 264, 000
Robins AFB, Ga.....	3, 375, 000
Searsport tank farm, Maine.....	133, 000
Tinker AFB, Okla.....	205, 000
Wilkins AFS, Ohio.....	305, 000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.....	13, 593, 000

Total, Air Materiel Command..... 76, 076, 000

**Air Proving Command:**

Eglin AFB, Fla.....	6, 589, 000
Eglin 02 AFAUXFD, Fla.....	227, 000
Eglin 03 AFAUXFD, Fla.....	245, 000
Eglin 06 AFAUXFD, Fla.....	742, 000

Total, Air Proving Command..... 7, 803, 000

**Air Research and Development Command:**

Various locations.....	20, 000, 000
Arnold eng. development, Tennessee.....	15, 475, 000
Carrabelle site, Florida.....	1, 000
Edwards AFB, Calif.....	5, 480, 000
Edwards AFB, Aux. 1, Calif.....	6, 949, 000
Hartford research facility, Connecticut.....	22, 375, 000
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.....	4, 965, 000
Indian Springs AFB, Nev.....	556, 000
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.....	1, 963, 000
L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass.....	3, 705, 000
Mount Washington Clim. Lab., N. H.....	869, 000
Patrick AFB, Fla.....	44, 000
Camp Canaverl, Pat. 1, Fla.....	1, 311, 000
Grand Bahama, Pat. 3, British West Indies.....	327, 000
Eleuthera, Pat. 4, British West Indies.....	441, 000



## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

*Installation*

<b>Air Research and Development Command—Continued</b>		<i>Amount</i>
Saint Lucia, Pat. 10, British West Indies.....		\$5, 003, 000
Ascension, Pat. 12, Atlantic.....		1, 266, 000
Total, Air Research and Development Command.....		90, 730, 000
<b>Air Training Command:</b>		
Amarillo AFB, Tex.....		98, 000
Bryan AFB, Tex.....		914, 000
Craig AFB, Ala.....		1, 650, 000
Ellington AFB, Tex.....		2, 816, 000
Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.....		1, 403, 000
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.....		4, 081, 000
Greenville AFB, Miss.....		1, 958, 000
Headquarters Technical Training, AF, Mississippi.....		313, 000
Harlingen AFB, Tex.....		446, 000
James Connally AFB, Tex.....		883, 000
Laredo AFB, Tex.....		2, 867, 000
Laughlin AFB, Tex.....		5, 707, 000
Lowry AFB, Colo.....		1, 217, 000
Luke AFB, Ariz.....		3, 233, 000
Mather AFB, Calif.....		1, 516, 000
McConnell AFB, Kans.....		2, 113, 000
Moody AFB, Ga.....		6, 199, 000
Nellis AFB, Nev.....		1, 261, 000
Perrin AFB, Tex.....		956, 000
Randolph AFB, Tex.....		549, 000
Reese AFB, Tex.....		1, 076, 000
Scott AFB, Ill.....		1, 247, 000
Sheppard AFB, Tex.....		80, 000
Stead AFB, Nev.....		4, 187, 000
Tyndall AFB, Fla.....		478, 000
Vance AFB, Okla.....		871, 000
Webb AFB, Tex.....		3, 550, 000
Williams AFB, Ariz.....		1, 045, 000
Total Air Training Command.....		52, 714, 000
<b>Air University Command:</b>		
Gunter AFB, Ala.....		275, 000
Maxwell AFB, Ala.....		2, 661, 000
Total Air University Command.....		2, 936, 000
<b>Continental Air Command:</b>		
Beale AFB, Calif.....		197, 000
Brooks AFB, Tex.....		590, 000
Dobbins AFB, Ga.....		758, 000
Mitchel AFB, N. Y.....		1, 891, 000
Wolters AFB, Tex.....		331, 000
<b>Reserve:</b>		
Albuquerque ARC, N. Mex.....		142, 000
Andrews AFB, Md.....		1, 022, 000
Austin ARC, Tex.....		144, 000
Bakalar AFB, Ind.....		2, 972, 000
Birmingham ARC, Ala.....		229, 000
Bradley Field, Conn.....		2, 206, 000
Brooks AFB, Tex.....		672, 000
Charlotte ARC, N. C.....		160, 000
South Chicago ARC, Ill.....		254, 000
Clinton County AFB, Ohio.....		2, 979, 000
Dallas 1 AR Annex, Tex.....		235, 000
Fort Wayne ARC, Ind.....		285, 000
General Mitchell Field, Wis.....		1, 311, 000
Grandview AFB, Mo.....		170, 000
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pa.....		4, 906, 000
Hamilton AFB, Calif.....		683, 000
Hempstead ARC, N. Y.....		265, 000
Indianapolis ARC, Ind.....		268, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

<i>Installation</i>		
Continental Air Command—Continued		
Reserve—Continued		<i>Amount</i>
Kansas City ARC, Mo.....		\$242, 000
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Conn.....		284, 000
Little Rock ARC, Ark.....		149, 000
West Los Angeles ARC, Calif.....		247, 000
Memphis MAP, Tenn.....		692, 000
Milwaukee ARC, Wis.....		247, 000
New Orleans NAS, La.....		653, 000
Niagara Falls MAP, N. Y.....		290, 000
Oklahoma City ARC, Okla.....		212, 000
Paine AFB, Wash.....		85, 000
Philadelphia ARC, Pa.....		270, 000
Portland IAP, Oreg.....	1,	806, 000
Providence ARC, R. I.....		244, 000
Rochester ARC, N. Y.....		256, 000
Selfridge AFB, Mich.....		267, 000
Shreveport ARC, La.....		141, 000
St. Louis ARC, Mo.....		254, 000
Syracuse ARC, N. Y.....		247, 000
West Trenton ARC, N. J.....		168, 000
Tulsa ARC, Okla.....		171, 000
Washington ARC, D. C.....		238, 000
Wilkes-Barre ARC, Pa.....		254, 000
Willow Grove NAS, Pa.....	4,	894, 000
Wilmington ARC, Del.....		158, 000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.....		226, 000
Total Continental Air Command.....		35, 365, 000
Headquarters Command: Bolling AFB, D. C.....		520, 000
Total Headquarters Command.....		520, 000
Military Air Transport Command:		
Andrews AFB, Md.....		1, 098, 000
Charleston AFB, S. C.....	10,	076, 000
Dover AFB, Del.....		7, 073, 000
McGuire AFB, N. J.....		5, 672, 000
Palm Beach AFB, Fla.....		818, 000
St. Louis ACIC, Mo.....		347, 000
Total Military Air Transport Command.....		25, 084, 000
Strategic Air Command:		
Abilene AFB, Tex.....		4, 214, 000
Altus AFB, Okla.....		8, 586, 000
Barksdale AFB, La.....		7, 379, 000
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.....		1, 770, 000
Biggs AFB, Tex.....		4, 173, 000
Campbell AFB, Ky.....		1, 975, 000
Carswell AFB, Tex.....		5, 929, 000
Castle AFB, Calif.....		5, 550, 000
Clinton Sherman AFB, Okla.....	10,	208, 000
Columbus AFB, Miss.....		7, 031, 000
Davis Monthan AFB, Ariz.....		7, 911, 000
Dow AFB, Maine.....	15,	178, 000
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.....	12,	380, 000
Fairchild AFB, Wash.....		2, 187, 000
Forbes AFB, Kans.....		4, 753, 000
Gray AFB, Tex.....		482, 000
Great Falls AFB, Mont.....		5, 523, 000
Homestead AFB, Fla.....		4, 428, 000
Hunter AFB, Ga.....		4, 081, 000
Lake Charles AFB, La.....		2, 241, 000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.....		3, 928, 000
Little Rock AFB, Ark.....		5, 317, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

<i>Installation</i>		<i>Amount</i>
<b>Strategic Air Command—Continued</b>		
Lockbourne AFB, Ohio	-----	\$8, 571, 000
Loring AFB, Maine	-----	3, 630, 000
MacDill AFB, Fla	-----	5, 251, 000
March AFB, Calif	-----	3, 741, 000
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho	-----	5, 961, 000
Offutt AFB, Nebr	-----	128, 000
Pinecastle AFB, Fla	-----	4, 118, 000
Plattsburgh AFB, N. Y	-----	21, 988, 000
Portsmouth AFB, N. H	-----	24, 850, 000
Sedalia AFB, Mo	-----	9, 646, 000
Smoky Hill AFB, Kans	-----	12, 529, 000
Travis AFB, Calif	-----	9, 679, 000
Turner AFB, Ga	-----	3, 744, 000
Walker AFB, N. Mex	-----	6, 657, 000
Westover AFB, Mass	-----	7, 951, 000
Total Strategic Air Command	-----	253, 668, 000
<b>Tactical Air Command:</b>		
Ardmore AFB, Okla	-----	6, 800, 000
Blytheville AFB, Ark	-----	208, 000
Bunker Hill AFB, Ind	-----	559, 000
Clovis AFB, N. Mex	-----	2, 570, 000
Donaldson AFB, S. C	-----	2, 403, 000
England AFB, La	-----	2, 555, 000
Foster AFB, Tex	-----	7, 495, 000
George AFB, Calif	-----	1, 598, 000
Hurlburt AFB, Fla	-----	163, 000
Langley AFB, Va	-----	3, 384, 000
Larson AFB, Wash	-----	3, 682, 000
Myrtle Beach MAP, S. C	-----	6, 303, 000
Pope AFB, N. C	-----	2, 548, 000
Sewart AFB, Tenn	-----	3, 589, 000
Seymour Johnson AFB, N. C	-----	7, 417, 000
Shaw AFB, S. C	-----	7, 143, 000
Total, Tactical Air Command	-----	58, 417, 000
Various locations, special	-----	387, 000
Aircraft control and warning	-----	122, 192, 000
Construction program planning	-----	32, 331, 000
Minor construction	-----	20, 000, 000
Total, continental United States	-----	883, 519, 000

## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Alaskan Air Command	-----	28, 829, 000
Caribbean Air Command	-----	163, 000
Far East Air Force	-----	14, 082, 000
Military Air Transport	-----	19, 640, 000
Northeast Air Command	-----	23, 601, 000
Strategic Air Command	-----	37, 026, 000
USAFE, Atlantic Area	-----	15, 677, 000
USAFE, Middle East	-----	67, 652, 000
USAFE, Spain	-----	54, 217, 000
USAFE, United Kingdom	-----	33, 707, 000
Various sites	-----	28, 863, 000
Communication and NAVAIDS	-----	526, 000
Aircraft Control and Warning	-----	105, 883, 000
Less application of Spanish pesetas	-----	-2, 000, 000
Total, outside continental United States	-----	427, 866, 000
Total, Air Force	-----	1, 311, 385, 000



The foregoing gives some idea of the magnitude of the Air Force construction program. Not included in that tabulation are the projects totaling \$137,857,000 specifically deleted by the Committee. The Committee continues to support the 137 wing program of the Air Force. None of the reductions imposed in the accompanying bill should be interpreted as an indication that the Committee wishes to abandon or retard attainment of the 137 wing goal as soon as possible. The following comments are made with respect to the deleted projects.

The newly proposed base in southwest Florida to be used as a weapons proving center has been deleted because in the opinion of the Committee sufficient facilities of this type are already being developed and operated by the three services.

The proposed addition to the infirmary at Duluth Air Force Base should wait until plans are firm and a satisfactory explanation of the requirement can be presented to the Committee.

It is the opinion of the Committee that no new construction should be undertaken at Ent Air Force Base, the Headquarters of the Air Defense Command, until a careful study is made of the long range effect on the water supply of having this base, the Army's Camp Carson and the Air Academy all located at Colorado Springs.

Additional funds for the Grand Forks, North Dakota base are withheld until the land and housing problems are resolved.

No funds are provided for the proposed jet base to be located in the area of Traverse City, Michigan, pending a final selection of the site on which it is to be constructed.

The request for funds to construct a new headquarters building for the Air Research and Development Command is premature and accordingly has been denied. It is suggested that the Air Force look into the possibility of making a satisfactory lease-purchase arrangement with private interests.

At Beale Air Force Base in California there has been a long standing dispute with the former land owners over the return of at least a portion of the land held for this base. The Committee is not sufficiently informed to attempt to pass judgment on this dispute, but is of the opinion that it should be settled one way or another as soon as possible. To help speed the process all funds for new construction at this base are being withheld until the land question is resolved. Accordingly, the amount provided pertains only to the acquisition of subsurface mineral rights.

The Department failed to fully justify the proposed air conditioning at the St. Louis Aeronautical Chart and Information Center at nearly twice the usual cost for such installations.

Funds for hospital facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base have been deleted pending a decision regarding use of the existing Veterans hospital near this base.

The Committee feels that swimming pools are a very desirable recreational and training facility, but the Department failed to explain the need for more than one such installation as proposed at a number of bases. Accordingly, second pools at Hunter, Lake Charles, Travis and England Air Force Bases have been eliminated.

All new funds for construction of the Air Academy are withheld and it is the Committee's wish that no construction what-so-ever be started using previously appropriated funds until a further specific request for construction money has been approved by the Com-

mittee. The Committee and individual Members of Congress have received a great deal of adverse comment on the recently publicized preliminary designs of the Academy and feel strongly that it would be most unwise to provide funds for construction until the design is more firmly established. The new Academy should reflect the best traditions in American architecture; the design should inspire the confidence and respect of the American people. It is suggested that the Secretary consult with the Commission of Fine Arts before accepting a proposed design for this national institution.

For fiscal 1956 the Department has requested a new item for this appropriation under the heading Minor Construction. Such work has previously been done with maintenance and operations funds. The Committee is approving this request but with the understanding that the Department will submit quarterly reports on projects undertaken with these funds. Such reports should include a description of the project, the total estimated cost and funds allocated during the quarter.

On the overseas portion of the program the Committee has reduced requested funds on the basis that the Department will not be ready to go ahead with part of the program during fiscal 1956. Some small reductions were made to trim the excessive square foot cost of a cold storage facility at Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., and to eliminate a proposed exchange sales store at Keflavik, Iceland.

Specific deletions and reductions are as follows:

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Buckingham WPS Center, Fla.....	\$11, 577, 000
Duluth MAP, Minn.....	60, 000
Ent AFB, Colo.....	3, 015, 000
Grand Forks Site, N. Dak.....	5, 822, 000
Traverse City Area, Mich.....	1, 881, 000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.....	6, 000, 000
Chanute AFB, Ill.....	3, 000
McConnell AFB, Kans.....	3, 000
Beale AFB, Calif.....	1, 928, 000
St. Louis ACIC, Mo.....	494, 000
Biggs AFB, Tex.....	890, 000
Hunter AFB, Ga.....	142, 000
Lake Charles AFB, La.....	155, 000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.....	2, 667, 000
Travis AFB, Calif.....	218, 000
England AFB, La.....	129, 000
Air Force Academy.....	79, 527, 000
Outside Continental United States.....	23, 346, 000
Total deletions and reductions.....	137, 857, 000

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
210	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
	Construction-----	<sup>1</sup> (\$59, 500, 000)	<sup>1</sup> (\$3, 000, 000)	(-\$56, 500, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS			
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES			
210	Access roads-----	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	-----
210	Loran stations-----	4, 200, 000	4, 200, 000	-----
	Total, interservice activities-----	6, 450, 000	6, 450, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
210	Military construction, Army-----	<sup>2</sup> (545, 000, 000)	<sup>2</sup> (483, 612, 000)	(-61, 388, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
210	Military construction, Navy-----	528, 550, 000	439, 950, 000	-88, 600, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
210	Military construction, Air Force-----	945, 000, 000	955, 929, 000	+10, 929, 000
210	Military construction, Air Force-----	<sup>2</sup> (255, 000, 000)	-----	(-255, 000, 000)
	Total, military construction-----	1, 473, 550, 000	1, 395, 879, 000	-77, 671, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
171	Audited claims-----	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-----
	Total, Chapter III-----	1, 480, 000, 000	1, 402, 329, 000	-77, 671, 000

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from 1953 and 1954 balances.<sup>2</sup> To be derived by transfer from "Procurement and production, Army."<sup>3</sup> Language making available current appropriations to pay claims certified to be due.



## CHAPTER IV

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman***

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York  
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri  
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico  
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia  
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky  
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

JOHN TABER, New York  
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts  
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan  
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey

### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

*Government and relief in occupied areas.*—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, the most important of which is Okinawa. The amount provided is the same as the budget estimate, and is \$100,000 below the appropriation for fiscal year 1955.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

*Administrative expenses limitation.*—The bill includes the full amount of the budget estimate, as revised in House Document numbered 150, \$1,500,000, for the administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank. This is an increase of \$375,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1955. This item is a limitation on the funds of the Bank which may be used for the purpose, and is not an appropriation out of the general revenues of the Treasury.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
16	Government and relief in occupied areas.....	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-----
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
16 and 150	} Administrative expense limitation .....	(1, 500, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter IV .....	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----

## CHAPTER V

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman***

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California  
J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia  
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania  
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York  
EARL WILSON, Indiana  
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

#### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,000, the full amount of the estimate submitted in House Document No. 202. This amount will be required for administrative expenses upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, authorizing the Commission to receive and determine certain war damage, nationalization and debt claims against the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and Russia. At the time of the hearings, the bill was awaiting action in the Senate. The amount recommended herein will be more than off-set by deposits, into the U. S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, of five percent of each of the five separate funds as authorized in the pending bill.

#### PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS PENSIONS

The bill includes the amount of the budget estimate, \$300,000, for the administrative expenses of this Commission for the fiscal year 1956. The Commission, established January 14, 1955, has been financed heretofore out of the President's Emergency Fund. The Commission's task is to review the structure, scope, philosophy, and administration of the pension, compensation, and related nonmedical benefits furnished under Federal legislation to veterans and their families. The objective being the improvement of the benefit structure and the establishment of an orderly and equitable relationship to other benefit programs. This appropriation identifies the Commission as an entity, and should be ample to enable it to complete its work early in 1956, as presently estimated.



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
202	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION			
	International claims-----	\$400, 000	\$400, 000	-----
202	PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS PENSIONS			
	President's Commission on Veterans Pensions-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter V-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----

## CHAPTER VI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman***

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

JOHN PHILLIPS, California

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends supplemental appropriations totaling \$8,650,000 for this agency, which will make available \$65,000,000 for civil defense in fiscal year 1956, including the amounts previously appropriated in the regular bill. The additional amounts at this time are to initiate a program to obtain detailed evacuation, shelter, and other operational plans and related research for each of the critical target areas during time of danger. Such a program was not proposed in the original budget submission.

*Operations.*—The Committee recommends \$650,000 for this item, which is a reduction of \$350,000 in the budget estimate and is in addition to \$11,300,000 previously included under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1956. The supplemental amount is to provide for 150 additional employees in connection with the new evacuation studies to be undertaken.

*Surveys, plans, and research.*—The bill provides \$8,000,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the budget estimate, to assist States and cities in the orderly development of evacuation and other related plans for each of the 92 critical target areas, and to conduct research into the most pressing problems resulting from radioactive fallout in order to determine prompt and effective measures to meet such hazards. It will not be possible to make such studies of all the cities during the fiscal year ahead and the language makes the funds available until the program is completed. It is expected that economies can be made in the overall program as more definite estimates of cost are obtained and as experience from the first studies is utilized to the benefit of those studies that follow.

*Civil defense functions of Federal agencies.*—The Committee has not approved the budget estimate of \$3,050,000 for financing delegations of authority made by the Federal Civil Defense Administration to six different departments and agencies. Similar amounts were denied previously in the regular budget submissions of some of the agencies represented.

During the hearings the justifications for all of the additional amounts were examined, and the Committee can see no sufficient difference from the normal programs and responsibilities of the agencies concerned to warrant extra appropriations. Each agency already has primary responsibility existing in the fields of delegated

authority and civil defense features can be integrated into regular operations just as is the case in the Department of Agriculture where no additional funds are requested, and as many of the same agencies are already doing with defense mobilization activities.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects.*—The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for expenses in connection with lease-purchase activities authorized by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 which do not become a part of the lease-purchase contract. These expenses include preparation of drawings and specifications, administrative expenses for the program, and site acquisitions, including soil investigations and tests. These items are financed wholly from appropriated funds and the amount provided will enable the General Services Administration to proceed with the full program as proposed for 1956.

The proposed provision in the budget estimate to increase from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the authorization of aggregate annual payments for principal and interest under which the General Services Administration may enter into lease-purchase contracts has not been included in the bill because such additional authority will not be required for at least another year. During hearings it was developed that only \$1,608,000 of the current \$5,000,000 authorization is needed to enable the General Services Administration to proceed with the contract awards for the first eleven lease-purchase projects approved to date, and it will be ten months before any additional projects approved during the remainder of this session of Congress will be ready for bids. At that time a request for increased authorization will be considered if such additional authority is required.

*Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.*—The Committee has not approved the budget estimate of \$400,000 contained in House Document No. 171 for the Government to acquire a small piece of land between 22d and 23d Streets NW, and facing on C Street NW, in the District of Columbia. Plans of the National Association of Life Underwriters to construct a memorial type national headquarters building in this area in the next year are well advanced. The purchase of the land by the Government would forestall such construction.

The Committee believes the land will be put to better use in the hands of private ownership than if it is to be used as a parking lot by the State Department. It cannot see how Federal plans for the area will be damaged by such a building and points out that it will produce tax revenue for the District of Columbia which would not be received if the land is owned by the Government.

*Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.*—The Committee reluctantly recommends \$200,000 for this item to resume participation of the General Services Administration in the Federal catalog program, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate. The purpose of this appropriation is to make the stock numbers of common use items in the General Services Administration supply system correspond with those in the Department of Defense. Inasmuch as the Department of Defense is having difficulty integrating supply between the three Services there are delays that will inevitably occur and the amount provided will be sufficient to enable the General Services



Administration to resume the part of its program necessary during the fiscal year 1956.

*Expenses, General Supply Fund.*—The bill provides \$1,000,000 for this purpose, a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate. This amount is in addition to \$12,000,000 included in the regular bill, and will enable the general supply fund to handle a substantially larger increase in business resulting from recent agreements with the Department of Defense, and which was not anticipated in the original budget estimate.

Of the additional amount provided, \$300,000 is for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in the regional warehouses where they will occupy less costly space and be more closely situated to operations. Such a move has been urged by the Committee for a considerable period of time and should result in economies in future years.

*Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.*—The bill provides \$100,000 additional for this activity, a reduction of \$45,000 in the budget estimate, to provide additional shelving, cardboard storage boxes, and other records equipment to enable the General Services Administration to receive 600,000 cubic feet of Veterans' Administration records that have been located in regional offices. They will now be stored in low-cost Federal records centers and valuable office space and equipment will be released for other uses. Such transfers were not included in estimating the original budget requirements for 1956.

*Strategic and critical materials.*—The Committee has approved the language of the budget estimate authorizing funds presently available for stockpile purposes to be used for transportation, handling, and other costs related to strategic materials purchased with foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Foreign currencies finance the transportation of such materials to the United States, but it is necessary to use stockpile appropriations to move the materials to storage points within the country and the language provided in the bill will clarify the authority to use funds for such purpose.

*Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.*—The Committee has denied the request for \$1,150,000 to permit initiation of a program to air condition Federal court facilities this year, even though the Committee is sympathetic to the need for such a program.

During hearings on the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1956 the need for a Government-wide air conditioning program was thoroughly developed and at that time it was suggested to the General Services Administration that they work out a comprehensive plan for air conditioning those Federal buildings throughout the United States that require it, and that the matter be carefully prepared and presented through the Bureau of the Budget next year so consideration can be given by the Committee for a program to be started during fiscal year 1957. The Committee doubts the advisability of accomplishing air conditioning of buildings on a piecemeal basis for the reason that it is more satisfactory and less costly over a period of years to follow an orderly program. The court rooms and court chambers to be air conditioned in the budget presentation are only a fraction of court rooms that need air conditioning.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

*Annual contributions.*—The bill provides the budget estimate of \$4,100,000 for payment of annual contributions occurring during the latter part of fiscal year 1955. This makes total appropriations of \$68,050,000 for this item for 1955, which is \$1,050,000 less than the amount originally estimated as being required for the fiscal year. The supplemental estimate is based on actual needs for payments on existing contracts.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>			
	<b>FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION</b>			
171	Operations-----	\$1, 000, 000	\$650, 000	--\$350, 000
171	Surveys, plans, and research-----	12, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	--4, 000, 000
171	Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies-----	3, 050, 000	-----	--3, 050, 000
	Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	16, 050, 000	8, 650, 000	--7, 400, 000
	<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>			
171	Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
171	Acquisition of land, District of Columbia-----	400, 000	-----	--400, 000
171	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	250, 000	200, 000	--50, 000
171	Expenses, General Supply Fund-----	1, 300, 000	1, 000, 000	--300, 000
171	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	145, 000	100, 000	--45, 000
171	Strategic and critical materials-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
205	Repair, improvement, and equipment of Federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia-----	1, 150, 000	-----	--1, 150, 000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	18, 245, 000	16, 300, 000	--1, 945, 000
	<b>HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY</b>			
171	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions-----	4, 100, 000	4, 100, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VI-----	38, 395, 000	29, 050, 000	--9, 345, 000

<sup>1</sup> Language.



## CHAPTER VII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman***

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

*Management of lands and resources.*—The budget estimate of \$250,000 is recommended to meet workload increases in processing land lease applications and inquiries relative to oil, gas, and particularly uranium prospecting.

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Payment to Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians.*—A total of \$5,160,000 is provided in the bill for relocation of Indians of the Sioux Tribe residing in the area of the Oahe Reservoir, which is under construction by the Corps of Engineers. This amount is specified for appropriation in Public Law 776 of the 83d Congress upon ratification of the act by three quarters of the adult Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation. This has been accomplished.

### BUREAU OF MINES

*Conservation and development of mineral resources.*—The budget request of \$1,250,000 was for continued operation of the oil-shale plant at Rifle, Colorado. The Committee has allowed \$625,000 to put the plant in standby condition until it can be disposed of as surplus property.

No estimate was included in the regular budget for operation of this plant because the Department proposed to put it in standby on the advice of the Secretary's own survey team, and on assurances from the National Petroleum Council that private industry was ready to proceed with development of oil shale as a fuel source. The Committee was advised by the Bureau in hearings on this estimate that the Union Oil Company of California has announced that it is starting an experimental oil-shale operation with a retort of its own design on a larger scale than the Bureau's operation.

The supplemental request for continued operation of the Bureau's plant was supposedly made necessary by roof failures in the shale mine during February and March. It is claimed by the Bureau that this means that more research in mining methods is necessary.

It is the Committee's opinion that a continuation of government financed research in this field is not now justified in view of industry readiness to proceed with oil shale development work.

The plant is to be put in standby condition and the necessary steps are to be taken immediately to dispose of it in accordance with procedures established for disposal of surplus property.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

*Investigations of resources.*—The budget estimate of \$730,000 has been allowed for fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the International Convention for High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. The funds will be used for research activities in participation with Japan and Canada concerning migration and distribution of salmon and related subjects.

*Construction.*—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$325,000 for construction of a headquarters building at Pascagoula, Mississippi, for the exploratory fishing and gear development program, and for replacement of facilities at the Woods Hole Fishery Biological Station which were damaged by Hurricane Carol last year.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### FOREST SERVICE

*Working capital fund.*—The Committee considered language proposed in House Document 171 for establishment of a working capital fund but disapproves the proposal at this time, pending a further study.

#### JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The budget estimate of \$82,500 is recommended for executing the plans of the Commission for celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of John Marshall, as authorized by Public Law 581 of the 83rd Congress.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Museum of History and Technology.*—The budget estimate of \$2,288,000 has been allowed to complete the planning and design of the new museum building authorized by Public Law 106 of this Congress.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
171	Management of lands and resources-----	\$250, 000	\$250, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
171	Payment to Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians-----	5, 160, 000	5, 160, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF MINES			
171	Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	1, 250, 000	625, 000	---\$625, 000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
171	Investigations of resources-----	730, 000	730, 000	-----
171	Construction-----	325, 000	325, 000	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	7, 715, 000	7, 090, 000	---625, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
171	Working capital fund-----	(1)	-----	(1)
171	JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION-----	82, 500	82, 500	-----
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
202	Museum of History and Technology-----	2, 288, 000	2, 288, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VII-----	10, 085, 500	9, 460, 500	---625, 000

<sup>1</sup> Committee disapproves language requested to establish working capital fund.



## CHAPTER VIII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman***

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico  
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia  
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

JOHN TABER, New York  
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey  
BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee has allowed \$110,000 to provide for the estimated increase in the workload of the Solicitor's office which will result from the passage of S. 2168, or similar legislation, which would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by increasing the minimum wage. The amount included in the bill is \$90,000 less than the formal request from the President and is \$27,500 less than the amount requested by the Department of Labor. Through apparent confusion in the Executive Branch the officials of the Department appeared before the Committee on June 27 to justify a request for \$137,500 for an 8-month program beginning November 1, 1955, and on the same day the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted a formal request to the President, which is included in House Document No. 200, requesting \$200,000 which appears to be based on a full-year program.

The bill S. 2168, in its present form, would increase the minimum wage effective as of January 1, 1956. Unless this date is changed before the bill or similar legislation is enacted, the major part of the increased workload will not materialize until the beginning of the last half of the fiscal year. The amount allowed by the Committee is the full amount of the request on a 6-month basis, with an additional amount of \$10,000 allowed for advance recruiting of personnel and to provide for some increase in workload resulting from the preparation of regulations, etc., prior to the actual effective date of the increase in the minimum wage.

#### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

*Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.*—The Committee has allowed the full amount of the request for \$650,000. This amount is provided for administration of the Mexican Farm Labor Program for the last 6 months of the fiscal year 1956. Funds for the first 6 months are provided in the Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1956. The appropriation included in this bill is, of course, contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 3822, or similar legislation, extending the program.

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$700,000 from the request, for increased workload estimated to result from enactment of legislation increasing the minimum wage. The amount allowed will provide the full amount of the estimate on a 6-month basis, and \$200,000 for advance recruiting and training of personnel, and for some increase in workload which will occur prior to the effective date of January 1 carried in the pertinent legislation in its current form. This action is consistent with action taken on the request for the Office of the Solicitor explained above.

The Department's workload estimates, and thus the requests for funds for the Wage and Hour Division and the Solicitor's Office, were based on the assumption that the minimum wage would be increased to 90 cents per hour. Since these were the only definite workload estimates presented to the Committee, they also form the base for the Committee's action. A greater increase in the minimum wage would, of course, increase the administrative workload.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee has allowed the full amount of \$300,000 requested for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to poliomyelitis vaccine. These additional enforcement activities are considered to be necessary as a further precaution against the development of a black market in this vaccine.

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

*Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education.*—The Committee has allowed \$50,000 of the request for \$238,000. The request included \$170,000 to provide travel funds for 1,700 of the 2,000 delegates expected to attend the White House Conference on Education. The additional \$68,000 was for Federal staff costs in connection with the Conference. The Committee was informed that the legislation which authorized the White House Conference on Education does not authorize the use of Federal funds for the travel expenses of delegates to the Conference. Therefore, no funds for travel expenses of the delegates are included in the bill.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

*Assistance to States, general.*—The Committee has allowed in full the request for \$4,500,000 for grants to states for planning and operating a program for distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine. This appropriation has no connection with the request for funds to furnish free vaccine under certain circumstances as would be provided by the enactment of H. R. 6286 or S. 1984. The Department requested \$30,000,000 for this purpose but in view of the fact that neither the Senate nor House legislative committee, to which these bills have been referred, has reported out a bill, it was felt that any action by the Committee on Appropriations would be premature.

*Construction of housing facilities for animals.*—The Committee has allowed in full the request for \$400,000 to construct an additional animal building at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. The testing program for polio vaccine requires a continuous weekly supply of 80 healthy monkeys for the National Institute of Microbiology. Since each animal must spend 2 months in quarantine, this requires housing facilities for 800 animals. The amount included in the bill is considered to be the minimum necessary to provide for this housing and the additional laboratory space required for the testing program.



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR			
200	Salaries and expenses-----	\$200, 000	\$110, 000	-\$90, 000
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
200	Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program-----	650, 000	650, 000	-----
	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION			
200	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 800, 000	1, 100, 000	-700, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	2, 650, 000	1, 860, 000	-790, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION			
190	Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
179	Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education--	238, 000	50, 000	-188, 000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
190	Assistance to States, general-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
190	Construction of housing facilities for animals-----	400, 000	400, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--	5, 438, 000	5, 250, 000	-188, 000
	Total, Chapter VIII-----	8, 088, 000	7, 110, 000	-978, 000

## CHAPTER IX

### SUBCOMMITTEE

#### CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, *Chairman*

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island  
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota  
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina  
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee  
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts  
JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin  
BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa  
JOHN PHILLIPS, California  
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota  
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey  
JOHN TABER, New York

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

##### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$138,577,000, a decrease of \$156,123,000 in the budget estimate of \$294,700,000 but an increase of \$27,694,600 over the 1955 appropriation.

The Commission has an unobligated balance of \$101,000,000 available for 1956 in this appropriation. This amount together with the \$138,577,000 which the Committee has allowed for this appropriation will make available for obligation a total of \$239,577,000. Including the unobligated balance the total amount available for obligation will be \$55,123,000 less than the budget contemplated. Specific reductions have been made as follows:

The budget estimate for Offsite Access Roads was \$4,165,000. The Committee reduced this by \$750,000 in view of the trend toward generally lower construction costs.

General Plant Projects, Special Nuclear Materials Program were estimated at \$8,575,000. Many of the items could not be specifically identified at this time. The Committee feels \$8,000,000 should be adequate and has allowed this amount.

Funds for the Reactor Training School, Argonne National Laboratory, in the amount of \$712,000 were denied as the Committee felt the cost unjustified in the light of the relatively small increase in students contemplated and the anticipated short life of the program.

The Committee is fully in accord with the philosophy and the purpose of the Power Reactor Development Acceleration Project but feels that insufficient data was presented to justify the budget request of \$25,000,000. More specific information should be furnished as to how and where it is contemplated the funds will be expended. If the opportunity is presented the Committee will give consideration to additional information offered in support of this program.

The Merchant Ship Reactor for which \$21,000,000 was programed, has not been authorized and the funds have been disallowed.

Under the Physical Research Construction Program—General Plant Projects, the Committee feels that \$1,000,000 should adequately provide for the minor and unpredictable improvements that may be required. This amount is a reduction of \$410,000 in the amount programmed.

The Committee feels that the immediate and ultimate cost to the Government of providing a New Community Hospital at Oak Ridge would greatly exceed the cost of rehabilitating and keeping under repair the existing physical plant. A total of \$2,900,000 was requested for a new plant. This amount has been disallowed but \$50,000 is provided to take care of minor and miscellaneous additions and improvements to the existing facilities.

Taking cognizance of the proposed sale of Richland, the Committee has reduced the item of \$160,000 covering water and sewer replacements and improvements by \$60,000. The Commission's attention is directed to the fact that the funds that will be expended on these improvements should make the property more saleable and this should be reflected by an increased sale price.

The general improvements of various types falling under the heading of General Plant Projects, Community Facilities, for which \$1,125,000 was requested has been reduced to \$1,000,000.

Recent estimates of the cost of constructing the AEC Headquarters Building indicate it will not require the entire amount of \$9,400,000 requested. Accordingly, \$8,400,000 is allowed.

The Committee feels that the increase of \$2,930,862 in funds requested for Equipment Not Included in Construction over the estimated obligations in the last fiscal year is excessive. Accordingly, \$27,500,000 is allowed.

#### GENERAL PROVISION

The Committee has included language in the General Provisions of the bill prohibiting the use of any money for construction of transmission facilities to connect with the Dixon-Yates generating plant at West Memphis, Arkansas.



Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
204	Atomic Energy Commission----- PUBLIC WORKS	\$294, 700, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$138, 577, 000	—\$156, 123, 000

<sup>1</sup> In addition, an unobligated balance of \$101,000,000 is available.

## CHAPTER X

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman***

PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida  
DON MAGNUSON, Washington

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio  
CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,820,000 additional for this item for the fiscal year 1956, which is a reduction of \$436,000 in the amount of the budget estimate as contained in House Document No. 176. Of the amount allowed, \$600,000 is to meet unanticipated increases in the passport activities and for the rental of quarters. A reduction of \$100,000 was made in the request for communications. The sum of \$920,000 is provided to cover additional costs of educational transfer, hardship post and other similar allowances, which were authorized for payment to American employees of the Foreign Service by Public Law 22, approved April 5, 1955. A reduction of \$300,000 was made in the educational allowance inasmuch as the Committee was advised that the basis on which the request was arrived at was an average cost of \$525 per student as compared with a cost of approximately \$250 per student for our military personnel. It was also testified that the data used by the Department in formulating the estimate was five years old.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The additional sum of \$1,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill for this item. This sum is to finance United States participation in the proposed summit conference, and the subsequent three Foreign Ministers' meetings and five meetings of the negotiating groups since they were not anticipated at the time of the regular 1956 budget submission. The funds allowed are to be used only for these specific meetings justified before the Committee in connection with this request and for no other purpose. The Committee requests the Bureau of the Budget to place these funds in reserve until such time as the meetings are definitely set up. Unless all meetings are held, a proportionate sum shall revert to the Treasury.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.*—The Committee recommends \$1,160,000 to provide for the increased salary rates for United States attorneys and assistant United States attorneys as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955.

*Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.*—There is included in the bill the amount of \$275,000, the budget estimate, for payment of claims already adjudicated or expected to be adjudicated during fiscal year 1955.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

*Buildings and facilities.*—The request for \$17,100,000, as contained in House Document No. 171, for construction of a new maximum security prison and a new close custody reformatory has been denied. The Committee is of the opinion that this is an item which should be a part of the regular annual budget submission rather than a supplemental request. The Committee expects to give this proposal further study prior to the submission of the Department's annual request for fiscal year 1957.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The sum of \$2,915,500, the amount of the budget estimates is included in the bill to meet the cost of the salary increases for judges as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955. There is also included \$70,000 to provide for salary increases for referees in bankruptcy, as recommended by the United States Judicial Conference.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

*Salaries and expenses.*—There is included in the bill \$243,260 additional for this item, which is a reduction of \$186,740 in the amount of the budget estimate. The amount allowed is to provide for the additional costs of educational, transfer, hardship post and similar allowances which were authorized for payment to American employees. As in the case of the Department of State the request for funds for educational allowances was reduced by 50 percent for the same reasons. The amount requested by this agency for reimbursement to the Department of State for administrative support was also reduced by 50 percent.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The bill includes \$5,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimate for this item. In view of the fact that this fund is appropriated to the President for use in the President's discretion the Committee has allowed the same amount as was provided for the past fiscal year. It should be pointed out, however, that it is the opinion of the Committee that this fund has not been properly administered during the past year in that funds were expended on very questionable projects, some audits on expenditures were inadequate, and control over certain funds were relinquished by the Department of State without proper safeguards. It should also be pointed out that as of June 1, 1955, over 2¼ million dollars of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1955 remained unobligated.



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
176	Salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 256, 000	\$1, 820, 000	— \$436, 000
176	International contingencies.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Department of State.....	3, 256, 000	2, 820, 000	— 436, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
171	Salaries and expenses.....	1, 260, 000	1, 160, 000	— 100, 000
183	Salaries and expenses, claims of Japanese ancestry (fiscal year 1955).....	275, 000	275, 000	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
171	Buildings and facilities.....	17, 100, 000	-----	— 17, 100, 000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	18, 635, 000	1, 435, 000	— 17, 200, 000
	THE JUDICIARY			
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES			
171	Salaries.....	90, 000	90, 000	-----
	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS			
171	Salaries and expenses.....	40, 000	40, 000	-----

171	Customs Court Salaries and expenses-----	67, 500	67, 500	-----
171	Court of Claims Salaries and expenses-----	40, 000	40, 000	-----
171	Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services Salaries of judges-----	2, 678, 000	2, 678, 000	-----
171	Salaries of referees-----	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	-----
	Total, the Judiciary-----	2, 915, 500	2, 915, 500	-----
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			-----
171	Salaries and expenses-----	430, 000	243, 260	----- -- 186, 740
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			-----
171	Emergency Fund for International Affairs-----	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	----- -- 1, 000, 000
	Total, Chapter X-----	31, 236, 500	12, 413, 760	----- -- 18, 822, 740

## CHAPTER XI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman***

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana  
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey  
JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey  
EARL WILSON, Indiana  
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$185,000, the amount of the budget estimate. This increase is required for processing increasing numbers of monthly deposits of taxes withheld, which in turn result from more prompt compliance by employers with the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

### COAST GUARD

The following three items are required to pay increased compensation to military personnel as authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955 and to pay increases in retired pay to certain members of the former Lighthouse Service, as authorized by Public Law 33, 84th Congress.

*Operating expense.*—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000, feeling that the \$2,000,000 reduction in the estimate can be absorbed within the regular annual appropriation of \$153,750,000.

*Retired pay.*—The bill includes the amount of the estimate, \$2,600,000.

*Reserve training.*—The amount of the estimate, \$228,000, is recommended in the bill.

### CORPORATION

*Federal Facilities Corporation.*—An increase of \$175,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is recommended in the administrative expense limitation for this corporation. This increase is made necessary by the terms of S. Con. Res. 26, which expressed the sense of the Congress that the Texas City tin smelter operated by this Corporation should be continued in operation beyond June 30, 1955. The limitation of \$800,000 proposed in the President's budget and contained in the regular annual appropriation act was based on discontinuing the smelter operation on June 30, 1955.



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
171	Salaries and expenses-----	\$185, 000	\$185, 000	-----
	COAST GUARD			
171	Operating expenses-----	7, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	---\$2, 000, 000
171	Retired pay-----	2, 600, 000	2, 600, 000	-----
171	Reserve training-----	228, 000	228, 000	-----
	Total, Coast Guard-----	9, 828, 000	7, 828, 000	---2, 000, 000
	CORPORATION			
191	Federal Facilities Corporation Fund-----	1 (175, 000)	1 (175, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter XI-----	10, 013, 000	8, 013, 000	---2, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Increase in administrative expense limitation.

## CHAPTER XII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

LOUIS C. RABAUT, *Michigan, Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, *Louisiana*

EARL WILSON, *Indiana*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, *Kentucky*

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, *Pennsylvania*

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

*Department of General Administration.*—The Committee considered a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$200,000 contained in House Document 206 for the purpose of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of Columbia. For this program the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$190,000, a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimate, and also recommends a reduction in the amount of funds earmarked for service of expert consultants from \$55,000 to \$35,000. Of the \$35,000 earmarked for consultant services, up to \$25,000 may be used for expenses in connection with the preparation of an assessment manual and not to exceed \$10,000 is to be used for other consulting services.

The Committee, in approving funds for the first year operation of a three year program, wishes to emphasize the fact that this is a temporary program and that it intends to review progress thoroughly at the time of the regular 1957 budget hearings.

The Committee approved in full a supplemental estimate of \$1,013,951 contained in House Document 199 for the following purposes:

*United States courts*, \$132,812: This item is required to reimburse the Federal Treasury for services rendered in the fiscal year 1954 to the District of Columbia by the Department of Justice and the Judiciary which were in excess of the amount appropriated for this purpose in the regular 1954 District of Columbia Appropriation Act.

*Health Department, Medical Charities*, \$43,120: This appropriation is required to reimburse the several private hospitals in the District of Columbia for services rendered by them for care and treatment of indigent patients in the fiscal year 1954. These services were in excess of the appropriation provided for this purpose in the regular 1954 Act.

*Public Welfare, Operating expenses, Protective institutions*, \$137,936: This supplemental appropriation is for reimbursement to the Federal Treasury for the cost of care of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys. The unobligated balance remaining in this fund is insufficient to meet the bills rendered for fiscal year 1954 and this appropriation is therefore made necessary.

*Personal services, wage-scale employees, \$448,047:* This sum is necessary to cover a 6-cents-per-hour increase for 3,589 wage-scale employees in the various departments of the District government which becomes effective with the first pay period after June 30, 1955, provided an appropriation is made therefor.

*Audited claims, \$252,036:* This appropriation is for the payment of certified claims for the service of the fiscal year 1953 and prior fiscal years.

#### CAPITAL OUTLAY

*Public building construction.*—The Committee has also included language authorizing the use of funds appropriated in the 1956 Act for preparation of plans and specifications and the erection of various structures under this heading. The Senate amendment to the regular annual bill providing funds for this purpose omitted the language carried in this bill.



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	OPERATING EXPENSES			
206	Department of General Administration-----	(\$200, 000)	(\$190, 000)	(-\$10, 000)
199	Courts (United States Courts)-----	(132, 812)	(132, 812)	-----
199	Health Department (medical charities)-----	(43, 120)	(43, 120)	-----
199	Public Welfare (protective institutions)-----	(137, 936)	(137, 936)	-----
199	Personal Services, wage-scale employees-----	(448, 047)	(448, 047)	-----
199	Audited claims-----	(252, 036)	(252, 036)	-----
	CAPITAL OUTLAY			
	Public building construction-----	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
	Total, Chapter XII-----	(1, 213, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(-\$10, 000)

<sup>1</sup> Language only.

## CHAPTER XIII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**W. F. NORRELL**, Arkansas, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

WALT HORAN, Washington  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Language is included in the bill which will permit the Committee on Appropriations to adjust the salaries of Committee employees in line with salary rates established by the Classification Act, as amended.

## CHAPTER XIV

### CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$5,343,868 contained in House Document Numbered 184 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$4,173,855 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$1,170,013.



## CHAPTER XV

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

As proposed in House Document No. 185, Section 1501 contains language permitting the use of existing appropriations, as shown, for the implementation of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress. This act was amended on May 13, 1955 (69 Stat. 49), to allow benefits under the act when the wearing of uniforms is required by regulations issued after September 1, 1954. One purpose of this amendment was to permit the extension of these benefits to employees such as certain nurses, guards, chauffeurs, and firemen who wear uniforms as a matter of custom or tradition but were not required to do so by regulation in effect on September 1, 1954. This provision will make the enumerated appropriations to the departments and agencies available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1956.

Section 1502 continues the customary antistrike provision.

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, line 6, in connection with Agricultural Research Service:

*Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana.*

On page 3, line 10, in connection with Farmers Home Administration:

*and (b) loans to low-income farmers (including part-time farmers), who are unable to obtain needed credit from private or cooperative sources or under the provisions of titles I or II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to assist them in fully utilizing land resources, increasing the efficiency of their operations and improvement of living conditions and for other agricultural purposes except land purchase, \$15,000,000: Provided, That no loan may be made from funds authorized by clause (b) of this paragraph which shall result in the borrower's principal indebtedness on account of such loan or loans exceeding \$10,000:*

On page 4, line 16, in connection with Agricultural Conservation Program Service:

*Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head "Agricultural conservation program", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein.*

On page 5, line 2, in connection with Commodity Credit Corporation:

*For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act.*

On page 17, line 23, in connection with President's Commission on Veterans Pensions:

*For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the President may direct, \$300,000.*

On page 19, line 7, in connection with General Services Administration:

*and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said Act: Provided, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation.*

On page 19, line 21, in connection with Expenses, General Supply Fund:

*of which \$300,000 shall be for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in regional warehouses;*

On page 20, line 10, in connection with Strategic and Critical Materials:

*The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)).*

On page 25, line 19, in connection with general provisions of the Public Works Chapter:

*SEC. 902. No money appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used for construction of transmission facilities for connection with generating or transmission facilities of the Mississippi Valley Generating Company, as contemplated by the so-called Dixon-Yates contract.*

### COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 3 of Rule XIII:

#### PENDING BILL

On page 32, line 20:

*After June 30, 1955, salaries of employees of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives shall be fixed on the basis of grades and rates of compensation provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in such manner as the Committee may determine.*

#### EXISTING LAW

Section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress:

The professional staff members of the standing committees shall receive annual compensation, to be fixed by the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 and the clerical staff shall receive annual compensation ranging from \$2,000 to \$8,000.







Union Calendar No. 324

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 7278

[Report No. 1116]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 12, 1955

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5       plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6       “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956”) for the fiscal  
7       year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, namely:

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## CHAPTER I

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for research, \$380,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana.

##### EXTENSION SERVICE

#### PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For an additional amount for "Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$1,250,000.

##### FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Federal Extension Service", for administration and coordination, \$35,000.

##### SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

##### CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", \$150,000.

## 1 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## 2 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

3 For an additional amount for "Marketing research and  
4 service", for marketing research and agricultural estimates,  
5 \$250,000.

## 6 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

## 7 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

8 For additional amounts for "Loan authorizations", for  
9 (a) loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant  
10 Act, as amended, \$15,000,000; and (b) loans to low-income  
11 farmers (including part-time farmers), who are unable to  
12 obtain needed credit from private or cooperative sources or  
13 under the provisions of titles I or II of the Bankhead-Jones  
14 Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to assist them in fully utiliz-  
15 ing land resources, increasing the efficiency of their opera-  
16 tions and improvement of living conditions and for other  
17 agricultural purposes except land purchase, \$15,000,000:  
18 *Provided*, That no loan may be made from funds authorized  
19 by clause (b) of this paragraph which shall result in the  
20 borrower's principal indebtedness on account of such loan or  
21 loans exceeding \$10,000: *Provided further*, That not to  
22 exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in  
23 one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance

1 with the provisions set forth under this head in the Depart-  
2 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$850,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

7 For an additional amount for "Office of the General  
8 Counsel", \$36,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 For an additional amount for "Office of the Secretary",  
11 \$19,000.

12 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

13 For an additional amount for "Office of Information",  
14 \$30,000.

15 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

16 Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the  
17 head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the  
18 Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration  
19 Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes  
20 specified under the head "Agricultural conservation pro-  
21 gram", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
22 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided  
23 therein.



## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act.

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport", including construction, alterations, and repairs, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$159,000.

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

## MARITIME TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Maritime training", \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Pub-

1 lic Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime  
2 Administration is increased by \$5,000.

3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided  
6 for, of the Small Business Administration, including  
7 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
8 the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger  
9 motor vehicles, \$2,020,000; and in addition there may be  
10 transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$2,865,000  
11 from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration,  
12 and not to exceed \$535,000 from the fund for Liquidation of  
13 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small  
14 Business Administration, for administrative expenses in con-  
15 nection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*,  
16 That the amount authorized for transfer from the Revolving  
17 Fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with  
18 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by not to exceed  
19 \$100,000, as may be required to finance administrative  
20 expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans.

21 REVOLVING FUND

22 For additional capital for the Revolving Fund authorized  
23 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be  
24 available without fiscal year limitation, \$25,000,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the  
 2 Small Business Administration for "Salaries and expenses",  
 3 for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the  
 4 enactment into law of S. 2127, Eighty-fourth Congress, first  
 5 session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business  
 6 Administration during the fiscal year 1956.

### 7 CHAPTER III

## 8 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### 9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of  
 11 a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation, in  
 12 the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as authorized by the  
 13 Act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), to remain available  
 14 until expended, \$3,000,000, to be derived from unobligated  
 15 balances of appropriations made available to the Central  
 16 Intelligence Agency for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954.

## 17 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

### 18 FUNCTIONS

#### 19 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

#### 20 ACCESS ROADS

21 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-  
 22 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the  
 23 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,  
 24 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950



1 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized  
2 therein are certified as important to the national defense  
3 by the Secretary of Defense, \$2,250,000, to remain avail-  
4 able until expended.

5 LORAN STATIONS

6 For construction of additional Loran Stations by the  
7 Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$4,200,-  
8 000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Ac-  
9 quisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

11 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

12 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equip-  
13 ment of temporary or permanent public works, military  
14 installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by  
15 the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the  
16 Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of  
17 August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27,  
18 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954  
19 (Public Law 765), and the Act of —, 1955 (Public  
20 Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734,  
21 Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger  
22 motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$483,-  
23 612,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
24 for "Procurement and production, Army".



## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the Act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; \$439,950,000, to remain available until expended.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;

1       “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year  
2 1943, \$3,344.24;

3       “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, fiscal year 1946,  
4 \$5,838.42; and

5       “Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,  
6 \$1,359.86.

## 7                   DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

### 8                   MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

9       For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,  
10 installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent  
11 public works, military installations, and facilities for the  
12 Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950  
13 (Public Law 783), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public  
14 Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534),  
15 the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of  
16 April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954  
17 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public  
18 Law 765), and the Act of —, 1955 (Public Law  
19 —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised  
20 Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor  
21 vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$955,929,000.

## 22                   GENERAL PROVISIONS

23       SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
24 ments for military public works in prior years are hereby

1 made available for military public works authorized for  
2 each such department by the Act of —, 1955  
3 (Public Law —).

4 SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
5 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee  
6 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be  
7 performed within the continental United States without the  
8 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense set-  
9 ting forth the reasons therefor.

10 SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
11 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting  
12 construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such  
13 costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and  
14 establishes a reasonable completion date for each such proj-  
15 ect, taking into consideration the urgency of the require-  
16 ment, the type and location of the project, the climatic and  
17 seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the ap-  
18 plication of economical construction practices.

19 SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
20 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-  
21 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the  
22 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which  
23 the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving  
24 his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by

1 such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources  
2 at reasonable rates.

3 SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
4 ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-  
5 vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-  
6 ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September  
7 28, 1951 (Public Law 155).

## 8 CHAPTER IV

### 9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

#### 10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### 11 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
13 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
14 in connection with the government or occupation of the  
15 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations  
16 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the  
17 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,  
18 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or  
19 elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out  
20 the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and  
21 transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in  
23 excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten  
24 in number; translation rights, photographic work, education  
25 exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview



1 and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger  
2 motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of build-  
3 ings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies,  
4 commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry  
5 out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,000,000, of which  
6 not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative  
7 and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That  
8 the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the  
9 current fiscal year for the military functions of the Depart-  
10 ment of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that  
11 Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That  
12 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside  
13 continental United States, when necessary to carry out its  
14 purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and  
15 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classi-  
16 fication laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of  
17 any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be  
19 made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without  
20 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and  
21 the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C.  
22 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be  
23 made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation  
24 in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent  
25 with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual

1 Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by  
2 sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*,  
3 That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the  
4 time of the termination of occupation by the United States,  
5 of any area for which such funds are made available, may  
6 be expended by the President for the procurement of such  
7 commodities and technical services, and commodities procured  
8 from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government  
9 and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an  
10 area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may  
11 be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist  
12 in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of  
13 such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assist-  
14 ance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into  
15 between the United States and the recognized government  
16 or authority with respect to such area containing such under-  
17 takings by such government or authority as the President  
18 may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient  
19 use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Pro-*  
20 *vided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable,  
21 include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the  
22 requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of  
23 the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That  
24 funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as prac-  
25 ticable, and under such rules and regulations as may be

1 prescribed by the head of the department or agency con-  
2 cerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United  
3 States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the  
4 Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or pur-  
5 chased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies  
6 registered with and recommended by the Advisory Com-  
7 mittee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages con-  
8 signed to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided fur-*  
9 *ther*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed,  
10 the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix  
11 and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transporta-  
12 tion of all relief packages of food or other general classifica-  
13 tion of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of  
14 methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular  
15 agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply  
16 to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided*  
17 *further*, That the President may transfer to any other depart-  
18 ment or agency any function or functions provided for under  
19 this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such  
20 department or agency without reimbursement and without  
21 regard to the appropriation from which procured, such  
22 property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall  
23 determine to relate primarily to any function or functions  
24 so transferred.



## 1 CORPORATION

2 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
3 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
4 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
5 law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
6 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
7 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
8 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
9 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1956 for such  
10 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

## 11 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

## 12 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

13 Not to exceed \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
14 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
15 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal  
16 year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-  
18 gust 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50  
19 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
20 penses (including special services performed on a contract  
21 or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and  
22 fees or dues to international organizations of credit institu-  
23 tions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with



1 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
 2 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
 3 bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
 4 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or ap-  
 5 praisal of any property in respect to which an application  
 6 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadmin-  
 7 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## 8 CHAPTER V

### 9 GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

#### 10 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

##### 11 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to  
 13 settle certain claims as authorized by the Act of March 10,  
 14 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including  
 15 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
 16 cerned with the purpose of this appropriation: services as  
 17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
 18 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for in-  
 19 dividuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: *Provided*,  
 20 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment  
 21 into law of H. R. 6382, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session.

#### 22 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS PENSIONS

23 For expenses necessary for a special study of the vet-

1 erans compensation and pensions program, to be expended  
2 as the President may direct, \$300,000.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the  
5 General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956,  
6 available for expenses of travel shall be available, when  
7 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or  
8 establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meet-  
9 ings of organizations concerned with the function or activity  
10 for which the appropriation concerned is made.

11 CHAPTER VI

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

13 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

14 OPERATIONS

15 For an additional amount for "Operations", \$650,000.

16 SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

17 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
18 studies and research to develop measures and plans for  
19 evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,  
20 as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil De-  
21 fense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as author-  
22 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
23 55a), \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACT, AND PUBLIC

## BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said Act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation.

## OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$200,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased by \$1,000.

## EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 shall be for non-recurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees

1 into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation  
2 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation  
3 Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is  
4 increased by \$22,500.

5 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND  
6 RECORDS SERVICE

7 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
8 National Archives and Records Service", \$100,000.

9 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

10 The appropriation granted under this head in the Inde-  
11 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available  
12 for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, with-  
13 in the United States (including charges at United States  
14 ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and  
15 critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile  
16 pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade De-  
17 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704  
18 (b) ).

19 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

20 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

21 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Annual  
23 contributions", \$4,100,000.



## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Management of lands and resources”, \$250,000.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## PAYMENT TO CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation and relocation in accordance with the provisions of section V of the Act of September 3, 1954 (Public Law 776), \$5,160,000.

## BUREAU OF MINES

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

## RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Conservation and development of mineral resources”, \$625,000.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Investigations of resources”, \$730,000.

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## CONSTRUCTION

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For an additional amount for "Construction", \$325,000,  
to remain available until expended.

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## JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

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## COMMISSION

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For an additional amount for "John Marshall Bicenten-  
nial Celebration Commission" for carrying out the provisions  
of the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), including  
entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until December  
31, 1955.

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## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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## MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

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For necessary expenses of construction of a building for  
the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized by  
the Act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including the  
preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed \$75,000  
for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per  
diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of the Regents  
of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint Congressional  
Committee established by said Act, \$2,288,000, to remain  
available until expended: *Provided*, That the expenses of the  
Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid upon certifica-  
tion of the Chairman of said Committee.

## CHAPTER VIII

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$110,000.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

## PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
Mexican farm labor program", \$650,000: *Provided*, That  
this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law  
of H. R. 3822, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legisla-  
tion, extending authority for the importation of Mexican  
agricultural workers.

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this amount, and the amount  
appropriated in this Act for "Salaries and expenses, Office  
of the Solicitor", shall be available only upon enactment  
into law of S. 2168, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar  
legislation, increasing the minimum wage.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
2 WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 including hire of motor vehicles, \$300,000, to be available  
7 for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to polio-  
8 myelitis vaccine.

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE  
11 ON EDUCATION

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
13 White House Conference on Education", \$50,000.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

16 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,  
17 general", \$4,500,000, to be available only for grants to  
18 States for planning and operating a program for distribu-  
19 tion and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ANIMALS

21 For construction of facilities for housing animals for  
22 the National Institutes of Health, including equipment  
23 and preparation of plans and specifications, \$400,000.



## CHAPTER IX

## PUBLIC WORKS

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; purchase of aircraft; purchase (not to exceed four hundred and seventy-nine for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$138,577,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That only \$37,400,000 shall be available prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795, Eighty-fourth Congress.

## GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 902. No money appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used for construction of transmission facilities for connection with generating or transmission facilities of the Mississippi Valley Generating Company, as contemplated by the so-called Dixon-Yates contract.

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## CHAPTER X

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,820,000, of which \$233,000 shall be available for rents in the District of Columbia.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for “International contingencies”, \$1,000,000.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

#### MARSHALS

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals”, \$1,160,000.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE

#### ANCESTRY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for “Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry”, \$275,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

### THE JUDICIARY

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

#### SALARIES

For an additional amount for “Salaries”, \$90,000.

## 1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

4 \$40,000.

## 5 CUSTOMS COURT

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

8 \$67,500.

## 9 COURT OF CLAIMS

## 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

12 \$40,000.

## 13 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## 14 JUDICIAL SERVICES

## 15 SALARIES OF JUDGES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",

17 \$2,678,000.

## 18 SALARIES OF REFEREES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",

20 \$70,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-

21 lished in pursuance to the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended

22 (11 U. S. C. 68).

## 1 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$243,260.

## 5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## 6 EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President to take  
8 such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary  
9 or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs  
10 of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until  
11 expended, for use in the President's discretion and without  
12 regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees  
14 on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Repre-  
15 sentatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of  
16 expenditures under this appropriation.

## 17 CHAPTER XI

## 18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## 19 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

## 20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
22 \$185,000.



## COAST GUARD

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses”,  
\$5,000,000.

## RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for “Retired pay”, \$2,600,000.

## RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for “Reserve training”,  
\$228,000.

## CORPORATION

## FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

The amount of the Corporation’s funds made available  
under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appro-  
priation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Cor-  
poration, is increased from “\$800,000” to “\$975,000”.

## CHAPTER XII

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## OPERATING EXPENSES

## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Department of General  
Administration”, \$190,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose  
of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of

1 Columbia \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in  
4 excess of \$100 per diem.

5 COURTS

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "United  
7 States courts", \$132,812.

8 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Medical  
10 charities", \$43,120.

11 PUBLIC WELFARE

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Op-  
13 erating expenses, protective institutions", \$137,936.

14 PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

15 For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be  
16 transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia  
17 to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal  
18 year 1956 from which said employees are properly payable,  
19 \$448,047, of which \$65,645 shall be payable from the high-  
20 way fund, \$75,108 from the water fund, and \$38,945 from  
21 the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compen-  
22 sation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period  
23 beginning after June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no retro-  
24 active compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of

1 any individual not in the service of the municipal government  
2 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this  
3 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary  
4 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or  
5 of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after  
6 the effective date of the increase.

#### 7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,  
9 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District  
10 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which  
11 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the  
12 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title  
13 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1953  
14 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Num-  
15 bered 199 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$252,036, together  
16 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-  
17 est on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per  
18 centum per annum as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47,  
19 sec. 2413d).

#### 20 CAPITAL OUTLAY

##### 21 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

22 The appropriation for "Capital outlay, public building  
23 construction", contained in the District of Columbia Appro-  
24 priation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of

1 plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's  
2 Center and the erection of the following structures, including  
3 the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Wood-  
4 ridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building  
5 (including the installation of telephones, telephone switch-  
6 board, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine  
7 house in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Streets  
8 Southeast (including instruments for receiving alarms and  
9 connecting said house to the fire alarm system).

10 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

11 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
12 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
13 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
14 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
15 the fiscal years involved.

16 CHAPTER XIII

17 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

18 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

19 GENERAL PROVISION

20 SEC. 1301. After June 30, 1955, salaries of employees  
21 of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Repre-  
22 sentatives shall be fixed on the basis of grades and rates of  
23 compensation provided by the Classification Act of 1949,  
24 as amended, in such manner as the Committee may deter-  
25 mine.



## CHAPTER XIV

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 184, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$5,343,868, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

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## CHAPTER XV

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SEC. 1501. The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49) :

Legislative branch :

Architect of the Capitol :

“Capitol Buildings” ;

“Senate Office Buildings” ;

“House Office Buildings” ;

Independent offices :

Civil Service Commission : “Salaries and expenses” ;

Federal Trade Commission : “Salaries and expenses” ;

General Accounting Office : “Salaries and expenses” ;

Interstate Commerce Commission : The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said Act ;

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics :  
“Salaries and expenses” ;

National Labor Relations Board : “Salaries and expenses” ;

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses";

Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art";

Veterans' Administration:

"General operating expenses";

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses";

"Maintenance and operation of supply depots";

Department of Agriculture:

"Office of the Secretary";

Commodity Credit Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses";

Department of Commerce:

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses";

"Working capital fund";

Bureau of the Census: "Salaries and expenses";

Civil Aeronautics Administration: "Operation and regulation";

Maritime activities: "Salaries and expenses";

National Bureau of Standards: "Working capital fund";

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";

- 1           Public Health Service:
- 2            “Assistance to States, general”;
- 3            “Venereal diseases”;
- 4            “Tuberculosis”;
- 5            “Communicable diseases”;
- 6            “Sanitary engineering activities”;
- 7            “Disease and sanitation investigations and con-
- 8            trol, Territory of Alaska”;
- 9            “Hospitals and medical care”;
- 10           “Foreign quarantine service”;
- 11           “Indian health activities”;
- 12           “National Institutes of Health, operating ex-
- 13           penses”;
- 14           “National Cancer Institute”;
- 15           “Mental health activities”;
- 16           “National Heart Institute”;
- 17           “Dental health activities”;
- 18           “Arthritis and metabolic disease activities”;
- 19           “Microbiology activities”;
- 20           “Neurology and blindness activities”;
- 21           Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”;
- 22           Social Security Administration: “Salaries and ex-
- 23           penses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance”;
- 24           Department of the Interior:
- 25           Office of the Secretary:



1                   “Salaries and expenses”;

2                   “Working capital fund”;

3           Bureau of Indian Affairs: “Education and welfare  
4   services”; and

5   Department of Labor:

6           Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expense”.

7   SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in  
8   this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
9   corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
10   salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
11   the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
12   an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
13   right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
14   or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
15   advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
16   States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
17   hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
18   that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
19   provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
20   ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
21   zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
22   strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
23   such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
24   organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-

1 ernment of the United States by force, or violence: *Provided*  
2 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against  
3 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
4 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
5 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
6 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organi-  
7 zation that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
8 of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
9 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from  
10 any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other  
11 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall  
12 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more  
13 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above  
14 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution  
15 for, any other provisions of existing law.



84TH CONGRESS  
1st Session

**H. R. 7278**

[Report No. 1116]

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# **A BILL**

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for  
other purposes.

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By Mr. CANNON

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JULY 12, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



[COMMITTEE PRINT]

**NOTICE.**—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

84TH CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. —
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SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

JULY 12, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 16, 150, 171, 176, 179, 183, 184, 185, 190, 191, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, and 210. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$1,927,785,868. Appropriations recommended total \$1,648,876,128, a reduction of \$278,909,740. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Agriculture-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-----
II	Commerce-----	43, 224, 000	29, 879, 000	—\$13, 345, 000
III	Defense-----	1, 480, 000, 000	1, 402, 329, 000	—77, 671, 000
IV	Foreign operations-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
V	General Government matters-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----
VI	Independent offices-----	38, 395, 000	29, 050, 000	—9, 345, 000
VII	Interior-----	10, 085, 500	9, 460, 500	—625, 000
VIII	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	8, 088, 000	7, 110, 000	—978, 000
IX	Public works-----	294, 700, 000	138, 577, 000	—156, 123, 000
X	State, Justice, and the Judiciary-----	31, 236, 500	12, 413, 760	—18, 822, 740
XI	Treasury-----	10, 013, 000	8, 013, 000	—2, 000, 000
XII	District of Columbia-----	(1, 213, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(—10, 000)
XIII	Claims and judgments-----	5, 343, 868	5, 343, 868	-----
XIV	General provisions-----			
	Total-----	1, 927, 785, 868	1, 648, 876, 128	—278, 909, 740

# CHAPTER I

## SUBCOMMITTEE

**JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman***

FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota  
CHARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina  
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota  
WALT HORAN, Washington  
CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

On April 26, 1955, the President submitted to Congress a message calling attention to the need for further assistance to the more than 1,500,000 American farm families which now have an income of less than \$1,000 per year. In the words of the President:

In this wealthiest nation where per capita income is the highest in the world, more than one-fourth of the families that live on the farms still have cash income of less than \$1,000 a year. They neither share fully in our economic and social progress; nor contribute as much as they would like and can contribute to the nation's production of goods and services.

In an effort to meet this problem, the Bureau of the Budget on May 26, 1955, submitted to the Congress supplemental budget estimates (House Document 171) to enlarge the programs of the Department of Agriculture in the following amounts:

#### *Direct appropriations*

Agricultural Research Service.....	\$380, 000
Extension Service.....	1, 285, 000
Soil Conservation Service.....	150, 000
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	250, 000
Farmers' Home Administration.....	850, 000
Office of General Counsel.....	36, 000
Office of Secretary.....	19, 000
Office of Information.....	30, 000
	<hr/>
	3, 000, 000

#### *Loan authorizations*

Farmers' Home Administration:	
Production and subsistence loans.....	\$15, 000, 000
Small-farm development loans.....	15, 000, 000
	<hr/>
	30, 000, 000

The program for which these funds are requested, as outlined to the Committee by the Under Secretary of Agriculture, proposes to find solutions to the problems of these farmers through improving production and marketing practices, by shifting from full-time to part-time farming, by encouraging off-farm employment wherever possible, and by appealing to local states and communities to help at the local level. The additional funds provide for increased research, extension and soil conservation work by the Department and an expansion of the loan program of the Farmers' Home Administration.

With some misgivings, the Committee is approving the full amount requested, since the serious plight of the farmers throughout the country is such as to require the encouragement of every action which may help, even if only in a small way. The Committee believes that the Department of Agriculture, state and local agencies, and the people themselves should be given every opportunity to foster and promote those measures which the Secretary feels will contribute to solving the unfortunate plight of these 1,500,000 low-income farmers. According to the Department's own survey, 130,000 additional low-income farmers were added by cotton-acreage reductions this year and 58,000 farmers were forced off of farms entirely by such action. The Committee is going along with the President's proposal in the hope that it will enable him and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize that reductions in the level of price support, without proper provision for meeting increased farm costs, and reduced acreage made necessary by failure of the Department to sell in world markets at competitive prices, are the factors which are creating the very conditions which they hope to correct.

At the same time, the majority of the members of the Committee do not consider the Secretary's proposal as a real farm program, nor do they feel that it reaches the basic causes of the problem. They are of the opinion that it can in no way substitute for a farm program which would meet present rising costs, decreased volume, and reduced prices; and they are certain that it will not provide sufficiently adequate income to the farmer, in the immediate future, to enable him to stay on the farm.

While the Committee recognizes that off-farm employment has been helpful to rural families in maintaining a reasonable standard of living in some areas, the majority of its members have little confidence in a program designed to encourage them to look to city employment in preference to considering agriculture as a worthwhile occupation and a wholesome way of life. They can see some real dangers to the American way of life if the present trend away from the farm is allowed to continue and actually encouraged by the Secretary. Further, since the present problem in many areas of the country is one of creating additional employment for people now living in the cities and towns, they cannot accept this feature of the Administration's proposal as a long-range solution to agricultural problems.

Mr. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, speaking for the Department, told the Committee that the increased costs incident to the President's requested increase in minimum wages for labor would not appreciably hurt the low-income farmers. Mr. Morse further stated that reducing price supports had not and would not appreciably hurt the farmer. He also attempted to defend the Department in its refusal to sell in world markets at truly competitive prices, which thereby cuts the farmer's acreage, production and income.

Now, with the small farmer in bad financial shape, as recognized by the President, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is asking the Committee to believe that to lower his price, increase his cost, and curtail his production will not appreciably hurt him. Perhaps the only thing left for the Department of Agriculture to recommend is that the low-income farmer get a job in town. And that is largely what the President, his Bureau of the Budget, and his Department of



Agriculture have recommended to the Committee in support of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The farmers of this nation received 12 percent of the national income in 1946, 11.6 percent in 1948, 9.4 percent in 1951; and in 1954 the farmer's share of the national income dropped to 7.2 percent. This year the indications are that this percentage will go down still further, with a drop of one billion dollars in farm income in sight. It is expected that the national income will increase another 20 billion dollars at the same time.

Supporters of flexible supports frequently contend that a 75 percent of parity support program will not hurt the farmer, because he is already hurt under 90 percent support. It is true that he has been in very bad financial shape, but in the absence of price supports his situation would have been much worse.

The farmer's income is dependent upon the volume he produces, multiplied by the price he receives, less his cost. In recent years the farmer's prices have been reduced, and his cost has gone up greatly, more than 12 percent in the last few years. The President has requested an increase in the minimum wage for labor and has supported increases in income for other groups. As a result, farm costs are bound to continue to go up. With his income dependent upon price times volume, reducing the price can only make the farmer's situation worse. A majority of the Committee believes that what is needed is to at least maintain the price the farmer has been receiving, and to increase his volume of production by selling competitively in world markets what he produces.

In the opinion of a majority of the Committee, what has really hurt the farmer is that his production has not been sold in world markets—because the Department of Agriculture has not offered such commodities for sale at truly competitive prices. According to the Department's own testimony, almost 4 billion dollars worth of farm commodities are in the hands of the Government, and are not being offered in world trade at competitive prices. The United States is the only country which follows such a short-sighted policy.

By refusing to sell, the CCC has built its stocks up by billions of dollars, paying huge amounts of storage. Such storage expense will soon reach the staggering total of \$1,000,000 per day, largely on commodities which are not offered in world trade at competitive prices.

Then further, such commodities, under the formula in the law, are counted to reduce the farmer's acreage and marketing quotas. Thus, the farmer's trouble and his reduced income under 90 percent supports have come about largely because of his constant price—now a reduced price under the parity formula of the Administration—multiplied by a constantly reduced volume, less ever-increasing costs.

It is the belief of the majority of the members of the Committee that to solve present difficulties Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture must correct two weaknesses in present programs. The first is to adopt a plan which will maintain reasonable prices for agricultural commodities. Nearly every segment of this country's economy is supported by one means or another, and it appears entirely reasonable to provide some comparable protection to the agricultural producer. If this fact were fully understood by all the people of the country, there is no doubt in the minds of the majority of the Committee that there would be little objection to such a program.

The second solution which must be fully recognized and vigorously pursued is to make certain that agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a part of a price-support program are sold on a truly competitive basis as authorized by law. The majority of the Committee would point out that the Commodity Credit Corporation has full authority in its basic charter to sell agricultural commodities abroad at competitive prices, which will move them into world trade channels.

Committee hearings disclose that, while the Department holds a convenient price umbrella over world production, American financial interests have increased their production in foreign countries as fast as the American farmers have been reduced at home. A recent study by the investigative staff of this Committee shows that in Mexico, cotton production has increased from a prewar average of 324,000 bales to a postwar 5-year average of 577,000 bales and to 1,780,000 bales in the crop year 1954-55; at the same time, cotton exports have increased from 105,000 to 1,150,000 bales. This study also shows the following with reference to cotton production increases in other areas of the world:

In the Middle Eastern countries of Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Iraq, cotton production decreased from a prewar 5-year average of 459,000 bales to a postwar 5-year average of 390,000 bales and then increased to 1,260,000 bales in the crop year 1954-55. Cotton exports for the same periods decreased from 157,000 to 85,000 and then increased to 684,000 bales. It is believed that there will be continued increases in cotton production in the Middle East.

Cotton production in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala has increased steadily from approximately 50,000 bales 4 years ago to an estimated 300,000 bales in 1954-55. A further increase of about 100,000 bales is expected in 1955-56, and potential annual production estimates after several more years of development range from 700,000 to 900,000 bales.

In Peru, cotton production has increased 25 percent during the past 5 years to 505,000 bales in 1954-55. During the same period exports, which are a large proportion of production, increased 25 percent. However, it is reported the Peruvian Government holds cotton and sugar production (the most profitable crops) under strict control in order to insure the production of adequate food crops.

This same situation also exists for other crops. For example, this same Committee report reveals the following with reference to wheat:

Sharp increases in wheat acreage and production have been recorded in a number of the European and Middle Eastern countries which have received substantial foreign aid grants in recent years.

France, although reducing slightly the acreage devoted to wheat in 1954 as compared with the 1935-39 average, produced over a third or 100 million bushels more wheat in 1954 than in the prewar years.

Turkey has almost doubled her wheat acreage since the 1935-36 to 1939-40 average and more than doubled her total production in 1953-54. Unfavorable yields in 1954-55 resulted in a sharp drop in wheat production as compared with a year earlier, yet it remained a third higher than in the prewar years.

Greece although on a net import basis has increased her wheat acreage 20 percent and production by 50 percent as compared with prewar years.

Most Latin American countries, as a part of their programs to increase home food production, have expanded their wheat acreage and production. The acreage in wheat in Mexico has increased 50 percent while production has more than doubled since the period 1935-36 to 1939-40. Although wheat is a minor crop in Peru, the acreage has increased 50 percent and production has almost doubled as compared with prewar years.

The Committee study also develops the following with respect to the American financial interests behind these increases in production abroad:



The survey made to date on this phase of the directive indicates that the major portion of private United States capital investments, financing and management, has been concentrated to a large extent on one of the basic commodities, cotton, and that this activity has been substantially limited to Mexico, Central and South America, generally referred to as Latin America.

Here the increased agricultural production, extensive in cotton but also to a lesser degree in other basic commodities, has been generated to an important extent by United States private interests. Although it is not now indicated that much actual farming or production has been undertaken by Americans, in many instances the establishment of markets, cotton gins, elevators, processing plants and the financing of production has provided the incentive and impetus for an important part of the increased output.

In Mexico, Anderson, Clayton & Co. has increased its net capital investment account in plants and equipment by \$8,911,709 to a total of \$12,653,316 during the period July 31, 1947, to July 31, 1954; and in Brazil by \$7,140,303 to a total of \$15,354,158 for the same period. This company has increased total net capital investment in plants and equipment in all Latin American operations, by approximately \$18,791,214 to a total of \$33,073,037 for the same period. As of March 1955 Anderson, Clayton's foreign plants consisted of 15 compress and warehouse units, 22 oil mills, 112 cotton gins, 10 oil refineries, 5 finished product plants, and 5 soap plants. The company operates through a number of subsidiaries in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Paraguay, all of which are mostly wholly owned. Operations were started in Mexico about 1924 and in Peru, Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay during 1933-35. Crop loans in all foreign operations as of July 31, 1954 were \$14,955,477. (Source: SEC records and company reports.)

The Corn Products Company has plants, and grain operations at Guadalajara, Mexico, in Argentina, and in Brazil. It manufactures and distributes products using corn or milo-maize as the raw materials. As of December 31, 1954, investment of this company in foreign subsidiaries built up over some period of time is listed at \$14,749,000. During 1954, foreign sales of corn products by the company's domestic plants totaled \$11,888,041 or approximately 5 percent of total sales. Latest figures for sales of its foreign subsidiaries show that in 1953 these amounted to \$95,313,550. (Source: SEC records and company reports.)

The W. R. Grace Co. has one of its principal foreign operations in Peru. Peruvian subsidiaries of the Grace Co., jointly owned with leading local industrialists, operate 4 integrated cotton mills, the largest in Peru, 2 sugar estates of approximately 10,000 acres each, and numerous other merchandising, exporting, and importing activities. These subsidiaries buy large quantities of cotton, mostly for their own mills, although some is exported. The Grace Co. has other cotton mills in Colombia and Chile. In the latter country it produces 20 percent of Chile's cotton and rayon blend cloth and, in addition, some woolen goods. Overall, Grace's Latin American affiliates produced in 1954, 97,600,000 yards of cotton, rayon and woolen fabrics. W. R. Grace & Co. owns a large percentage of the stock in the Grace National Bank of New York City. The foreign branch of this bank is closely connected with banking institutions in Latin America.

The Hohenberg Bros. Company of Memphis is one of the largest companies in the cotton business. It finances and gins cotton in Mexico with its subsidiaries Algodonera Hohenberg S. A. de C. V. in Mexico City, and Empresas Hohenberg of Torreon. It also owns Hohenberg S. A. in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and has a substantial amount of business in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

And such interests are well represented on Department of Agriculture advisory committees and in organizations which advocate the present policy of holding U. S. farm production off world markets at competitive prices. All are part of the "trade" which Department officials say they are trying to get to approve such competitive sales.

It is the hope of the Committee that the Secretary, in addition to carrying out the program provided in this bill, will give careful attention to the real causes of present agricultural difficulties discussed earlier and will correct at the earliest moment, present erroneous policy. The Committee stands ready to give him full support

in such an endeavor. The majority of its members are firmly convinced that such action holds the only real hope for a satisfactory solution to farm problems.

With respect to the additional funds requested to strengthen the research and extension programs of the Department, it should be pointed out that substantial annual increases in these activities have been provided during the past few years. In 1955, an increase of \$21,553,000 was provided. This was further increased in 1956 by \$14,292,000, making a grand total for this type of work within the Department of Agriculture of nearly \$130,000,000 annually. The Committee is in full sympathy with these programs and believes that they play a very valuable role in advancing the agriculture of the country. As pointed out in previous reports, however, a majority of the members of the Committee have some doubt as to whether their continued expansion is a satisfactory solution to the present difficulties of low-income farm families. On a long-range basis, such programs can probably help the farmer to somehow improve production and marketing practices to offset constantly rising costs and declining prices. It is not likely, on the other hand, that they can provide any immediate increase in his annual income or make any substantial contribution to his standard of living.

The Committee has agreed to the proposal to make additional loan funds available to the Farmers' Home Administration. It has been disturbed by recent efforts of the Department to reduce the loan funds for this agency and reduce its supervisory activities. The record will show that Congress has consistently provided funds beyond the levels requested by the Department in recent years. The Committee has questioned recent efforts of the Department to curtail and eliminate county offices, and to set up district offices as a substitute for the county and state offices. It believes that visits of district supervisors will tend to give less actual aid to rural low-income families, because the county supervisors will tend to wait for the district supervisor to make decisions. The Committee has always believed that close direct contact with rural families is essential to their success in making a living on the farm, and the county supervisor is in the best position to render such service.

In approving the additional funds for the state extension services, the Committee has provided that these funds be distributed on the existing basis, since it lacks authority to waive present formulas in the basic law making such funds available to the various agricultural areas of the country.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Committee is also approving the proposal in House Document No. 171 to construct a building at Miles City, Montana, at an estimated cost of \$25,000, to replace an equipment repair shop destroyed by fire last March.



## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The accompanying bill includes language proposed in House Document No. 171 which would permit the use of up to \$5 million of the ACP appropriation for the fiscal year 1954 to meet emergency drought conditions in the southern great plains states. This program would assist farmers in the affected areas to carry out emergency wind erosion control measures, including the planting of emergency crops this summer and fall to hold the soil. It is a continuation of a similar program for which \$15 million was provided in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1954 and continued available in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Committee has consistently urged the Department to establish a more effective program for the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation commodities. It has also urged the employment of an experienced sales manager to head up such a program. The Department has recently undertaken such a plan, and the Committee is recommending language in the bill to establish a new position in Grade 17, which pays \$13,975 per annum, to head up the program.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE			
171	Salaries and expenses-----	1 \$380, 000	1 \$380, 000	-----
	EXTENSION SERVICE			
171	Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	-----
171	Federal Extension Service-----	35, 000	35, 000	-----
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE			
171	Conservation operations-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE			
171	Marketing research and service-----	250, 000	250, 000	-----
	FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION			
171	Loan authorizations-----	(30, 000, 000)	(30, 000, 000)	-----
171	Salaries and expenses-----	850, 000	850, 000	-----
171	Office of the General Counsel-----	36, 000	36, 000	-----
171	Office of the Secretary-----	19, 000	19, 000	-----
171	Office of Information-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----
171	Agricultural conservation programs-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----
-----	Commodity Credit Corporation-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----
	Total, Chapter I-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----

<sup>1</sup> Including special language to replace building destroyed by fire.<sup>2</sup> Language only.

## CHAPTER II

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr., Georgia, *Chairman***

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York  
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California  
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio  
WALT HORAN, Washington  
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

*Construction, Washington National Airport.*—House Document 171 dated May 26, 1955, includes an estimate of \$2,600,000 for various projects designed to expand facilities at the Washington National Airport to meet the increasing traffic demands being placed upon it. The Committee is recommending the full amount requested, since this proposal appears to be the only means immediately available to provide adequate airport facilities for the Nation's Capitol to meet this serious problem. The Committee's action is based on assurances received from the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration that aviation safety will not be affected by this further concentration of air traffic in the vicinity of the Washington National Airport.

In view of the urgent need, the Committee has approved the funds requested, despite the fact that it believes that the airlines using the Washington Terminal are not paying adequate fees to cover the cost of maintaining and operating its facilities. The Committee believes that the Administrator of CAA should take immediate steps to increase all fees, especially landing fees, to the maximum allowed under contracts in effect with the airlines. It also believes that such fees should be increased to the levels in effect at the major airports serving New York City as soon as possible.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee is recommending the full budget estimate of \$159,000 contained in House Document 171 to cover increased pay and allowances of active and retired Commissioned Officers under the Career Incentive Act of 1955. The payment of these increases is mandatory under the law and the funds recommended must be provided to meet the additional cost.

#### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

*Ship construction.*—An estimate of \$12,650,000 to provide for the design and construction of the new atomic-powered merchant ship recently proposed for experimental and exhibition purposes by the President was submitted to the Committee in House Document 171.

The request covers design and construction, crew training, and related administrative costs. The proposal contemplated that the Maritime Administration would construct the hull of the ship, with the construction and installation of the atomic reactor and propulsion machinery to be financed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Committee has not approved the funds for the Maritime Administration in view of the lack of basic legislative authority for the construction of the propulsion equipment by the Atomic Energy Commission. Also, the majority of the members of the Committee believe that the design and construction of an atomic-powered prototype cargo ship, to be used in regular commercial transportation, would represent much more effective use of the funds than would the President's proposal.

*Maritime training.*—The sum of \$100,000 is included in the bill for increased pay for uniformed members of the United States Maritime Service at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York, as authorized in the Career Incentive Act of 1955.

### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

House Document No. 203, dated June 29, 1955, requests funds for the continuation of the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year 1956, including \$25,000,000 additional for the revolving fund and \$6,100,000 for salaries and expenses. The latter amount contemplates a direct appropriation of \$2,700,000, together with transfers of \$3,400,000 from other funds.

The Committee recommends the full \$25,000,000 for the revolving fund in order to assure adequate funds to meet the needs for loans to small business organizations. In addition, the bill includes a direct appropriation of \$2,020,000 for salaries and expenses, plus the full amount of the transfers requested. The amounts approved will permit continuation of the procurement and technical assistance and the management functions of the Administration at the same level as was authorized for 1955. Also they will cover the direct lending activities and liquidation of RFC disaster loans on the full basis requested by the Budget.



Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
171	Construction, Washington National Airport-----	\$2, 600, 000	\$2, 600, 000	-----
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
171	Salaries and expenses-----	159, 000	159, 000	-----
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
171	Ship construction-----	12, 650, 000	-----	-\$12, 650, 000
171	Maritime training-----	115, 000	100, 000	-15, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	15, 524, 000	2, 859, 000	-12, 665, 000
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
203	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 700, 000	2, 020, 000	-680, 000
203	Revolving fund-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Small Business Administration-----	27, 700, 000	27, 020, 000	-680, 000
	Total, Chapter II-----	43, 224, 000	29, 879, 000	-13, 345, 000

## CHAPTER III

### SUBCOMMITTEE

#### GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

CHARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina

DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan

EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The bill includes \$3,000,000 for the preparation of detail plans and specifications for the proposed building to house the Central Intelligence Agency. Funds for construction of the building budgeted in the amount of \$59,500,000 are denied. It is felt that the inadequate planning with respect to both the site and the structure as evidenced in the hearings on this item gives the Committee no alternative but to defer action until a more firm program can be presented.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

#### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

The budget estimate of \$2,250,000 for advances to the Bureau of Public Roads for access roads is approved. These funds are used for the construction of roads to military installations and defense plants upon certification by the Secretary of Defense under authority of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

The bill includes the full amount of the budget estimate, \$4,200,000 for the construction of additional Loran stations by the Coast Guard. The contemplated program will extend to certain vital areas the present Loran system.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

#### SUBMISSION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

The most important comment the Committee can make with respect to this chapter in the accompanying bill is to call to the attention of the Congress the apparent disregard on the part of responsible officials of the Executive Branch of the statutory responsibilities of the Congress to fully evaluate and pass upon the fiscal requirements of the Executive Branch. Why this Committee and the Congress should be obliged to consider during the closing days of each session of the Congress measures of this magnitude and importance is difficult to understand. A valid reason has not yet been advanced.

It was testified that the Services originally requested of the Office of Secretary of Defense approximately 10,500 items totaling nearly \$3 billion. While the number of items and requested appropriation were somewhat reduced by the Office of Secretary of Defense, formulation of the final budget estimates, received July 1, did take approximately one year. The Congress, having a responsibility for the efficient and economical application of appropriated funds, was obliged to give only hurried consideration to the budget estimates because the new fiscal year had already begun.

The Committee is in position to appreciate the mass of detail encompassed by the estimates for military public works, but must, nonetheless, insist that this program be submitted to the legislative committees during the month of January in order that time may be available for full consideration of the budget estimate. Mr. Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations, has testified to the effect that insofar as his office is concerned the program will be transmitted to the Congress early in January of each year.

#### STATUS OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The total amount of authorizations remaining unfunded as of June 30, 1955 is approximately \$2,057,000,000. Total authorizations provided for in H. R. 6829, recently enacted by the Congress, is \$2,306,000,000 or a total authorization availability in fiscal year 1956 of \$4,363,000,000. It should be noted, however, that Section 501 of H. R. 6829 provides for the repeal of certain prior authorizations as of July 1, 1956. The identifiable total that will be so repealed is \$811,000,000, although it may reach a much larger figure.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Against the total currently available authorization of \$4,363,000,000 the Department of Defense has programmed for construction in fiscal year 1956 a total of \$2,630,055,000. Against this program a total adjusted appropriation of \$2,220,800,000 was requested, the difference being considered as unnecessary because of general fluidity in a program of this magnitude and because of normal and expected slippage generally accepted by the construction industry. The original budget estimate, transmitted to the Congress prior to the enactment of H. R. 6829 totalled \$2,273,550,000 of which \$800,000,000 was to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Procurement and Production, Army".

The Committee recommends a decrease in the program to a total of \$2,471,745,000. To implement this proposed program a total appropriation of \$1,879,491,000 is included in the bill, a reduction of \$394,059,000,000 in the budget estimates. Of the total recommended, the amount of \$483,612,000 is to be derived by transfer and \$1,395,879 represents new appropriations. It is fully recognized that so long as we have an Army, Navy and Air Force we must have adequate facilities and bases to maintain and house these Services, and the reduction effected in the appropriation request should not be interpreted as a reduction in the needed program. Action is predicated solely on the considered judgment of the Committee as to



money requirements based on its analysis of the program and the history of military construction funding.

The difference between the contemplated program and the appropriation recommended is \$592,254,000. The Department of Defense, however, should not consider the entire list of facilities included in the report as permanently approved and it is expected that all projects in this or previous programs not specifically financed from available funds and for which financing is requested in the future, will again be presented in the detail program supporting future fund requests.

During fiscal year 1955 the amount of \$1,964,000,000 is estimated to be obligated out of a total availability of \$2,903,000,000 leaving an unobligated balance on June 30 of \$939,000,000. While a reasonable unobligated balance is necessary in this type program, 32 percent obviously is excessive.

The recommended appropriation of \$1,879,491,000 together with the unobligated balance provides an availability for obligation in 1956 of \$2,818,491,000. This compares with a total availability of \$2,903,000,000 in fiscal year 1955. The elimination of specific projects in the amount of approximately \$150,000,000 will, of course, reduce the total estimated obligations in 1956 which is reported in the amount of \$2,235,000,000 for all three Services. Thus, even should the total obligations approach \$2,100,000,000, the remaining unobligated balance of something over \$700,000,000 should enable the Services to continue without interruption an orderly construction program into the first quarter of fiscal year 1957. While the fiscal situation is slightly different in each of the three Services it is believed that, generally, each Service will be in position with the funds provided to pursue its program as initially planned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Military considerations should be the paramount factor in decisions made by the Department of Defense with respect to the location of facilities and defense spending generally. The Committee has sought to reduce the land acquisition program to a minimum. The Department now owns approximately 29,500,000 acres representing a total investment, including facilities, of about \$21,400,000,000.

The Committee is somewhat concerned over the growing centralization of military activities in the vicinity wherein Camp Carson and the Air Defense Command are now located and the new Air Force Academy is proposed. It is suggested, therefore, that a further study be made of this area with especial reference to the water situation, bearing in mind the potential growth in population that the water and other resources will serve in the foreseeable future.

Considerable discussion was had during and subsequent to the hearings on the matter of single bedroom family housing. It is recommended that the programs of each of the Services for this type construction be reviewed to insure that only those single bedroom dwellings will be constructed as definitely meet the long-term demands of the Services.

It is trusted that the existing understanding with the Committee calling for the allocation of adequate funds required for the completion of a usable facility will continue. Disruption of the construction processes no matter how short the duration is costly and should be avoided.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Department of the Army has requested \$545,000,000 for the appropriation "Military Construction, Army", to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and Production, Army". The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$483,612,000, to be derived by transfer as proposed in the estimate, a reduction of \$61,388,000. This is the first time since fiscal year 1953 that the Army has requested funds for this appropriation due to large unobligated balances that were available and now have been reduced through reprogramming authorized by the Congress. In addition, request has been made for permission to reprogram \$15,091,000 of prior authorizations and the Committee recommends that this authority be granted in the manner justified to the Committee, as set out in the following table:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$150, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	1, 972, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	339, 000
Fort Campbell, Kentucky.....	4, 180, 000
U. S. Military Academy.....	8, 450, 000
Total.....	15, 091, 000

The item in the above tabulation for the U. S. Military Academy is to be specifically noted. In accordance with the Committee's report last year a survey was made of the proposal to convert the riding hall to classroom spaces and authority is now given to proceed with this construction as originally planned out of funds previously authorized. Testimony indicates that the rise in construction costs have increased the current working estimate to \$8,950,000. In addition to approving the request to reprogram \$8,450,000 permission is granted to use additional available funds to cover the increase in costs totaling \$500,000.

The appropriation recommended, \$483,612,000, is to finance a program totaling \$553,880,000 as set forth in the following tabulation. Those projects that have been specifically denied are set out in the paragraphs following the tabulation. These amounts may be compared with a program request of \$566,533,000 and a funding request of \$545,000,000. The Committee recognizes the need for latitude in a construction program of this magnitude, and feels that it has provided such latitude in approving an amount only \$70,268,000 below the estimated cost of the recommended 1956 program. This amount takes into consideration a slippage of approximately 13%. It was testified a slippage of 10 to 15 percent is generally accepted as normal.

The Committee feels that as the program is developed and as deletions are made due to slippage in programming or construction, first consideration should be given toward providing quarters and necessary operational facilities. If there are items which can or must be deferred they should be in other categories.

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

## TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

## Ordnance Corps:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$1, 736, 000
Black Hills Ordnance Depot, S. Dak.....	78, 000
Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Ky.....	509, 000
Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	1, 933, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

## TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES—continued

## Ordnance Corps—Continued

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	\$1, 127, 000
Lordstown Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	875, 000
Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo.....	1, 843, 000
Red River Arsenal, Tex.....	140, 000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....	2, 865, 000
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	347, 000
Rossford Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	400, 000
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.....	342, 000
Seneca Ordnance Depot, N. Y.....	129, 000
Sierra Ordnance Depot, Calif.....	1, 075, 000
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.....	1, 247, 000
Wingate Ordnance Depot, N. Mex.....	632, 000

## Quartermaster Corps:

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.....	84, 000
Belle Mead General Depot, N. J.....	325, 000
Fort Lee, Va.....	8, 589, 000
Memphis General Depot, Tenn.....	99, 000
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.....	568, 000
Sharpe General Depot, Calif.....	337, 000

## Chemical Corps:

Army Chemical Center, Md.....	1, 248, 000
Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah.....	92, 000
Camp Detrick, Md.....	452, 000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	1, 129, 000
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.....	3, 000
Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.....	773, 000

## Signal Corps:

Transmitter Station, Va.....	164, 000
Decatur Signal Depot, Ill.....	303, 000
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	7, 547, 000
Lexington Signal Depot, Ky.....	538, 000
Fort Monmouth, N. J.....	615, 000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.....	715, 000
Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pa.....	649, 000
Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif.....	1, 451, 000
Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.....	695, 000

## Corps of Engineers:

Army Map Service, Maryland.....	62, 000
Fort Belvoir, Va.....	4, 608, 000
Granite City Engineer Depot, Ill.....	1, 822, 000
Marion Engineer Depot, Ohio.....	1, 146, 000

## Transportation Corps:

Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y.....	1, 055, 000
Charleston Transportation Depot, S. C.....	329, 000
Fort Eustis, Va.....	9, 971, 000
New Orleans Army Base, La.....	117, 000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	1, 552, 000
Fort Story, Va.....	41, 000

## Medical Corps:

William Beaumont Army Hospital, Texas.....	586, 000
Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas.....	549, 000
Madigan Army Hospital, Washington.....	333, 000
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia.....	5, 557, 000

Total, technical services facilities.....	69, 382, 000
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## FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

## First Army area:

Fort Devens, Mass.....	7, 275, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	6, 814, 000
Fort Jay, N. Y.....	731, 000
Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	209, 000
Fort Totten, N. Y.....	170, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

## FIELD FORCES FACILITIES—continued

Second Army area:	
Fort Holabird, Md.....	\$612, 000
Fort Knox, Ky.....	8 990, 000
Fort George G. Meade, Md.....	923, 000
Third Army area:	
Fort Benning, Ga.....	10, 033, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	15, 659, 000
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	8, 197, 000
Camp Gordon, Ga.....	261, 000
Fort Jackson, S. C.....	5, 000, 000
Fort McClellan, Ala.....	2, 611, 000
Camp Rucker, Ala.....	2, 070, 000
Camp Stewart, Ga.....	967, 000
Fourth Army area:	
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	7, 858, 000
Fort Hood, Tex.....	17, 931, 000
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	805, 000
Fort Sill, Okla.....	3, 053, 000
Fifth Army area:	
Fort Carson, Colo.....	20, 811, 000
Fort Crowder, Mo.....	952, 000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	3, 182, 000
Camp Lucas, Mich.....	145, 000
Fort Riley, Kans.....	8, 326, 000
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	1, 528, 000
Sixth Army area:	
Camp Hanford, Wash.....	167, 000
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	14, 940, 000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.....	1, 878, 000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	1, 407, 000
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.....	144, 000
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.....	847, 000
Yuma Test Station, Ariz.....	709, 000
United States Military Academy, N. Y.....	756, 000
Armed Forces special weapons project:	
Sandia Base, N. Mex.....	1, 231, 000
Various installations.....	3, 014, 000
Tactical installations: Various locations (family housing).....	12, 125, 000
Rehabilitation: Various locations (family housing).....	2, 661, 000
Total, field forces facilities.....	174, 992, 000
Total, continental United States.....	244, 374, 000

## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Alaska area:	
Big Delta.....	3, 638, 000
Eielson Air Force Base.....	1, 047, 000
Ladd Air Force Base.....	284, 000
Fort Richardson.....	9, 079, 000
Whittier.....	1, 183, 000
Wildwood Station (Kenai).....	469, 000
Various locations, rehabilitation of family housing.....	1, 656, 000
Far East Command area: Okinawa.....	43, 503, 000
Pacific Command area:	
Heleman, T. H.....	714, 000
Camp O'Donnell, Philippine Islands.....	832, 000
Schofield Barracks, T. H.....	3, 162, 000
Waiawa (Waipio) Radio Transmitting Station, T. H.....	363, 000
Icelandic Command area: Keflavik Airport.....	3, 793, 000
Total, outside continental United States.....	69, 723, 000

## CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS

Various locations.....	67, 083, 000
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## GENERAL CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OVERSEAS

Tactical facilities.....	\$160, 500, 000
Advance planning.....	9, 200, 000
Emergency construction.....	3, 000, 000
Total, general.....	172, 700, 000
Grand total.....	553, 880, 000

*West Coast Ammunition Terminal, Calif.*—The funds for acquisition of land for this project in the amount of \$3,209,000 have been deferred pending further study of the proposal by the Armed Services Committees of the Congress who it is understood are to make on-site studies during the coming months.

*Theaters.*—The Committee has deferred action on funds for the construction of four theaters, as follows:

Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	\$371, 000
Fort Benning, Ga.....	359, 000
Fort Riley.....	331, 000
Fort Lewis.....	335, 000
Total.....	\$1, 396, 000

The Committee is of the opinion that these items should be deferred until a later date as there are at present seemingly adequate facilities in the area so that priority may be given to needed quarters and operational facilities.

*Academic Building, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.*—The estimate of \$5,433,000 for this project has been denied. Testimony indicates that the proposed facility is based on the same student load as the present strength and that the existing buildings would be continued in use but converted to other purposes. The Committee does not feel that construction of this building is justified at this time.

*Black Hills Ordnance Depot, Black Hills, S. Dak., 100 units of family housing, and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., fieldhouse and bachelor officers' quarters.*—These items totalling \$2,615,000 were inserted in the authorization bill by the Senate. Inasmuch as they are unbudgeted items upon which the House has not had an opportunity to hold hearings they are not included in this bill.

## PORT WHITTIER, ALASKA

The Committee's attention has been directed to the Army's continuing policy of refusing to open the port at Whittier, Alaska to civilian use. Information has been received that additional tonnage could be handled at this port and at a lesser cost through the use of civilian labor. The Committee requests the Department to proceed with plans to open this port by the first of the year, or if this is not feasible to provide just reason and cause why it should not be done.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## THE PROGRAM

For the Navy military public works program, the Committee had before it for consideration a tentative program request for 1956 totaling \$646,196,300, of which \$596,140,900 is new authorizations in



the House version of H. R. 6829 and \$50,055,400 is previously approved but unfunded projects. Conference adjustments on H. R. 6829 had the effect of reducing the total to \$614,279,700 as shown in the table on p. 15 of the printed hearings. The Committee has approved for funding projects totaling \$606,479,700, a reduction of \$7,800,000, representing reduction in one item and deletion of two projects. These are commented upon below. The approved total includes \$64,987,700 for 3,650 family housing units.

#### THE FUNDING

The budget estimate for appropriation purposes to fund the 1956 program is \$528,550,000—somewhat less than the program presented for funding authority. The Committee recommends appropriation of \$439,950,000, a reduction of \$88,600,000. The appropriation for 1955 was \$98,000,000 under which, in combination with unobligated balances from prior years, the Department indicates estimated obligations in 1955 of \$248 millions. Approximately \$122,000,000 unobligated will carry over into 1956, most of which, however is stated to be committed to previously approved projects.

Basically, the reasons advanced for not requesting appropriation to an amount equal to the total of the projects on which the Department seeks funding authority are unforeseeable delays on projects occasioned by land acquisition problems, timing of granting of base rights, etc. The total list of projects, however, is justified as urgent, and if delays occur on certain ones the Department can proceed on others and thus expedite consummation of the total long range construction requirements.

The reduction of \$88,600,000 is based on several things. One is the final adjustment in the conference on H. R. 6829 wherein several projects in the original budgeted program were dropped. Further, the Committee has reduced or deleted three items as previously indicated. Still another reason—and this is the foremost—is the fact that to get this large program underway, the Department does not need as much as requested. The budget projects, as of the end of fiscal year 1956, an unobligated balance of about \$242,000,000. A substantial portion of that balance will be supported by detailed project plans and specifications and thus required to permit orderly flow of contract placement in the ensuing few months pending availability of 1957 funds to keep the program in motion. On the other hand, the evidence is clear that a sizable part will not be supported by detailed plans. Contracts cannot be advertised and construction obligations incurred without such plans.

The Committee's action should in no way slow down the orderly prosecution of the approved program. The Department should proceed, within the amount allowed, to have detailed plans and specifications prepared and ready on all approved projects as originally planned. Funding requirements for actual contractual purposes can be further determined in the 1957 bill.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTS

There follows the list of facilities with projects for which the Committee has approved funding authority as justified before the Committee:

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)—continued

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)

## Shipyard facilities:

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass	\$8, 441, 000
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash	200, 000
David Taylor Model Basin, Carderoek, Md	14, 302, 000
Naval Industrial Reserve Shipyard, Charleston, S. C	427, 000
Naval mincraft base, Charleston, S. C	5, 800, 000
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif	4, 553, 000
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va	308, 000
Naval underwater sound laboratory, New London, Conn	66, 600
Naval mine countermeasures station, Panama City, Fla	3, 379, 000
Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa	321, 300
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N. H	946, 000
Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif	143, 000
Naval Repair Facility, San Diego, Calif	629, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif	4, 369, 000

Total shipyard facilities, continental 43, 884, 900

## Fleet base facilities:

Naval station, Green Cove Springs, Fla	72, 000
Naval station, Key West, Fla	1, 044, 500
Naval station, Newport, R. I	1, 583, 000
Naval base, Norfolk, Va	9, 972, 000
Naval station, Orange, Tex	399, 000
Naval station, San Diego, Calif	57, 000
Naval station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif	3, 147, 000
Naval station, Tacoma, Wash	3, 024, 000
Naval station, Tongue Point, Astoria, Oreg	92, 000
Navy Department, Washington, D. C	81, 000

Total fleet base facilities, continental 19, 471, 500

## Aviation facilities:

## Naval air training stations:

Auxiliary landing field, Alice Orange Grove area, Texas	1, 487, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Barin Field, Foley, Ala	151, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Tex	1, 953, 500
Naval air station, Corpus Christi, Tex	664, 000
Naval air station, Glyneo, Ga	3, 290, 600
Naval air station, Hutebinson, Kans	81, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex	3, 951, 000
Naval air station, Memphis, Tenn	759, 000
Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla	3, 453, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Port Isabel, Tex	5, 544, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, New Iberia, La	24, 361, 000

Total naval air training stations 45, 695, 100

## Fleet support air stations:

Naval air station, Alameda, Calif	3, 729, 000
Naval air station, Atlantic City, N. J	233, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, Calif	214, 600
Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine	3, 285, 000
Naval air station, Cecil Field, Fla	9, 099, 200
Auxiliary landing field, Crows Landing, Calif	89, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif	591, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nev	1, 133, 000
Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla	2, 224, 000
Naval air station, Key West, Fla	484, 900
Naval auxiliary landing field, Mayport, Fla	738, 000
Naval air station, Miramar, Calif	4, 370, 000
Naval air station, Moffett Field, Calif	2, 581, 000
Naval air station, Norfolk, Va	4, 660, 000
Naval air station, Oceana, Va	5, 281, 000
Naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I	1, 062, 000
Naval air station, San Diego, Calif	3, 556, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)—continued

## Aviation facilities—Continued

## Fleet support air stations—Continued

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Fla.....	\$188, 900
Naval air facility, Weeksville, N. C.....	342, 000
Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Wash.....	1, 958, 000
Outlying field, Whitehouse Field, Fla.....	1, 087, 000

Total fleet support air stations, continental..... 46, 906, 600

## Marine Corps air stations:

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, S. C.....	7, 274, 600
Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C.....	3, 012, 000
Marine Corps air station, El Toro, Calif.....	2, 492, 000
Marine Corps auxiliary landing field, Edenton, N. C.....	1, 421, 500
Marine Corps air station, Miami, Fla.....	1, 223, 000
Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, Calif.....	2, 305, 400
Marine Corps air facility, New River, N. C.....	2, 762, 000

Total, Marine Corps air stations, continental..... 20, 490, 500

## Special purpose air stations:

Naval auxiliary air station, Chincoteague, Va.....	2, 858, 000
Naval ordnance test station, Inyokern (China Lake), Calif.....	2, 615, 000
Naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.....	16, 311, 000
Naval air test center, Patuxent River, Md.....	8, 677, 000
Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.....	1, 010, 000
Naval air station, South Weymouth, Mass.....	270, 000
Photographic interpretation center, Suitland, Md.....	2, 345, 000
Various locations.....	23, 000, 000

Special purpose air stations, continental..... 57, 086, 000

Total, aviation facilities, continental..... 170, 178, 200

## Supply facilities:

Naval fuel depôt, Jacksonville, Fla.....	15, 200
Naval supply depot, Newport, R. I.....	1, 041, 000
Naval supply center, Norfolk, Va.....	399, 000
Naval supply center, Oakland, Calif.....	62, 000

Total supply facilities, continental..... 1, 517, 200

## Marine Corps facilities:

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Ga.....	4, 869, 300
Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, Calif.....	501, 000
Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.....	1, 059, 000
Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, S. C.....	1, 654, 000
Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.....	648, 000
Marine Corps clothing depot, annex 3, Philadelphia, Pa.....	30, 000
Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.....	15, 113, 700
Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, Calif.....	120, 000
Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.....	47, 300

Total Marine Corps facilities, continental..... 24, 042, 300

## Ordnance facilities:

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, S. C.....	193, 000
Naval aviation ordnance test station, Chincoteague, Va.....	644, 000
Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va.....	200, 000
Naval Ordnance Aerophysics Laboratory, Daingerfield, Tex....	1, 111, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Earle, N. J.....	59, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, Calif.....	514, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nev.....	1, 424, 000



## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)—continued

## Ordnance facilities—Continued

Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md.....	\$1, 107, 000
Naval ordnance test station, Inyokern (China Lake), Calif.....	375, 000
Naval torpedo station, Keyport, Wash.....	376, 000
Naval ordnance plant, Louisville, Ky.....	927, 000
Naval underwater ordnance station, Newport, R. I.....	370, 000
Naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif.....	241, 000
Naval ammunition depot, St. Juliens Creek, Va.....	420, 000
Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Calif.....	1, 029, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Shumaker, Ark.....	765, 000
Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md.....	1, 976, 000
Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va.....	113, 000

Total ordnance facilities, continental..... 11, 844, 000

## Service school facilities:

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	182, 000
Naval station, Annapolis, Md.....	307, 000
Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Ga.....	456, 000
Naval receiving station, Charleston, S. C.....	553, 000
Naval amphibious base, Coronado, Calif.....	1, 402, 000
Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck, Va.....	1, 942, 000
Naval training center, Great Lakes, Ill.....	5, 856, 000
Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md.....	780, 000
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.....	119, 000
Naval receiving station, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 428, 000
Retraining Command, Portsmouth, N. H.....	42, 000
Fleet Sonar School, San Diego, Calif.....	2, 753, 000

Total service school facilities, continental..... 15, 820, 000

## Medical facilities:

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.....	350, 000
Naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.....	192, 800
Naval hospital, Corona, Calif.....	256, 800
Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.....	750, 000
Naval hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.....	46, 000
Naval submarine base, New London, Conn.....	755, 000
Naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.....	60, 000

Total medical facilities, continental..... 2, 410, 600

Communication facilities: Naval radio station, Northwest, Va..... 436, 000

## Office of Naval Research facilities:

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, Bellevue, District of Columbia.....	163, 000
Chesapeake Bay Annex, Naval Research Laboratory, Randle Cliffs, Md.....	52, 000

Total, Office of Naval Research facilities, continental..... 215, 000

## Yards and docks facilities:

Naval construction battalion center, Davisville, R. I.....	5, 397, 000
Public works center, Norfolk, Va.....	2, 510, 000
Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, Calif.....	1, 225, 000
Various locations, pollution abatement program including land acquisition.....	15, 149, 000
Various locations, advance planning.....	15, 000, 000
Various locations, Navy and Marine Corps rehabilitation of existing housing.....	1, 218, 300

Total yards and docks facilities, continental..... 40, 499, 300

Total, continental United States..... 330, 319, 000



## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (UNCLASSIFIED)

Shipyard facilities: Fleet activities, Sasebo, Japan-----	\$57, 000
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Fleet base facilities:	
Naval station, Adak, Alaska-----	2, 485, 000
Naval base, Guam, Mariana Islands-----	1, 835, 000
Naval base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba-----	56, 000
Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands-----	18, 379, 700
Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan-----	6, 540, 800
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Fleet base facilities, overseas-----	29, 296, 500
<hr/>	
Aviation facilities:	
Naval air station, Agana, Guam-----	6, 525, 000
Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland-----	8, 589, 800
Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan-----	1, 978, 800
Naval station, Bermuda, British West Indies-----	91, 000
Naval air facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands-----	8, 489, 000
Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba-----	2, 977, 300
Naval air facility, Iwakuni, Japan-----	975, 000
Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe, T. H.-----	3, 227, 600
Naval station, Kodiak, Alaska-----	2, 613, 100
Naval station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands-----	4, 411, 000
Naval station, Midway, T. H.-----	1, 518, 000
Naples, Italy-----	155, 000
Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco-----	1, 958, 500
Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.-----	3, 721, 000
Naval station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands-----	522, 900
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Total aviation facilities, overseas-----	47, 753, 000
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Supply facilities:	
Naval supply depot, Guam, Mariana Islands-----	5, 427, 000
Naval supply depot, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba-----	1, 318, 000
Naval supply center, Pearl Harbor, T. H.-----	270, 000
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Total supply facilities, overseas-----	7, 015, 000
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Ordnance facilities:	
Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.-----	1, 382, 000
Naval ordnance facility, Sasebo, Japan-----	66, 000
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Total ordnance facilities, overseas-----	1, 448, 000
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Service school facilities: Fleet training center, Pearl Harbor, T. H.-----	44, 000
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Medical facilities: Naval hospital, Guam, Mariana Islands-----	269, 000
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Communication facilities:	
Naval communications station, Adak, Alaska-----	439, 000
Naval radio facility, Kami Seya, Japan-----	2, 564, 700
Naval communications station, Kodiak, Alaska-----	6, 991, 000
Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands-----	10, 332, 500
Naval communication facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco-----	2, 848, 600
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Total communications facilities, overseas-----	23, 175, 800
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Yards and docks facilities:	
15th Naval District, Canal Zone-----	3, 069, 000
Guam, Mariana Islands-----	940, 000
Various locations—replacement housing-----	2, 200, 000
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Total yards and docks facilities, overseas-----	6, 209, 000
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Total outside continental United States-----	115, 267, 300

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CLASSIFIED)

Shipyard facilities: Various classified locations: Sound search stations including land acquisition-----	\$7, 834, 000
Service school facilities: Location classified, school buildings-----	1, 243, 000
Total classified, continental-----	9, 077, 000

## OUTSIDE UNITED STATES (CLASSIFIED)

Aviation facilities: Classified location:	
Naval air facility No. 1, CINCNELM-----	\$1, 869, 000
AEW No. 2-----	19, 099, 200
AEW No. 3-----	39, 247, 000
NAF No. 3-----	27, 050, 400
Additional aviation facilities-----	5, 551, 000
Total classified aviation facilities outside United States-----	92, 816, 600
Supply facilities: Classified location:	
A, family housing-----	84, 100
B, family housing-----	84, 100
C, family housing-----	175, 700
Total classified supply facilities outside continental United States-----	343, 900
Marine Corps facilities:	
Classified location, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, camp facilities--	45, 000, 000
Classified location, Headquarters Fleet Marine Force Pacific, bivouac area-----	64, 000
Total classified Marine Corps facilities outside United States--	45, 064, 000
Ordnance facilities: Classified locations, ammunition storage facilities and family housing-----	4, 820, 900
Communications facilities: Classified location:	
Naval Communication Unit No. 1-----	771, 000
Naval radio station, North Atlantic area-----	4, 000, 000
Total classified communications facilities outside United States-----	4, 771, 000
Total classified outside United States-----	147, 816, 400
Total classified continental-----	9, 077, 000
Grand total classified-----	156, 893, 400

## CORRECTION OF DEFICIENCIES

Yards and docks facilities: Various locations, continental and overseas, correction of deficiencies-----	\$4, 000, 000
Grand total-----	606, 479, 700

The sum of \$6,000,000 was requested for "Correction of deficiencies", which is simply a standby insurance fund to replace or repair facilities damaged or destroyed by fire, storms, etc. For 1955, the amount of \$4,000,000 was appropriated although due to unusual hurricane damage, it was necessary to augment the fund through reprogramming from other items. The Committee has cut \$2,000,000 from the request, allowing \$4,000,000.

The Committee has deleted the item of \$2,000,000 for preparation of plans and specifications for a new drydock at the Puget Sound Shipyard to handle *Forrestal* class carriers that have been battle damaged. The project was not budgeted by the Department, having

been inserted in the authorization bill by the other body. The Committee has not had opportunity to fully consider the matter and, under the circumstances, has not included it in the approved list.

Another item deleted, and without prejudice, is \$3,800,000 requested for a new building to house operations involving manufacture of inert ammunition components at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Georgia. The Committee doubts the advisability of going ahead with an expenditure of this magnitude at this time, especially in view of prevailing policy as regards competition of industrial-type activities with private enterprise. The operations involve production of ordnance material for which there is adequate private capacity on a competitive basis. Operations currently being carried on at the station are of course not affected by this action.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Department presented a program including several thousand individual projects at over 250 Air Force bases totaling \$1,449,242,000. The Committee has deleted specific projects from this total in the amount of \$137,857,000. For appropriation in the new fiscal year the Department requested \$1,200,000,000, of which \$255,000,000 was to be derived by the transfer of unobligated funds available to the Army. The Committee is recommending for direct appropriation \$955,929,000, a reduction of \$244,071,000 in the overall funding request. This amount for appropriation together with the balances carried into the new fiscal year should be sufficient to keep essential Air Force construction going throughout fiscal 1956 and provide adequate balances to keep the program going into fiscal 1957.

The difference between the amount programed for specific projects and the amount to be appropriated is \$355,447,000. In other words this is the amount in the Air Force program for which funds are not provided. However, the projects which might have been covered by this amount are not identified, and no priority list has been established. A program as diversified as the Air Force program must of necessity have a certain amount of flexibility in order that full advantage may be taken of continually changing requirements. The Committee is, accordingly, approving as eligible for construction air bases and facilities at the above stated cost in excess of the funds provided.

The Committee is certain that many of the projects still remaining in the program should be given further study. It is expected that this will be done and that with the funds appropriated only those projects most vital to the Air Force program will be undertaken.

The following tabulation shows the amounts programed for installations within Continental United States and the several area commands and programs overseas:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES	
<i>Installation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Air Defense Command:	
Duluth MAP, Minn.....	\$2, 481, 000
Ethan Allen AFB, Vt.....	213, 000
Geiger Field, Wash.....	1, 716, 000
Glasgow site, Mont.....	4, 706, 000
Grandview AFB, Mo.....	3, 402, 000
Greater Milwaukee area, Wis.....	16, 608, 000
Greater Pittsburgh APT, Pa.....	1, 074, 000
Hamilton AFB, Calif.....	1, 501, 000
K. I. Sawyer MAP, Mich.....	3, 943, 000



## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>Air Defense Command—Continued</b>	
Kinross AFB, Mich.....	\$2, 029, 000
Klamath Falls MAP, Ore.....	2, 042, 000
McChord AFB, Wash.....	2, 959, 000
McGhee Tyson APT, Tenn.....	1, 252, 000
Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP, Minn.....	2, 362, 000
Minot Site, N. Dak.....	6, 211, 000
New Castle County MAP, Del.....	504, 000
Niagara Falls MAP, N. Y.....	2, 418, 000
Otis AFB, Mass.....	8, 758, 000
Oxnard AFB, Calif.....	3, 384, 000
Paine AFB, Wash.....	1, 978, 000
Presque Isle AFB, Maine.....	2, 726, 000
Selfridge AFB, Mich.....	5, 526, 000
Sioux City MAP, Iowa.....	343, 000
Stewart AFB, N. Y.....	112, 000
Suffolk County AFB, N. Y.....	3, 548, 000
Traux Field, Wis.....	2, 604, 000
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.....	3, 181, 000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.....	1, 412, 000
Yuma County APT, Ariz.....	2, 107, 000
Various locations.....	14, 196, 000
Total Air Defense Command.....	105, 296, 000
<b>Air Materiel Command:</b>	
Brookley AFB, Ala.....	4, 170, 000
Caribou AFS, Maine.....	170, 000
Griffiss AFB, N. Y.....	15, 803, 000
Hill AFB, Utah.....	2, 386, 000
Kelly AFB, Tex.....	1, 945, 000
McClellan AFB, Calif.....	9, 522, 000
Norton AFB, Calif.....	3, 205, 000
Olmsted AFB, Pa.....	21, 264, 000
Robins AFB, Ga.....	3, 375, 000
Searsport tank farm, Maine.....	133, 000
Tinker AFB, Okla.....	205, 000
Wilkins AFS, Ohio.....	305, 000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.....	13, 593, 000
Total, Air Materiel Command.....	76, 076, 000
<b>Air Proving Command:</b>	
Eglin AFB, Fla.....	6, 589, 000
Eglin 02 AFAUXFD, Fla.....	227, 000
Eglin 03 AFAUXFD, Fla.....	245, 000
Eglin 06 AFAUXFD, Fla.....	742, 000
Total, Air Proving Command.....	7, 803, 000
<b>Air Research and Development Command:</b>	
Various locations.....	20, 000, 000
Arnold eng. development, Tennessee.....	15, 475, 000
Carrabelle site, Florida.....	1, 000
Edwards AFB, Calif.....	5, 480, 000
Edwards AFB, Aux. 1, Calif.....	6, 949, 000
Hartford research facility, Connecticut.....	22, 375, 000
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.....	4, 965, 000
Indian Springs AFB, Nev.....	556, 000
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.....	1, 963, 000
L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass.....	3, 705, 000
Mount Washington Clim. Lab., N. H.....	869, 000
Patrick AFB, Fla.....	44, 000
Camp Canaverl, Pat. 1, Fla.....	1, 311, 000
Grand Bahama, Pat. 3, British West Indies.....	327, 000
Eleuthera, Pat. 4, British West Indies.....	441, 000



## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

*Installation*

		<i>Amount</i>
<b>Air Research and Development Command—Continued</b>		
Saint Lucia, Pat. 10, British West Indies.....		\$5, 003, 000
Ascension, Pat. 12, Atlantic.....		1, 266, 000
Total, Air Research and Development Command.....		90, 730, 000
<b>Air Training Command:</b>		
Amarillo AFB, Tex.....		98, 000
Bryan AFB, Tex.....		914, 000
Craig AFB, Ala.....		1, 650, 000
Ellington AFB, Tex.....		2, 816, 000
Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.....		1, 403, 000
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.....		4, 081, 000
Greenville AFB, Miss.....		1, 958, 000
Headquarters Technical Training, AF, Mississippi.....		313, 000
Harlingen AFB, Tex.....		446, 000
James Connally AFB, Tex.....		883, 000
Laredo AFB, Tex.....		2, 867, 000
Laughlin AFB, Tex.....		5, 707, 000
Lowry AFB, Colo.....		1, 217, 000
Luke AFB, Ariz.....		3, 233, 000
Mather AFB, Calif.....		1, 516, 000
McConnell AFB, Kans.....		2, 113, 000
Moody AFB, Ga.....		6, 199, 000
Nellis AFB, Nev.....		1, 261, 000
Perrin AFB, Tex.....		956, 000
Randolph AFB, Tex.....		549, 000
Reese AFB, Tex.....		1, 076, 000
Scott AFB, Ill.....		1, 247, 000
Sheppard AFB, Tex.....		80, 000
Stead AFB, Nev.....		4, 187, 000
Tyndall AFB, Fla.....		478, 000
Vance AFB, Okla.....		871, 000
Webb AFB, Tex.....		3, 550, 000
Williams AFB, Ariz.....		1, 045, 000
Total Air Training Command.....		52, 714, 000
<b>Air University Command:</b>		
Gunter AFB, Ala.....		275, 000
Maxwell AFB, Ala.....		2, 661, 000
Total Air University Command.....		2, 936, 000
<b>Continental Air Command:</b>		
Beale AFB, Calif.....		197, 000
Brooks AFB, Tex.....		590, 000
Dobbins AFB, Ga.....		758, 000
Mitchel AFB, N. Y.....		1, 891, 000
Wolters AFB, Tex.....		331, 000
<b>Reserve:</b>		
Albuquerque ARC, N. Mex.....		142, 000
Andrews AFB, Md.....		1, 022, 000
Austin ARC, Tex.....		144, 000
Bakalar AFB, Ind.....		2, 972, 000
Birmingham ARC, Ala.....		229, 000
Bradley Field, Conn.....		2, 206, 000
Brooks AFB, Tex.....		672, 000
Charlotte ARC, N. C.....		160, 000
South Chicago ARC, Ill.....		254, 000
Clinton County AFB, Ohio.....		2, 979, 000
Dallas 1 AR Annex, Tex.....		235, 000
Fort Wayne ARC, Ind.....		285, 000
General Mitchell Field, Wis.....		1, 311, 000
Grandview AFB, Mo.....		170, 000
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pa.....		4, 906, 000
Hamilton AFB, Calif.....		683, 000
Hempstead ARC, N. Y.....		265, 000
Indianapolis ARC, Ind.....		268, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

<i>Installation</i>		
Continental Air Command—Continued		
Reserve—Continued		<i>Amount</i>
Kansas City ARC, Mo.....		\$242, 000
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Conn.....		284, 000
Little Rock ARC, Ark.....		149, 000
West Los Angeles ARC, Calif.....		247, 000
Memphis MAP, Tenn.....		692, 000
Milwaukee ARC, Wis.....		247, 000
New Orleans NAS, La.....		653, 000
Niagara Falls MAP, N. Y.....		290, 000
Oklahoma City ARC, Okla.....		212, 000
Paine AFB, Wash.....		85, 000
Philadelphia ARC, Pa.....		270, 000
Portland IAP, Oreg.....	1,	806, 000
Providence ARC, R. I.....		244, 000
Rochester ARC, N. Y.....		256, 000
Selfridge AFB, Mich.....		267, 000
Shreveport ARC, La.....		141, 000
St. Louis ARC, Mo.....		254, 000
Syracuse ARC, N. Y.....		247, 000
West Trenton ARC, N. J.....		168, 000
Tulsa ARC, Okla.....		171, 000
Washington ARC, D. C.....		238, 000
Wilkes-Barre ARC, Pa.....		254, 000
Willow Grove NAS, Pa.....	4,	894, 000
Wilmington ARC, Del.....		158, 000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.....		226, 000
Total Continental Air Command.....	35,	365, 000
Headquarters Command: Bolling AFB, D. C.....		520, 000
Total Headquarters Command.....	520,	000
Military Air Transport Command:		
Andrews AFB, Md.....	1,	098, 000
Charleston AFB, S. C.....	10,	076, 000
Dover AFB, Del.....	7,	073, 000
McGuire AFB, N. J.....	5,	672, 000
Palm Beach AFB, Fla.....		818, 000
St. Louis ACIC, Mo.....		347, 000
Total Military Air Transport Command.....	25,	084, 000
Strategic Air Command:		
Abilene AFB, Tex.....	4,	214, 000
Altus AFB, Okla.....	8,	586, 000
Barksdale AFB, La.....	7,	379, 000
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.....	1,	770, 000
Biggs AFB, Tex.....	4,	173, 000
Campbell AFB, Ky.....	1,	975, 000
Carswell AFB, Tex.....	5,	929, 000
Castle AFB, Calif.....	5,	550, 000
Clinton Sherman AFB, Okla.....	10,	208, 000
Columbus AFB, Miss.....	7,	031, 000
Davis Monthan AFB, Ariz.....	7,	911, 000
Dow AFB, Maine.....	15,	178, 000
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.....	12,	380, 000
Fairchild AFB, Wash.....	2,	187, 000
Forbes AFB, Kans.....	4,	753, 000
Gray AFB, Tex.....		482, 000
Great Falls AFB, Mont.....	5,	523, 000
Homestead AFB, Fla.....	4,	428, 000
Hunter AFB, Ga.....	4,	081, 000
Lake Charles AFB, La.....	2,	241, 000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.....	3,	928, 000
Little Rock AFB, Ark.....	5,	317, 000

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

*Installation*

## Strategic Air Command—Continued

*Amount*

Lockbourne AFB, Ohio	\$8, 571, 000
Loring AFB, Maine	3, 630, 000
MacDill AFB, Fla	5, 251, 000
March AFB, Calif	3, 741, 000
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho	5, 961, 000
Offutt AFB, Nebr	128, 000
Pinecastle AFB, Fla	4, 118, 000
Plattsburgh AFB, N. Y	21, 988, 000
Portsmouth AFB, N. H	24, 850, 000
Sedalia AFB, Mo	9, 646, 000
Smoky Hill AFB, Kans	12, 529, 000
Travis AFB, Calif	9, 679, 000
Turner AFB, Ga	3, 744, 000
Walker AFB, N. Mex	6, 657, 000
Westover AFB, Mass	7, 951, 000

Total Strategic Air Command 253, 668, 000

## Tactical Air Command:

Ardmore AFB, Okla	6, 800, 000
Blytheville AFB, Ark	208, 000
Bunker Hill AFB, Ind	559, 000
Clovis AFB, N. Mex	2, 570, 000
Donaldson AFB, S. C	2, 403, 000
England AFB, La	2, 555, 000
Foster AFB, Tex	7, 495, 000
George AFB, Calif	1, 598, 000
Hurlburt AFB, Fla	163, 000
Langley AFB, Va	3, 384, 000
Larson AFB, Wash	3, 682, 000
Myrtle Beach MAP, S. C	6, 303, 000
Pope AFB, N. C	2, 548, 000
Sewart AFB, Tenn	3, 589, 000
Seymour Johnson AFB, N. C	7, 417, 000
Shaw AFB, S. C	7, 143, 000

Total, Tactical Air Command 58, 417, 000

Various locations, special	387, 000
Aircraft control and warning	122, 192, 000
Construction program planning	32, 331, 000
Minor construction	20, 000, 000

Total, continental United States 883, 519, 000

## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Alaskan Air Command	28, 829, 000
Caribbean Air Command	163, 000
Far East Air Force	14, 082, 000
Military Air Transport	19, 640, 000
Northeast Air Command	23, 601, 000
Strategic Air Command	37, 026, 000
USAFE, Atlantic Area	15, 677, 000
USAFE, Middle East	67, 652, 000
USAFE, Spain	54, 217, 000
USAFE, United Kingdom	33, 707, 000
Various sites	28, 863, 000
Communication and NAVAIDS	526, 000
Aircraft Control and Warning	105, 883, 000
Less application of Spanish pesetas	—2, 000, 000

Total, outside continental United States 427, 866, 000

Total, Air Force 1, 311, 385, 000



The foregoing gives some idea of the magnitude of the Air Force construction program. Not included in that tabulation are the projects totaling \$137,857,000 specifically deleted by the Committee. The Committee continues to support the 137 wing program of the Air Force. None of the reductions imposed in the accompanying bill should be interpreted as an indication that the Committee wishes to abandon or retard attainment of the 137 wing goal as soon as possible. The following comments are made with respect to the deleted projects.

The newly proposed base in southwest Florida to be used as a weapons proving center has been deleted because in the opinion of the Committee sufficient facilities of this type are already being developed and operated by the three services.

The proposed addition to the infirmary at Duluth Air Force Base should wait until plans are firm and a satisfactory explanation of the requirement can be presented to the Committee.

It is the opinion of the Committee that no new construction should be undertaken at Ent Air Force Base, the Headquarters of the Air Defense Command, until a careful study is made of the long range effect on the water supply of having this base, the Army's Camp Carson and the Air Academy all located at Colorado Springs.

Additional funds for the Grand Forks, North Dakota base are withheld until the land and housing problems are resolved.

No funds are provided for the proposed jet base to be located in the area of Traverse City, Michigan, pending a final selection of the site on which it is to be constructed.

The request for funds to construct a new headquarters building for the Air Research and Development Command is premature and accordingly has been denied. It is suggested that the Air Force look into the possibility of making a satisfactory lease-purchase arrangement with private interests.

At Beale Air Force Base in California there has been a long standing dispute with the former land owners over the return of at least a portion of the land held for this base. The Committee is not sufficiently informed to attempt to pass judgment on this dispute, but is of the opinion that it should be settled one way or another as soon as possible. To help speed the process all funds for new construction at this base are being withheld until the land question is resolved. Accordingly, the amount provided pertains only to the acquisition of subsurface mineral rights.

The Department failed to fully justify the proposed air conditioning at the St. Louis Aeronautical Chart and Information Center at nearly twice the usual cost for such installations.

Funds for hospital facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base have been deleted pending a decision regarding use of the existing Veterans hospital near this base.

The Committee feels that swimming pools are a very desirable recreational and training facility, but the Department failed to explain the need for more than one such installation as proposed at a number of bases. Accordingly, second pools at Hunter, Lake Charles, Travis and England Air Force Bases have been eliminated.

All new funds for construction of the Air Academy are withheld and it is the Committee's wish that no construction what-so-ever be started using previously appropriated funds until a further specific request for construction money has been approved by the Com-



mittee. The Committee and individual Members of Congress have received a great deal of adverse comment on the recently publicized preliminary designs of the Academy and feel strongly that it would be most unwise to provide funds for construction until the design is more firmly established. The new Academy should reflect the best traditions in American architecture; the design should inspire the confidence and respect of the American people. It is suggested that the Secretary consult with the Commission of Fine Arts before accepting a proposed design for this national institution.

For fiscal 1956 the Department has requested a new item for this appropriation under the heading Minor Construction. Such work has previously been done with maintenance and operations funds. The Committee is approving this request but with the understanding that the Department will submit quarterly reports on projects undertaken with these funds. Such reports should include a description of the project, the total estimated cost and funds allocated during the quarter.

On the overseas portion of the program the Committee has reduced requested funds on the basis that the Department will not be ready to go ahead with part of the program during fiscal 1956. Some small reductions were made to trim the excessive square foot cost of a cold storage facility at Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., and to eliminate a proposed exchange sales store at Keflavik, Iceland.

Specific deletions and reductions are as follows:

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Buckingham WPS Center, Fla.....	\$11, 577, 000
Duluth MAP, Minn.....	60, 000
Ent AFB, Colo.....	3, 015, 000
Grand Forks Site, N. Dak.....	5, 822, 000
Traverse City Area, Mich.....	1, 881, 000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.....	6, 000, 000
Chanute AFB, Ill.....	3, 000
McConnell AFB, Kans.....	3, 000
Beale AFB, Calif.....	1, 928, 000
St. Louis ACIC, Mo.....	494, 000
Biggs AFB, Tex.....	890, 000
Hunter AFB, Ga.....	142, 000
Lake Charles AFB, La.....	155, 000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.....	2, 667, 000
Travis AFB, Calif.....	218, 000
England AFB, La.....	129, 000
Air Force Academy.....	79, 527, 000
Outside Continental United States.....	23, 346, 000
Total deletions and reductions.....	137, 857, 000

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
210	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
	Construction-----	1(59, 500, 000)	1(3, 000, 000)	(-56, 500, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS			
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES			
210	Access roads-----	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	
210	Loran stations-----	4, 200, 000	4, 200, 000	
	Total, interservice activities-----	6, 450, 000	6, 450, 000	
210	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	Military construction, Army-----	2(545, 000, 000)	2(483, 612, 000)	(-61, 388, 000)
210	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
	Military construction, Navy-----	528, 550, 000	439, 950, 000	-88, 600, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
210	Military construction, Air Force-----	945, 000, 000	955, 929, 000	+10, 929, 000
210	Military construction, Air Force-----	2(255, 000, 000)		(-255, 000, 000)
	Total, military construction-----	1, 473, 550, 000	1, 395, 879, 000	-77, 671, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
171	Audited claims-----	(3)	(3)	
	Total, Chapter III-----	1, 480, 000, 000	1, 402, 329, 000	-77, 671, 000

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from 1953 and 1954 balances.

<sup>2</sup> To be derived by transfer from "Procurement and production, Army."

<sup>3</sup> Language making available current appropriations to pay claims certified to be due.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUBCOMMITTEE

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York  
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri  
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico  
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia  
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky  
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

JOHN TABER, New York  
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts  
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania  
GERALD R. FORD, JR., Michigan  
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey

### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

*Government and relief in occupied areas.*—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, the most important of which is Okinawa. The amount provided is the same as the budget estimate, and is \$100,000 below the appropriation for fiscal year 1955.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

*Administrative expenses limitation.*—The bill includes the full amount of the budget estimate, as revised in House Document numbered 150, \$1,500,000, for the administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank. This is an increase of \$375,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1955. This item is a limitation on the funds of the Bank which may be used for the purpose, and is not an appropriation out of the general revenues of the Treasury.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
16	Government and relief in occupied areas-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-----
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
16 and 150	} Administrative expense limitation-----	(1, 500, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter IV-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----



## CHAPTER V

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman***

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California  
J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia  
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania  
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York  
EARL WILSON, Indiana  
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

#### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,000, the full amount of the estimate submitted in House Document No. 202. This amount will be required for administrative expenses upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, authorizing the Commission to receive and determine certain war damage, nationalization and debt claims against the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and Russia. At the time of the hearings, the bill was awaiting action in the Senate. The amount recommended herein will be more than off-set by deposits, into the U. S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, of five percent of each of the five separate funds as authorized in the pending bill.

### PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS PENSIONS

The bill includes the amount of the budget estimate, \$300,000, for the administrative expenses of this Commission for the fiscal year 1956. The Commission, established January 14, 1955, has been financed heretofore out of the President's Emergency Fund. The Commission's task is to review the structure, scope, philosophy, and administration of the pension, compensation, and related nonmedical benefits furnished under Federal legislation to veterans and their families. The objective being the improvement of the benefit structure and the establishment of an orderly and equitable relationship to other benefit programs. This appropriation identifies the Commission as an entity, and should be ample to enable it to complete its work early in 1956, as presently estimated.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doe. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
202	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION			
	International claims-----	\$400, 000	\$400, 000	-----
	PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS PENSIONS			
202	President's Commission on Veterans Pensions-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter V-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----

## CHAPTER VI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman***

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

JOHN PHILLIPS, California

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends supplemental appropriations totaling \$8,650,000 for this agency, which will make available \$65,000,000 for civil defense in fiscal year 1956, including the amounts previously appropriated in the regular bill. The additional amounts at this time are to initiate a program to obtain detailed evacuation, shelter, and other operational plans and related research for each of the critical target areas during time of danger. Such a program was not proposed in the original budget submission.

*Operations.*—The Committee recommends \$650,000 for this item, which is a reduction of \$350,000 in the budget estimate and is in addition to \$11,300,000 previously included under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1956. The supplemental amount is to provide for 150 additional employees in connection with the new evacuation studies to be undertaken.

*Surveys, plans, and research.*—The bill provides \$8,000,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the budget estimate, to assist States and cities in the orderly development of evacuation and other related plans for each of the 92 critical target areas, and to conduct research into the most pressing problems resulting from radioactive fallout in order to determine prompt and effective measures to meet such hazards. It will not be possible to make such studies of all the cities during the fiscal year ahead and the language makes the funds available until the program is completed. It is expected that economies can be made in the overall program as more definite estimates of cost are obtained and as experience from the first studies is utilized to the benefit of those studies that follow.

*Civil defense functions of Federal agencies.*—The Committee has not approved the budget estimate of \$3,050,000 for financing delegations of authority made by the Federal Civil Defense Administration to six different departments and agencies. Similar amounts were denied previously in the regular budget submissions of some of the agencies represented.

During the hearings the justifications for all of the additional amounts were examined, and the Committee can see no sufficient difference from the normal programs and responsibilities of the agencies concerned to warrant extra appropriations. Each agency already has primary responsibility existing in the fields of delegated

authority and civil defense features can be integrated into regular operations just as is the case in the Department of Agriculture where no additional funds are requested, and as many of the same agencies are already doing with defense mobilization activities.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects.*—The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for expenses in connection with lease-purchase activities authorized by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 which do not become a part of the lease-purchase contract. These expenses include preparation of drawings and specifications, administrative expenses for the program, and site acquisitions, including soil investigations and tests. These items are financed wholly from appropriated funds and the amount provided will enable the General Services Administration to proceed with the full program as proposed for 1956.

The proposed provision in the budget estimate to increase from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the authorization of aggregate annual payments for principal and interest under which the General Services Administration may enter into lease-purchase contracts has not been included in the bill because such additional authority will not be required for at least another year. During hearings it was developed that only \$1,608,000 of the current \$5,000,000 authorization is needed to enable the General Services Administration to proceed with the contract awards for the first eleven lease-purchase projects approved to date, and it will be ten months before any additional projects approved during the remainder of this session of Congress will be ready for bids. At that time a request for increased authorization will be considered if such additional authority is required.

*Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.*—The Committee has not approved the budget estimate of \$400,000 contained in House Document No. 171 for the Government to acquire a small piece of land between 22d and 23d Streets NW, and facing on C Street NW, in the District of Columbia. Plans of the National Association of Life Underwriters to construct a memorial type national headquarters building in this area in the next year are well advanced. The purchase of the land by the Government would forestall such construction.

The Committee believes the land will be put to better use in the hands of private ownership than if it is to be used as a parking lot by the State Department. It cannot see how Federal plans for the area will be damaged by such a building and points out that it will produce tax revenue for the District of Columbia which would not be received if the land is owned by the Government.

*Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.*—The Committee reluctantly recommends \$200,000 for this item to resume participation of the General Services Administration in the Federal catalog program, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate. The purpose of this appropriation is to make the stock numbers of common use items in the General Services Administration supply system correspond with those in the Department of Defense. Inasmuch as the Department of Defense is having difficulty integrating supply between the three Services there are delays that will inevitably occur and the amount provided will be sufficient to enable the General Services



Administration to resume the part of its program necessary during the fiscal year 1956.

*Expenses, General Supply Fund.*—The bill provides \$1,000,000 for this purpose, a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate. This amount is in addition to \$12,000,000 included in the regular bill, and will enable the general supply fund to handle a substantially larger increase in business resulting from recent agreements with the Department of Defense, and which was not anticipated in the original budget estimate.

Of the additional amount provided, \$300,000 is for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in the regional warehouses where they will occupy less costly space and be more closely situated to operations. Such a move has been urged by the Committee for a considerable period of time and should result in economies in future years.

*Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.*—The bill provides \$100,000 additional for this activity, a reduction of \$45,000 in the budget estimate, to provide additional shelving, cardboard storage boxes, and other records equipment to enable the General Services Administration to receive 600,000 cubic feet of Veterans' Administration records that have been located in regional offices. They will now be stored in low-cost Federal records centers and valuable office space and equipment will be released for other uses. Such transfers were not included in estimating the original budget requirements for 1956.

*Strategic and critical materials.*—The Committee has approved the language of the budget estimate authorizing funds presently available for stockpile purposes to be used for transportation, handling, and other costs related to strategic materials purchased with foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Foreign currencies finance the transportation of such materials to the United States, but it is necessary to use stockpile appropriations to move the materials to storage points within the country and the language provided in the bill will clarify the authority to use funds for such purpose.

*Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.*—The Committee has denied the request for \$1,150,000 to permit initiation of a program to air condition Federal court facilities this year, even though the Committee is sympathetic to the need for such a program.

During hearings on the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1956 the need for a Government-wide air conditioning program was thoroughly developed and at that time it was suggested to the General Services Administration that they work out a comprehensive plan for air conditioning those Federal buildings throughout the United States that require it, and that the matter be carefully prepared and presented through the Bureau of the Budget next year so consideration can be given by the Committee for a program to be started during fiscal year 1957. The Committee doubts the advisability of accomplishing air conditioning of buildings on a piecemeal basis for the reason that it is more satisfactory and less costly over a period of years to follow an orderly program. The court rooms and court chambers to be air conditioned in the budget presentation are only a fraction of court rooms that need air conditioning.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

*Annual contributions.*—The bill provides the budget estimate of \$4,100,000 for payment of annual contributions occurring during the latter part of fiscal year 1955. This makes total appropriations of \$68,050,000 for this item for 1955, which is \$1,050,000 less than the amount originally estimated as being required for the fiscal year. The supplemental estimate is based on actual needs for payments on existing contracts.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION			
171	Operations-----	\$1, 000, 000	\$650, 000	—\$350, 000
171	Surveys, plans, and research-----	12, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	—4, 000, 000
171	Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies-----	3, 050, 000	-----	—3, 050, 000
	Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	16, 050, 000	8, 650, 000	—7, 400, 000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
171	Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
171	Acquisition of land, District of Columbia-----	400, 000	-----	—400, 000
171	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	250, 000	200, 000	—50, 000
171	Expenses, General Supply Fund-----	1, 300, 000	1, 000, 000	—300, 000
171	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	145, 000	100, 000	—45, 000
171	Strategic and critical materials-----	(1)	(1)	-----
205	Repair, improvement, and equipment of Federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia-----	1, 150, 000	-----	—1, 150, 000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	18, 245, 000	16, 300, 000	—1, 945, 000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
171	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions-----	4, 100, 000	4, 100, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VI-----	38, 395, 000	29, 050, 000	—9, 345, 000

<sup>1</sup> Language.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

*Management of lands and resources.*—The budget estimate of \$250,000 is recommended to meet workload increases in processing land lease applications and inquiries relative to oil, gas, and particularly uranium prospecting.

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Payment to Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians.*—A total of \$5,160,000 is provided in the bill for relocation of Indians of the Sioux Tribe residing in the area of the Oahe Reservoir, which is under construction by the Corps of Engineers. This amount is specified for appropriation in Public Law 776 of the 83d Congress upon ratification of the act by three quarters of the adult Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation. This has been accomplished.

### BUREAU OF MINES

*Conservation and development of mineral resources.*—The budget request of \$1,250,000 was for continued operation of the oil-shale plant at Rifle, Colorado. The Committee has allowed \$625,000 to put the plant in standby condition until it can be disposed of as surplus property.

No estimate was included in the regular budget for operation of this plant because the Department proposed to put it in standby on the advice of the Secretary's own survey team, and on assurances from the National Petroleum Council that private industry was ready to proceed with development of oil shale as a fuel source. The Committee was advised by the Bureau in hearings on this estimate that the Union Oil Company of California has announced that it is starting an experimental oil-shale operation with a retort of its own design on a larger scale than the Bureau's operation.

The supplemental request for continued operation of the Bureau's plant was supposedly made necessary by roof failures in the shale mine during February and March. It is claimed by the Bureau that this means that more research in mining methods is necessary.

It is the Committee's opinion that a continuation of government financed research in this field is not now justified in view of industry readiness to proceed with oil shale development work.



The plant is to be put in standby condition and the necessary steps are to be taken immediately to dispose of it in accordance with procedures established for disposal of surplus property.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

*Investigations of resources.*—The budget estimate of \$730,000 has been allowed for fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the International Convention for High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. The funds will be used for research activities in participation with Japan and Canada concerning migration and distribution of salmon and related subjects.

*Construction.*—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$325,000 for construction of a headquarters building at Pascagoula, Mississippi, for the exploratory fishing and gear development program, and for replacement of facilities at the Woods Hole Fishery Biological Station which were damaged by Hurricane Carol last year.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### FOREST SERVICE

*Working capital fund.*—The Committee considered language proposed in House Document 171 for establishment of a working capital fund but disapproves the proposal at this time, pending a further study.

#### JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The budget estimate of \$82,500 is recommended for executing the plans of the Commission for celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of John Marshall, as authorized by Public Law 581 of the 83rd Congress.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Museum of History and Technology.*—The budget estimate of \$2,288,000 has been allowed to complete the planning and design of the new museum building authorized by Public Law 106 of this Congress.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
171	Management of lands and resources-----	\$250, 000	\$250, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
171	Payment to Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians-----	5, 160, 000	5, 160, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF MINES			
171	Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	1, 250, 000	625, 000	-- \$625, 000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
171	Investigations of resources-----	730, 000	730, 000	-----
171	Construction-----	325, 000	325, 000	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	7, 715, 000	7, 090, 000	-- 625, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
171	Working capital fund-----	(1)	-----	(1)
171	JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION-----	82, 500	82, 500	-----
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
202	Museum of History and Technology-----	2, 288, 000	2, 288, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VII-----	10, 085, 500	9, 460, 500	-- 625, 000

<sup>1</sup> Committee disapproves language requested to establish working capital fund.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman***

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico  
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia  
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

JOHN TABER, New York  
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey  
BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee has allowed \$110,000 to provide for the estimated increase in the workload of the Solicitor's office which will result from the passage of S. 2168, or similar legislation, which would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by increasing the minimum wage. The amount included in the bill is \$90,000 less than the formal request from the President and is \$27,500 less than the amount requested by the Department of Labor. Through apparent confusion in the Executive Branch the officials of the Department appeared before the Committee on June 27 to justify a request for \$137,500 for an 8-month program beginning November 1, 1955, and on the same day the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted a formal request to the President, which is included in House Document No. 200, requesting \$200,000 which appears to be based on a full-year program.

The bill S. 2168, in its present form, would increase the minimum wage effective as of January 1, 1956. Unless this date is changed before the bill or similar legislation is enacted, the major part of the increased workload will not materialize until the beginning of the last half of the fiscal year. The amount allowed by the Committee is the full amount of the request on a 6-month basis, with an additional amount of \$10,000 allowed for advance recruiting of personnel and to provide for some increase in workload resulting from the preparation of regulations, etc., prior to the actual effective date of the increase in the minimum wage.

### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

*Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.*—The Committee has allowed the full amount of the request for \$650,000. This amount is provided for administration of the Mexican Farm Labor Program for the last 6 months of the fiscal year 1956. Funds for the first 6 months are provided in the Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1956. The appropriation included in this bill is, of course, contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 3822, or similar legislation, extending the program.

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$700,000 from the request, for increased workload estimated to result from enactment of legislation increasing the minimum wage. The amount allowed will provide the full amount of the estimate on a 6-month basis, and \$200,000 for advance reeruiting and training of personnel, and for some increase in workload which will occur prior to the effective date of January 1 carried in the pertinent legislation in its current form. This action is consistent with action taken on the request for the Office of the Solicitor explained above.

The Department's workload estimates, and thus the requests for funds for the Wage and Hour Division and the Solicitor's Office, were based on the assumption that the minimum wage would be increased to 90 cents per hour. Since these were the only definite workload estimates presented to the Committee, they also form the base for the Committee's action. A greater increase in the minimum wage would, of course, increase the administrative workload.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee has allowed the full amount of \$300,000 requested for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to poliomyelitis vaccine. These additional enforcement activities are considered to be necessary as a further precaution against the development of a black market in this vaccine.

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

*Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education.*—The Committee has allowed \$50,000 of the request for \$238,000. The request included \$170,000 to provide travel funds for 1,700 of the 2,000 delegates expected to attend the White House Conference on Education. The additional \$68,000 was for Federal staff costs in connection with the Conference. The Committee was informed that the legislation which authorized the White House Conference on Education does not authorize the use of Federal funds for the travel expenses of delegates to the Conference. Therefore, no funds for travel expenses of the delegates are included in the bill.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

*Assistance to States, general.*—The Committee has allowed in full the request for \$4,500,000 for grants to states for planning and operating a program for distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine. This appropriation has no connection with the request for funds to furnish free vaccine under certain circumstances as would be provided by the enactment of H. R. 6286 or S. 1984. The Department requested \$30,000,000 for this purpose but in view of the fact that neither the Senate nor House legislative committee, to which these bills have been referred, has reported out a bill, it was felt that any action by the Committee on Appropriations would be premature.



*Construction of housing facilities for animals.*—The Committee has allowed in full the request for \$400,000 to construct an additional animal building at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. The testing program for polio vaccine requires a continuous weekly supply of 80 healthy monkeys for the National Institute of Microbiology. Since each animal must spend 2 months in quarantine, this requires housing facilities for 800 animals. The amount included in the bill is considered to be the minimum necessary to provide for this housing and the additional laboratory space required for the testing program.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR			
200	Salaries and expenses.....	\$200, 000	\$110, 000	--\$90, 000
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
200	Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.....	650, 000	650, 000	-----
	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION			
200	Salaries and expenses.....	1, 800, 000	1, 100, 000	--700, 000
	Total, Department of Labor.....	2, 650, 000	1, 860, 000	--790, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION			
190	Salaries and expenses.....	300, 000	300, 000	-----
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
179	Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education.....	238, 000	50, 000	--188, 000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
190	Assistance to States, general.....	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
190	Construction of housing facilities for animals.....	400, 000	400, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5, 438, 000	5, 250, 000	--188, 000
	Total, Chapter VIII.....	8, 088, 000	7, 110, 000	--978, 000

## CHAPTER IX

### SUBCOMMITTEE

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, *Chairman*

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island  
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota  
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina  
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee  
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts  
JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin  
BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa  
JOHN PHILLIPS, California  
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota  
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey  
JOHN TABER, New York

## PUBLIC WORKS

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

#### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$138,577,000, a decrease of \$156,123,000 in the budget estimate of \$294,700,000 but an increase of \$27,694,600 over the 1955 appropriation.

The Commission has an unobligated balance of \$101,000,000 available for 1956 in this appropriation. This amount together with the \$138,577,000 which the Committee has allowed for this appropriation will make available for obligation a total of \$239,577,000. Including the unobligated balance the total amount available for obligation will be \$55,123,000 less than the budget contemplated. Specific reductions have been made as follows:

The budget estimate for Offsite Access Roads was \$4,165,000. The Committee reduced this by \$750,000 in view of the trend toward generally lower construction costs.

General Plant Projects, Special Nuclear Materials Program were estimated at \$8,575,000. Many of the items could not be specifically identified at this time. The Committee feels \$8,000,000 should be adequate and has allowed this amount.

Funds for the Reactor Training School, Argonne National Laboratory, in the amount of \$712,000 were denied as the Committee felt the cost unjustified in the light of the relatively small increase in students contemplated and the anticipated short life of the program.

The Committee is fully in accord with the philosophy and the purpose of the Power Reactor Development Acceleration Project but feels that insufficient data was presented to justify the budget request of \$25,000,000. More specific information should be furnished as to how and where it is contemplated the funds will be expended. If the opportunity is presented the Committee will give consideration to additional information offered in support of this program.

The Merchant Ship Reactor for which \$21,000,000 was programmed, has not been authorized and the funds have been disallowed.

Under the Physical Research Construction Program—General Plant Projects, the Committee feels that \$1,000,000 should adequately provide for the minor and unpredictable improvements that may be required. This amount is a reduction of \$410,000 in the amount programed.

The Committee feels that the immediate and ultimate cost to the Government of providing a New Community Hospital at Oak Ridge would greatly exceed the cost of rehabilitating and keeping under repair the existing physical plant. A total of \$2,900,000 was requested for a new plant. This amount has been disallowed but \$50,000 is provided to take care of minor and miscellaneous additions and improvements to the existing facilities.

Taking cognizance of the proposed sale of Richland, the Committee has reduced the item of \$160,000 covering water and sewer replacements and improvements by \$60,000. The Commission's attention is directed to the fact that the funds that will be expended on these improvements should make the property more saleable and this should be reflected by an increased sale price.

The general improvements of various types falling under the heading of General Plant Projects, Community Facilities, for which \$1,125,000 was requested has been reduced to \$1,000,000.

Recent estimates of the cost of constructing the AEC Headquarters Building indicate it will not require the entire amount of \$9,400,000 requested. Accordingly, \$8,400,000 is allowed.

The Committee feels that the increase of \$2,930,862 in funds requested for Equipment Not Included in Construction over the estimated obligations in the last fiscal year is excessive. Accordingly, \$27,500,000 is allowed.

#### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Committee has included language in the General Provisions of the bill prohibiting the use of any money for construction of transmission facilities to connect with the Dixon-Yates generating plant at West Memphis, Arkansas.



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
204	Atomic Energy Commission ----- PUBLIC WORKS	\$294, 700, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$138, 577, 000	—\$156, 123, 000

<sup>1</sup> In addition, an unobligated balance of \$101,000,000 is available.

## CHAPTER X

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman***

PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York

FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,820,000 additional for this item for the fiscal year 1956, which is a reduction of \$436,000 in the amount of the budget estimate as contained in House Document No. 176. Of the amount allowed, \$600,000 is to meet unanticipated increases in the passport activities and for the rental of quarters. A reduction of \$100,000 was made in the request for communications. The sum of \$920,000 is provided to cover additional costs of educational transfer, hardship post and other similar allowances, which were authorized for payment to American employees of the Foreign Service by Public Law 22, approved April 5, 1955. A reduction of \$300,000 was made in the educational allowance inasmuch as the Committee was advised that the basis on which the request was arrived at was an average cost of \$525 per student as compared with a cost of approximately \$250 per student for our military personnel. It was also testified that the data used by the Department in formulating the estimate was five years old.

### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The additional sum of \$1,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill for this item. This sum is to finance United States participation in the proposed summit conference, and the subsequent three Foreign Ministers' meetings and five meetings of the negotiating groups since they were not anticipated at the time of the regular 1956 budget submission. The funds allowed are to be used only for these specific meetings justified before the Committee in connection with this request and for no other purpose. The Committee requests the Bureau of the Budget to place these funds in reserve until such time as the meetings are definitely set up. Unless all meetings are held, a proportionate sum shall revert to the Treasury.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.*—The Committee recommends \$1,160,000 to provide for the increased salary rates for United States attorneys and assistant United States attorneys as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955.

*Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.*—There is included in the bill the amount of \$275,000, the budget estimate, for payment of claims already adjudicated or expected to be adjudicated during fiscal year 1955.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

*Buildings and facilities.*—The request for \$17,100,000, as contained in House Document No. 171, for construction of a new maximum security prison and a new close custody reformatory has been denied. The Committee is of the opinion that this is an item which should be a part of the regular annual budget submission rather than a supplemental request. The Committee expects to give this proposal further study prior to the submission of the Department's annual request for fiscal year 1957.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The sum of \$2,915,500, the amount of the budget estimates is included in the bill to meet the cost of the salary increases for judges as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955. There is also included \$70,000 to provide for salary increases for referees in bankruptcy, as recommended by the United States Judicial Conference.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

*Salaries and expenses.*—There is included in the bill \$243,260 additional for this item, which is a reduction of \$186,740 in the amount of the budget estimate. The amount allowed is to provide for the additional costs of educational, transfer, hardship post and similar allowances which were authorized for payment to American employees. As in the case of the Department of State the request for funds for educational allowances was reduced by 50 percent for the same reasons. The amount requested by this agency for reimbursement to the Department of State for administrative support was also reduced by 50 percent.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The bill includes \$5,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimate for this item. In view of the fact that this fund is appropriated to the President for use in the President's discretion the Committee has allowed the same amount as was provided for the past fiscal year. It should be pointed out, however, that it is the opinion of the Committee that this fund has not been properly administered during the past year in that funds were expended on very questionable projects, some audits on expenditures were inadequate, and control over certain funds were relinquished by the Department of State without proper safeguards. It should also be pointed out that as of June 1, 1955, over 2¼ million dollars of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1955 remained unobligated.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
176	Salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 256, 000	\$1, 820, 000	—\$436, 000
176	International contingencies.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Department of State.....	3, 256, 000	2, 820, 000	— 436, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
171	Salaries and expenses.....	1, 260, 000	1, 160, 000	— 100, 000
183	Salaries and expenses, claims of Japanese ancestry (fiscal year 1955).....	275, 000	275, 000	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
171	Buildings and facilities.....	17, 100, 000	-----	— 17, 100, 000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	18, 635, 000	1, 435, 000	— 17, 200, 000
	THE JUDICIARY			
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES			
171	Salaries.....	90, 000	90, 000	-----
	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS			
171	Salaries and expenses.....	40, 000	40, 000	-----



171	Salaries and expenses-----	67, 500	67, 500	-----
	Customs Court			
	Court of Claims			
171	Salaries and expenses-----	40, 000	40, 000	-----
	Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services			
171	Salaries of judges-----	2, 678, 000	2, 678, 000	-----
171	Salaries of referees-----	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	-----
	Total, the Judiciary-----	2, 915, 500	2, 915, 500	-----
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			
171	Salaries and expenses-----	430, 000	243, 260	--186, 740
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
171	Emergency Fund for International Affairs	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	--1, 000, 000
	Total, Chapter X-----	31, 236, 500	12, 413, 760	--18, 822, 740

## CHAPTER XI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman***

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana  
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey  
JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey  
EARL WILSON, Indiana  
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$185,000, the amount of the budget estimate. This increase is required for processing increasing numbers of monthly deposits of taxes withheld, which in turn result from more prompt compliance by employers with the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

### COAST GUARD

The following three items are required to pay increased compensation to military personnel as authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955 and to pay increases in retired pay to certain members of the former Lighthouse Service, as authorized by Public Law 33, 84th Congress.

*Operating expense.*—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000, feeling that the \$2,000,000 reduction in the estimate can be absorbed within the regular annual appropriation of \$153,750,000.

*Retired pay.*—The bill includes the amount of the estimate, \$2,600,000.

*Reserve training.*—The amount of the estimate, \$228,000, is recommended in the bill.

### CORPORATION

*Federal Facilities Corporation.*—An increase of \$175,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is recommended in the administrative expense limitation for this corporation. This increase is made necessary by the terms of S. Con. Res. 26, which expressed the sense of the Congress that the Texas City tin smelter operated by this Corporation should be continued in operation beyond June 30, 1955. The limitation of \$800,000 proposed in the President's budget and contained in the regular annual appropriation act was based on discontinuing the smelter operation on June 30, 1955.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
171	Salaries and expenses.....	\$185, 000	\$185, 000	-----
	COAST GUARD			
171	Operating expenses.....	7, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	—\$2, 000, 000
171	Retired pay.....	2, 600, 000	2, 600, 000	-----
171	Reserve training.....	228, 000	228, 000	-----
	Total, Coast Guard.....	9, 828, 000	7, 828, 000	—2, 000, 000
	CORPORATION			
191	Federal Facilities Corporation Fund.....	<sup>1</sup> (175, 000)	<sup>1</sup> (175, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter XI.....	10, 013, 000	8, 013, 000	—2, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Increase in administrative expense limitation.

## CHAPTER XII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

EARL WILSON, Indiana

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

*Department of General Administration.*—The Committee considered a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$200,000 contained in House Document 206 for the purpose of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of Columbia. For this program the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$190,000, a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimate, and also recommends a reduction in the amount of funds earmarked for service of expert consultants from \$55,000 to \$35,000. Of the \$35,000 earmarked for consultant services, up to \$25,000 may be used for expenses in connection with the preparation of an assessment manual and not to exceed \$10,000 is to be used for other consulting services.

The Committee, in approving funds for the first year operation of a three year program, wishes to emphasize the fact that this is a temporary program and that it intends to review progress thoroughly at the time of the regular 1957 budget hearings.

The Committee approved in full a supplemental estimate of \$1,013,951 contained in House Document 199 for the following purposes:

*United States courts*, \$132,812: This item is required to reimburse the Federal Treasury for services rendered in the fiscal year 1954 to the District of Columbia by the Department of Justice and the Judiciary which were in excess of the amount appropriated for this purpose in the regular 1954 District of Columbia Appropriation Act.

*Health Department, Medical Charities*, \$43,120: This appropriation is required to reimburse the several private hospitals in the District of Columbia for services rendered by them for care and treatment of indigent patients in the fiscal year 1954. These services were in excess of the appropriation provided for this purpose in the regular 1954 Act.

*Public Welfare, Operating expenses, Protective institutions*, \$137,936: This supplemental appropriation is for reimbursement to the Federal Treasury for the cost of care of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys. The unobligated balance remaining in this fund is insufficient to meet the bills rendered for fiscal year 1954 and this appropriation is therefore made necessary.



*Personal services, wage-scale employees, \$448,047:* This sum is necessary to cover a 6-cents-per-hour increase for 3,589 wage-scale employees in the various departments of the District government which becomes effective with the first pay period after June 30, 1955, provided an appropriation is made therefor.

*Audited claims, \$252,036:* This appropriation is for the payment of certified claims for the service of the fiscal year 1953 and prior fiscal years.

#### CAPITAL OUTLAY

*Public building construction.*—The Committee has also included language authorizing the use of funds appropriated in the 1956 Act for preparation of plans and specifications and the erection of various structures under this heading. The Senate amendment to the regular annual bill providing funds for this purpose omitted the language carried in this bill.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	OPERATING EXPENSES			
206	Department of General Administration-----	(\$200, 000)	(\$190, 000)	(--\$10, 000)
199	Courts (United States Courts)-----	(132, 812)	(132, 812)	-----
199	Health Department (medical charities)-----	(43, 120)	(43, 120)	-----
199	Public Welfare (protective institutions)-----	(137, 936)	(137, 936)	-----
199	Personal Services, wage-scale employees-----	(448, 047)	(448, 047)	-----
199	Audited claims-----	(252, 036)	(252, 036)	-----
	CAPITAL OUTLAY			
	Public building construction-----	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
	Total, Chapter XII-----	(1, 213, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(--10, 000)

<sup>1</sup> Language only.

## CHAPTER XIII

### CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$5,343,868 contained in House Document Numbered 184 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$4,173,855 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$1,170,013.

## CHAPTER XIV

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

As proposed in House Document No. 185, Section 1401 contains language permitting the use of existing appropriations, as shown, for the implementation of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress. This act was amended on May 13, 1955 (69 Stat. 49), to allow benefits under the act when the wearing of uniforms is required by regulations issued after September 1, 1954. One purpose of this amendment was to permit the extension of these benefits to employees such as certain nurses, guards, chauffeurs, and firemen who wear uniforms as a matter of custom or tradition but were not required to do so by regulation in effect on September 1, 1954. This provision will make the enumerated appropriations to the departments and agencies available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1956.

Section 1402 continues the customary antistrike provision.



## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, line 7, in connection with Agricultural Research Service:

*Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana.*

On page 3, line 10, in connection with Farmers Home Administration:

*and (b) loans to low-income farmers (including part-time farmers), who are unable to obtain needed credit from private or cooperative sources or under the provisions of titles I or II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to assist them in fully utilizing land resources, increasing the efficiency of their operations and improvement of living conditions and for other agricultural purposes except land purchase, \$15,000,000: Provided, That no loan may be made from funds authorized by clause (b) of this paragraph which shall result in the borrower's principal indebtedness on account of such loan or loans exceeding \$10,000:*

On page 4, line 16, in connection with Agricultural Conservation Program Service:

*Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head "Agricultural conservation program", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein.*

On page 5, line 2, in connection with Commodity Credit Corporation:

*For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act.*

On page 18, line 6, in connection with President's Commission on Veterans Pensions:

*For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the President may direct, \$300,000.*

On page 19, line 11, in connection with General Services Administration:

*and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said Act: Provided, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation.*

On page 19, line 25, in connection with Expenses, General Supply Fund:

*of which \$300,000 shall be for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in regional warehouses;*

On page 20, line 12, in connection with Strategic and Critical Materials:

*The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)).*









**NOTICE:** This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

**[COMMITTEE PRINT]**

**Union Calendar No.**

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

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**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

JULY 12, 1955

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

**A BILL**

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4     in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5     plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6     “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956”) for the fiscal  
7     year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CHAPTER I  
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE  
4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 for research, \$380,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
7 \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the De-  
8 partment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration  
9 Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for  
10 construction of a building at the United States Range Live-  
11 stock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana.

12 EXTENSION SERVICE

13 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO  
14 RICO

15 For an additional amount for "Payments to States,  
16 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$1,250,000.

17 FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

18 For an additional amount for "Federal Extension Serv-  
19 ice", for administration and coordination, \$35,000.

20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

21 CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

22 For an additional amount for "Conservation operations",  
23 \$150,000.

## 1            AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## 2            MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

3            For an additional amount for “Marketing research and  
4 service”, for marketing research and agricultural estimates,  
5 \$250,000.

## 6            FARMERS’ HOME ADMINISTRATION

## 7            LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

8            For additional amounts for “Loan authorizations”, for  
9 (a) loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant  
10 Act, as amended, \$15,000,000; and (b) loans to low-income  
11 farmers (including part-time farmers), who are unable to  
12 obtain needed credit from private or cooperative sources or  
13 under the provisions of titles I or II of the Bankhead-Jones  
14 Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to assist them in fully utiliz-  
15 ing land resources, increasing the efficiency of their opera-  
16 tions and improvement of living conditions and for other  
17 agricultural purposes except land purchase, \$15,000,000:  
18 *Provided*, That no loan may be made from funds authorized  
19 by clause (b) of this paragraph which shall result in the  
20 borrower’s principal indebtedness on account of such loan or  
21 loans exceeding \$10,000: *Provided further*, That not to  
22 exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in  
23 one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance

1 with the provisions set forth under this head in the Depart-  
2 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$850,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

7 For an additional amount for "Office of the General  
8 Counsel", \$36,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 For an additional amount for "Office of the Secretary",  
11 \$19,000.

12 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

13 For an additional amount for "Office of Information",  
14 \$30,000.

15 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

16 Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the  
17 head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the  
18 Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration  
19 Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes  
20 specified under the head "Agricultural conservation pro-  
21 gram", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
22 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided  
23 therein.



## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act.

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport", including construction, alterations, and repairs, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$159,000.

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

## MARITIME TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Maritime training", \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Pub-

1   lic Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime  
2   Administration is increased by \$5,000.

3                   SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

4                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5       For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided  
6   for, of the Small Business Administration, including  
7   expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
8   the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger  
9   motor vehicles, \$2,020,000; and in addition there may be  
10  transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$2,865,000  
11  from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration.  
12  and not to exceed \$535,000 from the fund for Liquidation of  
13  Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small  
14  Business Administration, for administrative expenses in con-  
15  nection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*,  
16  That the amount authorized for transfer from the Revolving  
17  Fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with  
18  the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by not to exceed  
19  \$100,000, as may be required to finance administrative  
20  expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans.

21                               REVOLVING FUND

22       For additional capital for the Revolving Fund authorized  
23  by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be  
24  available without fiscal year limitation, \$25,000,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the  
2 Small Business Administration for "Salaries and expenses",  
3 for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the  
4 enactment into law of S. 2127, Eighty-fourth Congress, first  
5 session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business  
6 Administration during the fiscal year 1956.

### 7 CHAPTER III

## 8 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### 9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of  
11 a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation, in  
12 the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as authorized by the  
13 Act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), to remain available  
14 until expended, \$3,000,000, to be derived from unobligated  
15 balances of appropriations made available to the Central  
16 Intelligence Agency for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954.

## 17 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

### 18 FUNCTIONS

#### 19 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

#### 20 ACCESS ROADS

21 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-  
22 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the  
23 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,  
24 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950

1 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized  
2 therein are certified as important to the national defense  
3 by the Secretary of Defense, \$2,250,000, to remain avail-  
4 able until expended.

5 LORAN STATIONS

6 For construction of additional Loran Stations by the  
7 Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$4,200,-  
8 000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Ac-  
9 quisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

11 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

12 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equip-  
13 ment of temporary or permanent public works, military  
14 installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by  
15 the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the  
16 Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of  
17 August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27,  
18 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954  
19 (Public Law 765), and the Act of —, 1955 (Public  
20 Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734,  
21 Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger  
22 motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$483,-  
23 612,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
24 for "Procurement and production, Army".



## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the Act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; \$439,950,000, to remain available until expended.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;

1       “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year  
2 1943, \$3,344.24;

3       “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, fiscal year 1946,  
4 \$5,838.42; and

5       “Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,  
6 \$1,359.86.

## 7                   DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

### 8                   MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

9       For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,  
10 installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent  
11 public works, military installations, and facilities for the  
12 Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950  
13 (Public Law 783), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public  
14 Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534),  
15 the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of  
16 April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954  
17 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public  
18 Law 765), and the Act of —, 1955 (Public Law  
19 —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised  
20 Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor  
21 vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$955,929,000.

## 22                   GENERAL PROVISIONS

23       SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
24 ments for military public works in prior years are hereby

1 made available for military public works authorized for  
2 each such department by the Act of —, 1955  
3 (Public Law —).

4 SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
5 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee  
6 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be  
7 performed within the continental United States without the  
8 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense set-  
9 ting forth the reasons therefor.

10 SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
11 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting  
12 construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such  
13 costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and  
14 establishes a reasonable completion date for each such proj-  
15 ect, taking into consideration the urgency of the require-  
16 ment, the type and location of the project, the climatic and  
17 seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the ap-  
18 plication of economical construction practices.

19 SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
20 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-  
21 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the  
22 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which  
23 the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving  
24 his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by

1 such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources  
2 at reasonable rates.

3 SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
4 ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-  
5 vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-  
6 ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September  
7 28, 1951 (Public Law 155).

#### 8 CHAPTER IV

#### 9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

#### 10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### 11 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
13 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
14 in connection with the government or occupation of the  
15 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations  
16 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the  
17 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,  
18 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or  
19 elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out  
20 the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and  
21 transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in  
23 excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten  
24 in number; translation rights, photographic work, education  
25 exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview



1 and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger  
2 motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of build-  
3 ings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies,  
4 commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry  
5 out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,000,000, of which  
6 not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative  
7 and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That  
8 the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the  
9 current fiscal year for the military functions of the Depart-  
10 ment of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that  
11 Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That  
12 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside  
13 continental United States, when necessary to carry out its  
14 purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and  
15 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classi-  
16 fication laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of  
17 any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be  
19 made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without  
20 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and  
21 the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C.  
22 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be  
23 made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation  
24 in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent  
25 with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual

1 Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by  
2 sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*,  
3 That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the  
4 time of the termination of occupation by the United States,  
5 of any area for which such funds are made available, may  
6 be expended by the President for the procurement of such  
7 commodities and technical services, and commodities procured  
8 from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government  
9 and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an  
10 area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may  
11 be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist  
12 in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of  
13 such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assist-  
14 ance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into  
15 between the United States and the recognized government  
16 or authority with respect to such area containing such under-  
17 takings by such government or authority as the President  
18 may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient  
19 use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Pro-*  
20 *vided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable,  
21 include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the  
22 requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of  
23 the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That  
24 funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as prac-  
25 ticable, and under such rules and regulations as may be

1 prescribed by the head of the department or agency con-  
2 cerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United  
3 States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the  
4 Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or pur-  
5 chased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies  
6 registered with and recommended by the Advisory Com-  
7 mittee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages con-  
8 signed to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided fur-*  
9 *ther*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed,  
10 the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix  
11 and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transporta-  
12 tion of all relief packages of food or other general classifica-  
13 tion of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of  
14 methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular  
15 agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply  
16 to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided*  
17 *further*, That the President may transfer to any other depart-  
18 ment or agency any function or functions provided for under  
19 this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such  
20 department or agency without reimbursement and without  
21 regard to the appropriation from which procured, such  
22 property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall  
23 determine to relate primarily to any function or functions  
24 so transferred.



## CORPORATION

2       The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
3   such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
4   authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
5   law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
6   out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
7   104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
8   amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
9   set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1956 for such  
10   corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

13 Not to exceed \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
14 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
15 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal  
16 year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-  
18 gust 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50  
19 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
20 penses (including special services performed on a contract  
21 or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and  
22 fees or dues to international organizations of credit institu-  
23 tions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with



1 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
2 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
3 bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
4 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or ap-  
5 praisal of any property in respect to which an application  
6 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadmin-  
7 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## 8 CHAPTER V

### 9 GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

#### 10 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

##### 11 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to  
13 settle certain claims as authorized by the Act of March 10,  
14 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including  
15 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
16 cerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as  
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
18 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for in-  
19 dividuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: *Provided*,  
20 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment  
21 into law of H. R. 6382, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session.

#### 22 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS PENSIONS

23 For expenses necessary for a special study of the vet-

1 erans compensation and pensions program, to be expended  
2 as the President may direct, \$300,000.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the  
5 General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956,  
6 available for expenses of travel shall be available, when  
7 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or  
8 establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meet-  
9 ings of organizations concerned with the function or activity  
10 for which the appropriation concerned is made.

11 CHAPTER VI

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

13 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

14 OPERATIONS

15 For an additional amount for "Operations", \$650,000.

16 SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

17 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
18 studies and research to develop measures and plans for  
19 evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,  
20 as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil De-  
21 fense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as author-  
22 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
23 55a), \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1       GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
 2       SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACT, AND PUBLIC  
 3       BUILDINGS PROJECTS

4       For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions  
 5 of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68  
 6 Stat. 518), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended  
 7 and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes  
 8 as any unobligated balances which have been or may be  
 9 made available, by any law enacted during the first session  
 10 of the Eighty-fourth Congress, for carrying out the purposes  
 11 of said Act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances  
 12 may be consolidated with this appropriation.

13       OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

14       For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-  
 15 eral Supply Service", \$200,000; and the limitation under  
 16 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
 17 1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is in-  
 18 creased by \$1,000.

19       EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

20       For an additional amount for "Expenses, general sup-  
 21 ply fund", \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 shall be for non-  
 22 recurring moving and space costs in connection with the  
 23 relocation of warehouse management and other employees



1 into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation  
2 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation  
3 Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is  
4 increased by \$22,500.

5 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND  
6 RECORDS SERVICE

7 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
8 National Archives and Records Service", \$100,000.

9 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

10 The appropriation granted under this head in the Inde-  
11 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available  
12 for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, with-  
13 in the United States (including charges at United States  
14 ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and  
15 critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile  
16 pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade De-  
17 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704  
18 (b) ).

19 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

20 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

21 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Annual  
23 contributions", \$4,100,000.



## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$250,000.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## PAYMENT TO CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation and relocation in accordance with the provisions of section V of the Act of September 3, 1954 (Public Law 776), \$5,160,000.

## BUREAU OF MINES

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

## RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$625,000.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Investigations of resources", \$730,000.

## 1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$325,000,  
3 to remain available until expended.

4 JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
5 COMMISSION

6 For an additional amount for "John Marshall Bicenten-  
7 nial Celebration Commission" for carrying out the provisions  
8 of the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), including  
9 entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until December  
10 31, 1955.

## 11 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## 12 MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

13 For necessary expenses of construction of a building for  
14 the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized by  
15 the Act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including the  
16 preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed \$75,000  
17 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
18 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per  
19 diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of the Regents  
20 of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint Congressional  
21 Committee established by said Act, \$2,288,000, to remain  
22 available until expended: *Provided*, That the expenses of the  
23 Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid upon certifica-  
24 tion of the Chairman of said Committee.

## CHAPTER VIII

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$110,000.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

## PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
Mexican farm labor program", \$650,000: *Provided*, That  
this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law  
of H. R. 3822, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legisla-  
tion, extending authority for the importation of Mexican  
agricultural workers.

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this amount, and the amount  
appropriated in this Act for "Salaries and expenses, Office  
of the Solicitor", shall be available only upon enactment  
into law of S. 2168, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar  
legislation, increasing the minimum wage.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
2 WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 including hire of motor vehicles, \$300,000, to be available  
7 for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to polio-  
8 myelitis vaccine.

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE  
11 ON EDUCATION

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
13 White House Conference on Education", \$50,000.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

16 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,  
17 general", \$4,500,000, to be available only for grants to  
18 States for planning and operating a program for distribu-  
19 tion and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ANIMALS

21 For construction of facilities for housing animals for  
22 the National Institutes of Health, including equipment  
23 and preparation of plans and specifications, \$400,000.



## CHAPTER IX

## PUBLIC WORKS

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; purchase of aircraft; purchase (not to exceed four hundred and seventy-nine for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$138,577,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That only \$37,400,000 shall be available prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795, Eighty-fourth Congress.

## GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 902. No money appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used for construction of transmission facilities for connection with generating or transmission facilities of the Mississippi Valley Generating Company, as contemplated by the so-called Dixon-Yates contract.

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## CHAPTER X

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,820,000, of which \$233,000 shall be available for rents in the District of Columbia.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for “International contingencies”, \$1,000,000.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals”, \$1,160,000.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for “Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry”, \$275,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

### THE JUDICIARY

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

#### SALARIES

For an additional amount for “Salaries”, \$90,000.

## 1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$40,000.

## 5 CUSTOMS COURT

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$67,500.

## 9 COURT OF CLAIMS

## 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
12 \$40,000.

## 13 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## 14 JUDICIAL SERVICES

## 15 SALARIES OF JUDGES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",  
17 \$2,678,000.

## 18 SALARIES OF REFEREES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",  
20 \$70,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-  
21 lished in pursuance to the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended  
22 (11 U. S. C. 68).

## 1 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$243,260.

## 5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## 6 EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President to take  
8 such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary  
9 or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs  
10 of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until  
11 expended, for use in the President's discretion and without  
12 regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees  
14 on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Repre-  
15 sentatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of  
16 expenditures under this appropriation.

## 17 CHAPTER XI

## 18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## 19 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

## 20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
22 \$185,000.



## COAST GUARD

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses”,  
\$5,000,000.

## RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for “Retired pay”, \$2,600,000.

## RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for “Reserve training”,  
\$228,000.

## CORPORATION

## FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

The amount of the Corporation’s funds made available  
under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Approp-  
riation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Cor-  
poration, is increased from “\$800,000” to “\$975,000”.

## CHAPTER XII

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## OPERATING EXPENSES

## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Department of General  
Administration”, \$190,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose  
of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of

1 Columbia \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in  
4 excess of \$100 per diem.

5

## COURTS

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "United  
7 States courts", \$132,812.

8

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Medical  
10 charities", \$43,120.

11

## PUBLIC WELFARE

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Op-  
13 erating expenses, protective institutions", \$137,936.

14

## PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

15 For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be  
16 transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia  
17 to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal  
18 year 1956 from which said employees are properly payable,  
19 \$448,047, of which \$65,645 shall be payable from the high-  
20 way fund, \$75,108 from the water fund, and \$38,945 from  
21 the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compen-  
22 sation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period  
23 beginning after June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no retro-  
24 active compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of

1 any individual not in the service of the municipal government  
2 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this  
3 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary  
4 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or  
5 of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after  
6 the effective date of the increase.

#### 7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,  
9 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District  
10 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which  
11 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the  
12 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title  
13 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1953  
14 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Num-  
15 bered 199 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$252,036, together  
16 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-  
17 est on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per  
18 centum per annum as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47,  
19 sec. 2413d).

#### 20 CAPITAL OUTLAY

##### 21 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

22 The appropriation for "Capital outlay, public building  
23 construction", contained in the District of Columbia Appro-  
24 priation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of

1 plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's  
2 Center and the erection of the following structures, including  
3 the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Wood-  
4 ridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building  
5 (including the installation of telephones, telephone switch-  
6 board, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine  
7 house in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Streets  
8 Southeast (including instruments for receiving alarms and  
9 connecting said house to the fire alarm system).

#### 10 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

11 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
12 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
13 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
14 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
15 the fiscal years involved.

#### 16 CHAPTER XIII

#### 17 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND 18 JUDGMENTS

19 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
20 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
21 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
22 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States  
23 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
24 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 184,



1 Eighty-fourth Congress, \$5,343,868, together with such  
2 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when  
3 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements  
4 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
5 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange  
6 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
7 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be  
8 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against  
9 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-  
10 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically  
11 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest  
12 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more  
13 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## 14 CHAPTER XIV

### 15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### 16 UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

17 SEC. 1401. The following appropriations and funds avail-  
18 able to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year  
19 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor,  
20 as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended  
21 (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49) :

22 Legislative branch:

23 Architect of the Capitol:

24 "Capitol Buildings";

1                   “Senate Office Buildings”;

2                   “House Office Buildings”;

3       Independent offices:

4               Civil Service Commission: “Salaries and expenses”;

5               Federal Trade Commission: “Salaries and expenses”;

6               General Accounting Office: “Salaries and expenses”;

7               Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropria-  
8       tion available for the pay of employees entitled to uni-  
9       forms or allowances therefor under said Act;

10              National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:  
11       “Salaries and expenses”;

12              National Labor Relations Board: “Salaries and  
13       expenses”;

14              Securities and Exchange Commission: “Salaries and  
15       expenses”;

16              Smithsonian Institution: “Salaries and expenses,  
17       National Gallery of Art”;

18              Veterans’ Administration:

19                   “General operating expenses”;

20                   “Medical administration and miscellaneous oper-  
21       ating expenses”;

22                   “Maintenance and operation of supply depots”;

23       Department of Agriculture:

24                   “Office of the Secretary”;

1           Commodity Credit Corporation: "Limitation on ad-  
2   ministrative expenses";

3   Department of Commerce:

4           Office of the Secretary:

5               "Salaries and expenses";

6               "Working capital fund";

7           Bureau of the Census: "Salaries and expenses";

8           Civil Aeronautics Administration: "Operation and  
9   regulation";

10          Maritime activities: "Salaries and expenses";

11          National Bureau of Standards: "Working capital  
12   fund";

13   Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

14          Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";

15          Public Health Service:

16               "Assistance to States, general";

17               "Venereal diseases";

18               "Tuberculosis";

19               "Communicable diseases";

20               "Sanitary engineering activities";

21               "Disease and sanitation investigations and con-  
22   trol, Territory of Alaska";

23               "Hospitals and medical care";

24               "Foreign quarantine service";

- 1 "Indian health activities";
- 2 "National Institutes of Health, operating ex-
- 3 penses";
- 4 "National Cancer Institute";
- 5 "Mental health activities";
- 6 "National Heart Institute";
- 7 "Dental health activities";
- 8 "Arthritis and metabolic disease activities";
- 9 "Microbiology activities";
- 10 "Neurology and blindness activities";
- 11 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";
- 12 Social Security Administration: "Salaries and ex-
- 13 penses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance";
- 14 Department of the Interior:
- 15 Office of the Secretary:
- 16 "Salaries and expenses";
- 17 "Working capital fund";
- 18 Bureau of Indian Affairs: "Education and welfare
- 19 services"; and
- 20 Department of Labor:
- 21 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expense".
- 22 SEC. 1402. No part of any appropriation contained in
- 23 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
- 24 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
- 25 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against



1 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
2 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
3 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
4 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
5 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
6 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
7 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
8 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
9 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
10 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
11 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
12 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
13 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
14 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-  
15 ernment of the United States by force, or violence: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against  
17 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
18 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
19 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
20 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organi-  
21 zation that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
22 of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
23 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from  
24 any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other

1 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall  
2 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more  
3 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above  
4 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution  
5 for, any other provisions of existing law.



[COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No. ]

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# A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for  
other purposes.

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By Mr. CANNON

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JULY 12, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 15, 1955  
For actions of July 14, 1955  
84th-1st, No. 119

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed reserve forces bill. Sen. Johnston criticized USDA's statement of reported losses for price support programs.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 9013-63). Several items of interest to the USDA were deleted from the bill on points of order made by Rep. Rabaut and sustained by the Chair: (1) \$380,000 for "salaries and expenses" in research; (2) \$15 million for loans to low-income farmers under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; (3) \$5 million for ACPS; (4) GS-17 position for CCC sales manager; (5) "salaries and expenses" for the Mexican farm labor program; and (6) uniform allowances. Rep. Whitten once again charged the USDA with failure to aid the farmer. For additional items of interest to the Agriculture Department see the "Digest of Daily Proceedings" No. 117.
2. CONTRACTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years (H. Rept. 1188) (p. 9064).
3. TOBACCO. The Abbitt Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved the following bills for reporting to the full committee: H. R. 7090, proposing that tobacco growers vote on quotas for 3-year periods; and H. R. 6847 and H. R. 6846, amending the Agricultural Act regarding tobacco allotments (p. D713).

4. COTTON. The Gathings Subcommittee of the Agricultural Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7252, to permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (p. D713).
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader outlined the legislative program for next week as follows: Mon., July 18, the Consent Calendar will be called and the following bills brought up under suspension of the rules: H. R. 7225, the Social Security Amendments of 1955; and S. 1855, amending the Federal Airport Act. On Tues., July 19, the Private Calendar will be called, and during the balance of the week, the following bills will be considered: H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934; H. R. 6373, to extend the Mineral Program Act; H. R. 7072, the Federal aid highway construction bill, and S. 2126, the housing bill (pp. 9049-50).
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 18 (pp. 9065, 9072).

SENATE

7. ROADS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 11464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 9090). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6059, to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the U. S. and the Philippines (S. Rept. 862) (p. 9077).
9. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Sen. Malone criticized certain provisions of H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 9141-7).
10. RESERVE FORCES. Passed, 80 to 1, H. R. 7000, to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 9090-9125).
11. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted various resolutions urging enactment of legislation providing for the construction of Hells Canyon Dam (p. 9076).  
Sen. Watkins inserted various statements and excerpts from hearings favoring and opposing the proposed upper Colorado River project (pp. 9131-8).  
Sen. Morse discussed possible effects of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam and stated that "the water rights objections to Hells Canyon are a phantom" (pp. 9149-51).
12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Eastland, for himself, Sens. Ellender, Holland, Scott, Young, Schoepfel, Aiken, Thyne, Humphrey, Hickenlooper, Johnston, and Clements, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to USDA (p. 9078).
13. WILDLIFE. Sen. Morse inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial criticizing the proposal of the Interior Dept. to abandon certain wildlife refuges and urged that "the Secretary of the Interior define his policy on our national wildlife refuges" (p. 9080).



permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF GIFTS FROM MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES ON DUTY ABROAD

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill (H. R. 7205, Rept. No. 1175) to extend for 3 years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate proceed not to exceed 4 hours.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is nothing in the request about the control of the time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is sure that that is understood.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I supplement that with the request that the time be equally divided, half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and half by myself.

Mr. TABER. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is it expected that the bill will be concluded today?

The SPEAKER. It depends on how fast the committee in charge of it works.

Mr. TABER. That is what I was trying to do.

The SPEAKER. It is hoped that it may be completed today.

Mr. TABER. It seems to me that 3 hours would be sufficient to cover whatever we would need on the bill. I wonder if the gentleman could not reduce that request to 3 hours.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I have a number of requests for time. The request is not to exceed 4 hours. If we can conclude it in 3 hours or 2 hours or 1 hour, I would be very happy. We shall consume no more time than is absolutely necessary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] will be recognized for 2 hours, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will be recognized for 2 hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, with malice toward nobody but with determination to do my duty as I see it, I want to report to this House that yesterday I appeared before the Committee on Rules, as was the request of the full Committee on Appropriations. I told the Committee on Rules that this bill was filled with paragraphs that were subject to points of order; that the bill probably contained very few pages where a ruling could be denied against points of order, and the bill would be bad. I said there were so few pages that I limited it to about four pages that would not be subject to a point of order.

I read to the committee a prepared statement and said the bill contained many of the paragraphs that were in the final supplemental bill as handled by the Committee on Appropriations every year, and that a rule is usually granted.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] were present and opposed a rule. Mr. DAVIS lent his moral support.

Past history always allowed a rule. To my surprise the committee failed to act, and we find ourselves with a bill involving approximately \$1,650,000. Twelve subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations worked on this bill, practically the entire membership of 50; the hearings comprise several volumes, yet under the situation the House will not be able to work its will as to accepting or rejecting the many provisions and amounts in this bill before us because a point of order would lie in most instances.

Rather than to have a field day on points of order I intend to ask unanimous consent to ask for deletion from the bill of all the paragraphs subject to a point of order so the House may work its will on that part of the bill on which the decision of the Rules Committee permits us to function. This will represent a big saving in time and much useless talk.

I regret that under the circumstances the normal procedure of originating an appropriation bill in the House in this instance, due to the denial of a rule, passes over to the other body. We pass over to them our prerogative of initiating appropriation bills. It will be entrusted in this instance to the Senate.

This, incidentally, is probably a new inconvenience to the House as a result of the Dixon-Yates fiasco. Previous to the consideration of the public-works

appropriation bill on the floor of the House, Republican Members held two caucuses, and there is no denial of the fact that they were concerned over Dixon-Yates. As a result, when the public-works appropriation bill came to the floor of the House, we had a demonstration of logrolling never equaled in my long years of service in this body, and there was pork on both sides of the aisle. The committee completely lost control under the policy of "You rub my back and I'll scratch yours." As a result, we took the bill to the Senate with little or no grounds on which to argue with that body, inasmuch as, living in a glass house, we were unable to throw a stone. That there is a connection between Dixon-Yates and that which is taking place here today there is no doubt.

Then, when the public-works bill emerged from the Senate-House conference we had the camel's nose under the tent with new expenditures that eventually will hit proportions of from \$10 billion to \$20 billion. And today with a bill up for consideration in the sum of \$1,650,000,000, approximately, we still hear the echo of the Dixon-Yates controversy. I think they are now talking about settlement of the controversy with damages running into a few million of dollars and the word being spread around is to be liberal. So there seems to be no need under the circumstances for the House to waste its time since we come without a rule on a bill that could prove of no use to us or to those who sought to embarrass the 50 members of the Appropriations Committee who worked long and hard, as is evidenced by the testimony compiled in several volumes before us. So this is my notice that I intend to cite the paragraphs that are subject to points of order and ask for their deletion from this bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I opposed the rule because there was a paragraph in the bill that I felt was not proper, and I do not believe that the Members of the House will feel it is proper if they read it. When that point is reached I propose to offer a point of order against it.

On the other hand, there are in the bill an enormous number of items, as always appear in a supplemental bill at the end of the session, that contain language that makes them particularly subject to a point of order. Those paragraphs have been before the House time after time and very seldom, if ever, have points of order been raised against them.

Frankly, I do not see how we can meet our responsibility in connection with the Government without consideration of a very large number of items that are covered in this bill. I cannot understand just why any Member of the House would feel that he should want to make a point of order against an item unless that item was, in his opinion, against the interests of the Government. That will be my approach to the problem and I will confine my points of order to what I believe may not be in the interests of the Government.

With that statement, I shall feel obliged to object to an omnibus request



to be made before the reading of the individual paragraphs.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the United States—its Government—its institutions—and its people are in dire danger.

They are confronted by the greatest, the most powerful, the most ruthless, the most modern, military organization in the history of the world—ready to attack at the first sign of weakness.

The Bolsheviks have announced, and it has been their position from the beginning, that communism and democracy cannot live side by side and they they propose to take over by force and violence the rights and property of every people in the free world, as they have already taken over the satellite nations which surround them.

It has not only been their open objective, their philosophy, their program, but they have steadily and consistently organized and drilled armies, and equipped them with modern armament, in order to be in a position to carry out that objective at the first opportunity.

We are in danger not of defeat; not of a situation which can be retrieved in case of disaster. We face extermination.

The Russian dictatorship still adheres to the Marxian philosophy of world revolution and proletarian dictatorship. It is arming and has continued to arm feverishly. Their factories running in three 8-hour shifts per day, are preparing to take over America, to destroy our cities, to drive what is left of our population into concentration camps and slave-labor barracks. Do not say it cannot be done. It has taken place before our eyes in Russia and every Russian conquest.

And, they have driven a knife between us and our allies. In every former war we have had powerful allies who held the enemy in check until we could get ready, until we could mobilize and prepare. Today every potential ally is under the guns of the Communist regime. They could not survive 24 hours against the barrage of atomic weapons which Russia is prepared to launch within an hour or sooner.

And therein lies our greatest danger. War has developed so drastically that it is now largely matter of who gets in the first blow. The battleship is now as obsolete as the bow and arrow. The mighty *Missouri* is a museum piece. At one time our first line of defense, the battleship and heavy naval guns, developed to a point where the ship that got in the first shot, that made the first hit, was practically in control of the situation.

To practically the same extent today a Nation with sufficient bombs and the planes to deliver them can with one stroke simultaneously attacking every center of communication, production, transportation, and population, so paralyze us that there could be no recuperation. The theory of retaliation upon which we have depended so strongly in recent years is no longer applicable. Our military authorities tell us that with a simultaneous attack with weapons which Russia now has at her command

they could destroy at the first blow 53 of our major cities, including Washington. The only defense that has been suggested is evacuation.

The President this week asks Attorney General Brownell to conduct a study of methods of invoking martial law, government by the Army, over the entire country. Nothing could more vividly and more emphatically delineate the situation in which we find ourselves—the danger of the country today than the study of this stark measure of last recourse. Only the most imminent potential menace could have prevailed on the head of the government to resort to such significant measures.

And the President has moved none too soon. Russia today has military superiority over all the combined powers of the entire free world. They have more modern submarines by far.

Within the last fortnight we are told it has just been discovered that Russia has superiority in numbers and design of planes with which to deliver the atomic bomb around the globe. They have acres of modern tanks. They have a manpower which the free world cannot approach. Within 30 to 60 days they could sweep every free nation from the continent.

And this situation is deplorably illustrated by the supine attitude of the United States Government today.

Ah, you will remember, Mr. Speaker, under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, a foreign power detained one private American citizen and President Teddy Roosevelt sent one message. He said, "Pericardis alive or Raisouli dead." And in 6 hours that American citizen was released.

Mr. McCORMACK, the majority leader, placed in the RECORD this week a long list of civilian and military personnel, including priests, rabbis, ministers, nuns, now detained without any authority of law whatever and in contravention of all international jurisprudence—American citizens—and we do not dare to send the Roosevelt telegram.

You will remember that when they sank the *Maine* President McKinley declared war. No one ever knew whether the *Maine* was sunk by accident or by a military enemy, but on the mere suspicion that a foreign power had sunk an American ship in neutral waters we declared war.

You remember the *Lusitania*. She was not an American vessel. She sailed under the flag and the commission of another nation, but we had a few American citizens on board, and on the strength of that insult to our national honor Congress declared war.

Just the other day Russia deliberately shot down an American plane under conditions about which there could be no question whatever. They did not deny it. There was no excuse. What did we say? We said, "Oh, don't pay any attention to that. It was merely a local incident." What would Teddy Roosevelt have said to that? What would McKinley have said? What would the American Congress, which declared the last World War, say about that?

We have fallen on evil days. We cannot defend our own nationals. We do not dare to assert our national integrity under the most insulting circumstances. They shot down an American plane and then they came in as if they had knocked us down on the street and said, "Well, we'll pay half of your hospital bill." They say, "We'll pay half of the loss of your plane." And they laugh behind their hands, and all of the communistic world takes note that we dare not call them to time. Here were international criminals of the worst order destroying our planes in time of peace, and we did not dare resent it.

Mr. Speaker, we won the last war. We did not negotiate with the enemy. We called them in and said, "These are the terms of peace. Sign on the dotted line." And they signed. But today bands of lawless brigands in Asia bush-whack American citizens and we say, "Now, now, now, you ought not to do that. Be nice. Let us have a truce." But we have to wait for months even to get them to agree to a truce.

Mr. Chairman, that it was not the intrepid valor of our troops that won that war. It was not the superb generalship of the American command that won that war. It was not the patriotic support of the American people that won that war—it was the superiority of American science that won the war and ended the war. It was the landing duck; it was the proximity fuze; it was the all-seeing radar; it was the atomic bomb that won that war against European nations which had always insisted, and which the world had always conceded, were superior in research, and leaders in every scientific field of development and invention. American science coming from behind created the scientific instruments and agencies that won the war.

It was the TVA that made these scientific achievements possible. We could not have developed them; we could not have developed the bomb or the aluminum for the wings of the planes that carried the bombs had it not been for the TVA. And in this moment of dire national peril, confronted by the most menacing situation in the history of American arms, there are those who are moving to shackle TVA so that they can have more dividends, so they can profiteer on the American consumer.

Why are they opposed to TVA? Why do they seek to destroy REA and AEC?

Oh, they say it would create a Government monopoly. No; statements like that are as obviously false as any statement made by the Russian Government.

When our armies closed in on Japan, when hundreds of thousands of American boys were poised for the drive in which vast numbers of them would surely die, at that supreme moment one American plane with material supplied by TVA power—with one atomic bomb which could not have been made without TVA power—ended the war.

TVA saved the boys and sent them home to their families; TVA saved billions of dollars to the American taxpayers; TVA ended the war. But they say TVA should never have been built. It is socialistic. The natural resources of



the Tennessee Valley rivers belong to the people. But they should be paying dividends to private enterprise—to men like Samuel Insull and Dixon and Yates.

How can they justify such piracy? Oh, they say, "We want freedom." What freedom? Freedom to plunder the American consumer.

And they invariably wind up with "The Government is trying to establish a monopoly." No more barefaced effort to deceive was ever made. We are opposed to a government monopoly. We believe in private enterprise. We demand that the private utilities control at least 85 to 91 percent or more of the business of production and distribution of electric energy in the Nation. But the last 2½ percent at least, TVA and REA municipal ownership, should be retained—TVA by the Government, REA by the private cooperatives, farmer cooperatives, and municipal plants by the cities which have built and developed them. We must have these small yardsticks; we must have a policeman on the corner. The American consumer must be protected from exploitation and profiteering by the giant nationwide private monopolies.

"Oh," they say, "private monopolies cannot overcharge the consumer. We have Government regulation." The trouble is that Government regulation never regulates. We have an example of that in my State.

Some years ago when competition between buses and passenger trains—and between trucks and freight cars—became heated, a cry went up for the State of Missouri to establish a public utilities commission to regulate passenger fares and freight rates. And, thinking it would keep down transportation charges, we agreed to it.

The first thing they did was to call in the bus companies and order them to increase fares. "But," said the bus companies, "we are getting a good return on our investment. We are making good money at the present rates." "That has nothing to do with it," said the public utilities commission—the government regulation agency—"your rates are unfair competition with the railroads. Raise your rates on the consumer." And the buses raised rates that were already producing an adequate income.

Government regulation does not regulate. The only effective regulation is to keep a yardstick and the TVA, REA, and municipal ownership must be retained to protect the standard of living of the American family.

Of course when Dixon and Yates start their creeping monopoly there is danger of forgetting the real value of TVA. But Russia does not forget it. Our scientists have just learned that Russia built and has operated successfully since 1949 the largest synchro-cyclotron in the world.

The largest we have ever built in America has a maximum capacity of 450 million electron volts. But the Russian plant has a capacity of 680 million volts. The Dixon-Yates backers are proposing to destroy even the small one we have. But Russia is already outbuilding it. Russia is looking ahead. And the President is trying to make arrangements to maintain military government when the

Russian TVA and its products devastate 53 American cities—and tells Attorney General Brownell to try to figure out a place where Congressmen can assemble when Washington is destroyed—if there is a quorum left after the dust settles.

I appeal to the Congress to stop these men who are scheming, who are maintaining here in Washington such vast lobbies, who are intimidating Members back in their districts in a way that amounts practically to blackmail, as you have seen in the last 2 or 3 weeks. They are trying to take over TVA. But they cannot do it unless this Congress grants them the power to do it.

Mr. Chairman, will we in time of dire national peril give an irresponsible private monopoly control of the economic welfare of the Nation?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, the portion of this bill to which I will address my comments has to do with military construction, which forms the principal item as far as the money involved in this measure is concerned. Of the over \$1.6 million provided by the various chapters, there is some \$1.4 million that has to do with military construction throughout the world set forth in chapter III.

While this comes to you in a supplemental bill, that huge sum for military construction is really an integral part of our military program and would normally come in the Defense Department appropriation bill for the current fiscal year had it not been for the fact that the thousands of items involved had to be processed. It was only in recent weeks that the details of the needs requested were presented to our committee. It required long, hard sessions, but even so, the time was too short to adequately cover such a large program.

One thing that you will note about the setup with respect to this chapter is that included are projects the cost of which totals roughly 25 percent more than the money that has been allotted by appropriation or transfer. That unusual situation comes about due to the fact that the services believe that inevitably in a program of this magnitude, which requires construction all over the continental United States and in many foreign countries, there will be slippages. They have requested that selected projects that have been authorized be appropriated for, as they would like to get them under way this year; but it is conceded it will not be possible to get them all under way during the fiscal year. They cannot, however, at this time definitely determine the ones that may or may not be delayed.

Our committee in its wisdom, has reduced the amount requested for the overall program even further because we felt that the slippage was sure to be even greater than for which the services had made allowance. But, there is still nothing in the way of an austerity program as far as the military portion of this bill is concerned. While it is true that there are only a limited number of permanent establishments provided for, the amount spent this year will greatly improve the living conditions of the men

in uniform both at home and abroad. Our committee has urged those carrying out the programs to concentrate on necessary operational facilities, and quarters for the soldiers, sailors, and airmen; that first priority be given these items wherever possible.

It is not practical to be arbitrary about various categories, because where in one location a post theater, for example, might be in the nature of a luxury and it may be that there are facilities that can be used, in other areas, if the post happens to be far away from civilization, if it happens to be in a locality where there are no amusements available, it might be almost a necessity. So it is that in a program as vast as this, with so many thousand line items, it is hardly the proper approach to say we will not approve any type of building across the board because it does not come within a certain priority category, when at a particular location it might be far more important than would seem to be the case in another locality.

The services, I think, are to be commended in that there is a program going forward and beginning to bear fruit of standard types of construction to be used for the most part in permanent installations. A new type of barracks has been developed for 2 units rather than for 1 with a capacity of 327, I think it is, troops in the Army, and a similar program for the installations on land in the other services. Standard types of bakeries, or post-exchange buildings, theaters, and so forth, have been worked out, and the program is going forward with the effort made to make living conditions and the so-called fringe benefits better for the men in the service. One of the very important elements in this program is the housing program for dependents, and there are a good many million dollars authorized to provide better living quarters in proper localities for dependents of those stationed in the area.

This chapter having to do with the Department of Defense has received the most careful study of the subcommittee during the limited time available. Of necessity, it was impossible to analyze the thousands of line items in great detail. However, I am confident that we have brought you a sound bill and I urge its passage.

(Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, it would seem quite certain that this bill is to some degree controversial. However, I think probably the major items in the bill, from the standpoint of money, are not very controversial. This bill provides \$1.8 billion for military public works within the continental United States and outside the limits of the continental United States.

This is not an austerity program. We have come to the acceptance of the philosophy that we are probably going to be in a state of peril as a nation over a considerable number of years. We have abandoned the idea of temporary construction, theater of operation type con-



struction. We are building our military installations on a more or less permanent basis. They cost a little more that way, but I, for one, feel that the best interests of national defense and economy are served by more substantial construction practices.

One of our troubles is the members of the Committee on Appropriations are not adequately prepared fully to comprehend and discuss all the features of the military portion of this bill. That is through no fault of our own. The President, through the Bureau of the Budget, did not send down the budget requesting \$2.2 billion for military public works until about the first day of July. The authorizing legislation upon which this portion of the bill is predicated is, I believe, to be signed perhaps this afternoon. So we have not had the opportunity which we desired and deserved in which to screen these requests for funds.

It is true that in the overall picture we have been pretty adequately briefed. We are building in the Army toward a reduced structure but a structure that will take care of our people on a permanent basis within the framework of our present regular forces.

In the Navy we have about 1,000 operating ships and with all the support required on land and at sea we are building to meet that requirement.

The Congress has been urging the Executive over a period of years to hasten the construction of a 143-wing Air Force program. That program in the last couple of years had been reduced to the 137-wing program. We are building the base, so to speak, for that sort of Air Force. And we have been told at great length and with some degree of clarity by the officials of the Department of Defense that these items in this bill are essential toward the realization of our demand for a 137-wing program.

As I say, this is not an austerity program. It costs us about \$5,000 every time a serviceman does not reenlist; and there are millions who do not reenlist. For good or ill, we are trying to make military life, since apparently it is going to be with us for a long, long time, more attractive to the young men of our country. In the desert we are building swimming pools. In other areas we are building gymnasiums. We are seeking to provide adequate recreational facilities. We are building clubs for noncommissioned officers and for enlisted men. We are building officers' clubs. We are doing a lot of things that perhaps some people would like to be critical of us for doing. But if we are going to undertake to have these American men of the Armed Forces live somewhat like the rest of us and if we are going to try to make military life more attractive and keep them in the service as a career, I think we have got to do that sort of thing. At least, that is the philosophy which we have accepted in approving this bill. I am not ashamed of the fact that we are building solidly in military construction. I think that is a step in the right direction.

Since we did not have an opportunity to explore each individual project as thoroughly as we should like to we are selecting some engineers to spend their

time between now and the reconvening of Congress making on-the-spot studies of these various projects. I for one think that such action is in the public interest and will be very helpful to the committee. It is impossible and I do not think it was ever intended that the Congress should inspect the way every nail is driven and every plan is laid out in every installation around the world. It is our duty to initiate policy, to make policy, and our overall policy with respect to this bill, as far as military construction is concerned, I think is good.

The bill is a little misleading if you look at the table of figures. The Army portion of the military public works is not to be financed out of any new appropriation to be made today. It is to be financed out of funds already available to the Army and unused and unrequired at this time for production and procurement, funds which the Army had but which it does not require now by reason of the fact that we have slowed down our military effort since the end of the Korean war. So that generally is the situation.

This bill provides for 523 projects in many nations including our own. We struck from the bill 14 projects. Of course, some of the projects are small and some of them are very large indeed. We struck from the bill certain proposed bases overseas. I for one have some very serious concern about this farflung program of base construction by the United States taxpayers in other sovereign countries of the world. I have no special alternative to offer, but I shall not be surprised if we wake up a number of years hence and find that these bases are no longer available to us. If those countries remain friendly, then perhaps we will continue to draw considerable benefit from the construction of these bases. I think the construction of these bases has meant a great deal in deterring aggression, but I think it would be foolish if we should fail to overlook the perils and dangers which are inherent in this operation, which almost seems fantastic when you sit and think of it soberly.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman on that statement and want to say to him that I certainly share his fears.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Here is the picture in brief and in round figures. There are \$2 billion worth of projects authorized. In the new bill, which I think the President will sign today, there are \$2 billion more authorized. The President through the budget has asked for appropriations in the sum of \$2.2 billion. We have reduced that sum in this bill by \$394 million, and the bill includes money in the amount of \$1,800,000,000. So that briefly and in rough figures is the picture.

For those who want to know about projects in their States and in their areas, let me refer you to the committee report because the committee report has, I think, a very excellent breakdown. I

think the committee report is a very excellent document. I believe that by reading it you will get perhaps a better picture than you will be able to get from this sketchy discussion on the floor.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Your report came somewhat as a surprise to us in Colorado, particularly in view of the fact on Monday we went out and dedicated the Air Force Academy, and then on Tuesday, on page 32 of your report, you say that all new funds for the construction of the Air Academy are withheld, and it is the wish of the committee that no construction whatsoever be started until it has been approved by this committee. Also, I want to direct your attention to page 207 of the hearings of your subcommittee wherein it was outlined that there was \$15 million previously appropriated for the Air Force Academy. The first question is: Is it the intention of this committee that the Secretary for Air should not stop all plans that he has in connection with the Air Force Academy until his plans have been submitted and approved by your committee?

Mr. MAHON. There is no disposition whatever to insist that the plans for the Air Force Academy be approved by the committee because we are not engineers or architects, but the Department of Defense asked us to appropriate \$79 million for the Academy, which is to cost over the long pull probably about \$150 million. But, the Secretary did not know what the plans would be. He was not sure of the design. We were being asked to approve \$79 million of the taxpayers' money to buy something that even the Department of Defense did not know what it was going to look like. I think the gentleman from Colorado and I, myself, would hesitate personally to give the money for a house to be built or an edifice to be constructed when we did not know what it was going to look like. After the plans are drawn, and after the matter is agreed upon by the Secretary, then we hope that the Department can come back and get the money.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Is that due to the fact that the testimony on page 206 of the hearings reflects that the plans themselves will not be ready, that is, the designs will not be finished before September of this year; and is it due to this fact that the committee hesitated to approve the complete \$79 million for the going ahead of the construction at this time?

Mr. MAHON. I would say that the plans, as we observed them, which are not final and which have not been accepted by the Secretary, did not impress us very much. It would appear to be an appropriate edifice for a modern factory or something of that kind, but there was so much controversy about these plans and so many reservations by members of the committee that we hesitated to put the money in the bill.

Of course, we realize we take some criticism for not putting the money in, but the gentleman will recall the lines of the Melancholy Dane who preferred to bear the ills he had rather than to



fly to others that he knew not of. We did not know just what this leap was going to be, and so in some degree of caution we clamped down on the purse strings for a time. I would like to exhibit this artistic drawing of the chapel. This seems to look like a tent of sorts, and when I saw it a very familiar line from an old hymn came to mind—tenting on the old campground. I suggest that a little bit of caution in the closing days of the session might serve us well when we return home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Texas 5 additional minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield further to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Certainly it does not subscribe to the testimony of Mr. Wright, the architect, that this chapel should be built up on the mountain about a thousand feet, and that they provide escalators to take them to and from the services.

Mr. MAHON. I will say that we did not undertake to pass on any design. Personally, I was unable to hear the testimony of Mr. Wright, except for a very few minutes, but looking at these buildings in the artist's drawing now before us, the Academy looks pretty flat. Maybe we ought to go a little higher up and see if we cannot get a little more glory for our country out of this project.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. It is my understanding that it was the intent of the committee that when the Secretary has submitted definite plans, which may remove some of the objections, particularly that of glass, and substituting stone or marble, and making it fit more into the picture against the mountain side.

Mr. MAHON. I am inclined to think it would. I thank the gentleman for making a contribution.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would like to relieve the gentleman's mind of the concern and apprehension over this particular design of the chapel. I was in Denver on Monday with other Members of the House and Senate to attend the dedication ceremonies of the temporary Air Academy at Lowry Air Force Base. I was very pleased to note that the design of the chapel has been changed, and in my opinion, greatly improved.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. I think they were originally proposing to make the sides quite considerably out of glass. It would have been quite expensive to hire workers to keep this glass bright and shiny. But I think we have been able to get them to recommend less glass. If we keep hammering away, we will have an edifice of which we can be proud.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I think the gentleman will be pleased with the new design of the chapel.

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to hear that. I do not want to ridicule this project. I think we are trying to do a good job, but we do not want to get so far out in the bright blue yonder that we lose the American people. The American people

are paying for this Academy, and they ought to get something that would please Americans generally.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I appreciate the gentleman's attitude. I know he wants to see the Air Force Academy the finest school that can be constructed, and one of which we can all be proud.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I note that the committee has not seen fit to allocate moneys for the proposed Buckingham Center in Fort Myers, Fla., in my district. I have studied the needs thoroughly, and have gone over the testimony and discussed it with the Air Force. It is my understanding that this is a training center and the present facilities that the Air Force have do not allow them to properly train the Air Force for the defense of our country. I wonder what comment the chairman may have on that.

Mr. MAHON. There are rare exceptions when military facilities are located on a political basis. In all my experience I do not think I could name very many. I know there are no political implications to this project in Florida. We did not have time to go thoroughly into it. I have looked into this matter further since the hearings were concluded, and I am inclined to feel that the project is necessary if we are going to train these air-defense squadrons that guard our cities and would be available to us in the event of enemy attack. But it is true they have another facility of this general type in Yuma, Ariz. There are other areas over the ocean that would be available for use of the Armed Forces. We were hoping that this installation could be suspended and some of the other installations could be used. But I think the Defense Department was very probably correct, and I do not think the gentleman should be concerned about this problem. It should work out. It is one of those things about which there was a difference of opinion. I think we made several mistakes in the bill, I will say to the gentleman; perhaps this is one.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ADAIR. Directing the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee to page 29 of the report, I find there an item of \$285,000 for an air-reserve base at Fort Wayne, Ind., my home town. In communicating with people in that community I find some differences of opinion. There are those there who feel that adequate quarters might be had on a rental basis rather than on a construction basis. The question I am addressing to the chairman, therefore, is: If continuing study should develop that it would be better, in the interest of economy and in the interest of national defense, to rent rather than build in that community, is it the intent of the committee that that might be done?

Mr. MAHON. I shall take the liberty of directing a letter to the Secretary of

the Air Force requesting that he hold plans in abeyance on this construction until he has thoroughly explored the feasibility of renting facilities.

When we make these funds available it does not mean that officials have to spend them. If in the light of other circumstances and developments they can get along without this project in Fort Wayne or elsewhere we want them to do it. That is the policy of the committee. I think the gentleman is rendering a great public service in raising this issue.

Mr. ADAIR. I appreciate the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee very much, as I am sure we both want proper defense facilities. Yet at the same time to have the American taxpayer in mind.

Unanimous consent having been granted, I wish to insert at this point a portion of the committee report:

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

##### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

The budget estimate of \$2,250,000 for advances to the Bureau of Public Roads for access roads is approved. These funds are used for the construction of roads to military installations and defense plants upon certification by the Secretary of Defense under authority of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

The bill includes the full amount of the budget estimate, \$4,200,000 for the construction of additional Loran stations by the Coast Guard. The contemplated program will extend to certain vital areas the present Loran system.

##### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

##### *Submission of budget estimates*

The most important comment the committee can make with respect to this chapter in the accompanying bill is to call to the attention of the Congress the apparent disregard on the part of responsible officials of the executive branch of the statutory responsibilities of the Congress to fully evaluate and pass upon the fiscal requirements of the executive branch. Why this committee and the Congress should be obliged to consider during the closing days of each session of the Congress measures of this magnitude and importance is difficult to understand. A valid reason has not yet been advanced.

It was testified that the services originally requested of the Office of Secretary of Defense approximately 10,500 items, totaling nearly \$3 billion. While the number of items and requested appropriation were somewhat reduced by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, formulation of the final budget estimates, received July 1, did take approximately 1 year. The Congress, having a responsibility for the efficient and economical application of appropriated funds, was obliged to give only hurried consideration to the budget estimates because the new fiscal year had already begun.

The committee is in position to appreciate the mass of detail encompassed by the estimates for military public works, but must, nonetheless, insist that this program be submitted to the legislative committees during the month of January in order that time may be available for full consideration of the budget estimate. Mr. Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations, has testified to the effect that insofar as his office is concerned, the program will be transmitted to the Congress early in January of each year.

##### *Status of authorizations*

The total amount of authorizations remaining unfunded as of June 30, 1955, is approximately \$2,057,000,000. Total author-



izations provided for in H. R. 6829, recently enacted by the Congress, is \$2,306,000,000, or a total authorization availability in fiscal year 1956 of \$4,363,000,000. It should be noted, however, that section 501 of H. R. 6829 provides for the repeal of certain prior authorizations as of July 1, 1956. The identifiable total that will be so repealed is \$811 million, although it may reach a much larger figure.

#### Committee recommendations

Against the total currently available authorization of \$4,363,000,000 the Department of Defense has programed for construction in fiscal year 1956 a total of \$2,630,055,000. Against this program a total adjusted appropriation of \$2,220,800,000 was requested, the difference being considered as unnecessary because of general fluidity in a program of this magnitude and because of normal and expected slippage generally accepted by the construction industry. The original budget estimate, transmitted to the Congress prior to the enactment of H. R. 6829, totaled \$2,273,550,000, of which \$800 million was to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and production, Army."

The committee recommends a decrease in the program to a total of \$2,471,745,000. To implement this proposed program a total appropriation of \$1,879,491,000 is included in the bill, a reduction of \$394,059,000 in the budget estimates. Of the total recommended, the amount of \$483,612,000 is to be derived by transfer and \$1,395,879,000 represents new appropriations. It is fully recognized that so long as we have an Army, Navy, and Air Force we must have adequate facilities and bases to maintain and house these services, and the reduction effected in the appropriation request should not be interpreted as a reduction in the needed program. Action is predicated solely on the considered judgment of the committee as to money requirements based on its analysis of the program and the history of military construction funding.

The difference between the contemplated program and the appropriation recommended is \$592,254,000. The Department of Defense, however, should not consider the entire list of facilities included in the report as permanently approved, and it is expected that all projects in this or previous programs not specifically financed from available funds and for which financing is requested in the future, will again be presented in the detail program supporting future fund requests.

During fiscal year 1955 the amount of \$1,964,000,000 is estimated to be obligated out of a total availability of \$2,903,000,000, leaving an unobligated balance on June 30 of \$939 million. While a reasonable unobligated balance is necessary in this type program, 32 percent obviously is excessive.

The recommended appropriation of \$1,879,491,000, together with the unobligated balance, provides an availability for obligation in 1956 of \$2,813,491,000. This compares with a total availability of \$2,903,000,000 in fiscal year 1955. The elimination of specific projects in the amount of approximately \$150 million will, of course, reduce the total estimated obligations in 1956, which is reported in the amount of \$2,235,000,000 for all three services. Thus, even should the total obligations approach \$2,100,000,000, the remaining unobligated balance of something over \$700 million should enable the services to continue without interruption an orderly construction program into the first quarter of fiscal year 1957. While the fiscal situation is slightly different in each of the three services, it is believed that, generally, each service will be in position with the funds provided to pursue its program as initially planned.

#### Miscellaneous

Military considerations should be the paramount factor in decisions made by the De-

partment of Defense with respect to the location of facilities and defense spending generally. The committee has sought to reduce the land-acquisition program to a minimum. The Department now owns approximately 29,500,000 acres, representing a total investment, including facilities, of about \$21,400,000,000.

The committee is somewhat concerned over the growing centralization of military activities in the vicinity wherein Camp Carson and the Air Defense Command are now located and the new Air Force Academy is proposed. It is suggested, therefore, that a further study be made of this area with especial reference to the water situation, bearing in mind the potential growth in population that the water and other resources will serve in the foreseeable future.

Considerable discussion was had during and subsequent to the hearings on the matter of single bedroom family housing. It is recommended that the programs of each of the services for this type construction be reviewed to insure that only those single-bedroom dwellings will be constructed as definitely meet the long-term demands of the services.

It is trusted that the existing understanding with the committee calling for the allocation of adequate funds required for the construction of a usable facility will continue. Disruption of the construction processes, no matter how short the duration, is costly and should be avoided.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Department of the Army has requested \$545,000,000 for the appropriation "Military Construction, Army," to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and Production, Army." The committee recommends an appropriation of \$483,612,000, to be derived by transfer as proposed in the estimate, a reduction of \$61,388,000. This is the first time since fiscal year 1953 that the Army has requested funds for this appropriation due to large unobligated balances that were available and now have been reduced through reprogramming authorized by the Congress. In addition, request has been made for permission to reprogram \$15,091,000 of prior authorizations and the committee recommends that this authority be granted in the manner justified to the committee, as set out in the following table:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md....	\$150,000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	1,972,000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	339,000
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	4,180,000
U. S. Military Academy.....	8,450,000
Total.....	15,091,000

The item in the above tabulation for the United States Military Academy is to be specifically noted. In accordance with the committee's report last year a survey was made of the proposal to convert the riding hall to classroom spaces and authority is now given to proceed with this construction as originally planned out of funds previously authorized. Testimony indicates that the rise in construction costs have increased the current working estimate to \$8,950,000. In addition to approving the request to reprogram \$8,450,000 permission is granted to use additional available funds to cover the increase in costs totaling \$500,000.

The appropriation recommended, \$483,612,000, is to finance a program totaling \$553,880,000 as set forth in the following tabulation. Those projects that have been specifically denied are set out in the paragraphs following the tabulation. These amounts may be compared with a program request of \$566,533,000 and a funding request of \$545,000,000. The committee recognizes the need for latitude in a construction program of this magnitude, and feels that it has provided such latitude in approving an amount only \$70,268,000 below the estimated

cost of the recommended 1956 program. This amount takes into consideration a slippage of approximately 13 percent. It was testified a slippage of 10 to 15 percent is generally accepted as normal.

The committee feels that as the program is developed and as deletions are made due to slippage in programing or construction, first consideration should be given toward providing quarters and necessary operational facilities. If there are items which can or must be deferred they should be in other categories.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

##### The program

For the Navy military public works program, the committee had before it for consideration a tentative program request for 1956 totaling \$646,196,300, of which \$596,140,900 is new authorizations in the House version of H. R. 6829 and \$50,055,400 is previously approved but unfunded projects. Conference adjustments on H. R. 6829 had the effect of reducing the total to \$614,279,700 as shown in the table on page 15 of the printed hearings. The committee has approved for funding projects totaling \$606,479,700, a reduction of \$7,800,000, representing reduction in one item and deletion of two projects. These are commented upon below. The approved total includes \$61,987,700 for 3,650 family housing units.

##### The funding

The budget estimate for appropriation purposes to fund the 1956 program is \$528,550,000—somewhat less than the program presented for funding authority. The committee recommends appropriation of \$439,950,000, a reduction of \$88,600,000. The appropriation for 1955 was \$98 million under which, in combination with unobligated balances from prior years, the Department indicates estimated obligations in 1955 of \$248 million. Approximately \$122 million unobligated will carry over into 1956, most of which, however, is stated to be committed to previously approved projects.

Basically, the reasons advanced for not requesting appropriation to an amount equal to the total of the projects on which the Department seeks funding authority are unforeseeable delays on projects occasioned by land acquisition problems, timing of granting of base rights, etc. The total list of projects, however, is justified as urgent, and if delays occur on certain ones the Department can proceed on others and thus expedite consummation of the total long range construction requirements.

The reduction of \$88,600,000 is based on several things. One is the final adjustment in the conference on H. R. 6829 wherein several projects in the original budgeted program were dropped. Further, the committee has reduced or deleted three items as previously indicated. Still another reason—and this is the foremost—is the fact that to get this large program underway, the Department does not need as much as requested. The budget projects, as of the end of fiscal year 1956, an unobligated balance of about \$242 million. A substantial portion of that balance will be supported by detailed project plans and specifications and thus required to permit orderly flow of contract placement in the ensuing few months pending availability of 1957 funds to keep the program in motion. On the other hand, the evidence is clear that a sizable part will not be supported by detailed plans. Contracts cannot be advertised and construction obligations incurred without such plans.

The committee's action should in no way slow down the orderly prosecution of the approved program. The Department should proceed, within the amount allowed, to have detailed plans and specifications prepared and ready on all approved projects as originally planned. Funding requirements for



actual contractual purposes can be further determined in the 1957 bill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Department presented a program including several thousand individual projects at over 250 Air Force bases totaling \$1,449,242,000. The committee has deleted specific projects from this total in the amount of \$137,857,000. For appropriation in the new fiscal year the Department requested \$1,200,000,000, of which \$255,000,000 was to be derived by the transfer of unobligated funds available to the Army. The committee is recommending for direct appropriation \$955,929,000, a reduction of \$244,071,000 in the overall funding request. This amount for appropriation together with the balances carried into the new fiscal year should be sufficient to keep essential Air Force construction going throughout fiscal 1956 and provide adequate balances to keep the program going into fiscal 1957.

The difference between the amount programmed for specific projects and the amount to be appropriated is \$355,456,000. In other words this is the amount in the Air Force program for which funds are not provided. However, the projects which might have been covered by this amount are not identified, and no priority list has been established. A program as diversified as the Air Force program must of necessity have a certain amount of flexibility in order that full advantage may be taken of continually changing requirements. The committee is, accordingly, approving as eligible for construction air bases and facilities at the above stated cost in excess of the funds provided.

The committee is certain that many of the projects still remaining in the program should be given further study. It is expected that this will be done and that with the funds appropriated only those projects most vital to the Air Force program will be undertaken.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to find myself in some disagreement with our committee chairman, the genial gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], but I do not share his alarm as to the comparative situation between the United States and Russia. I do not concede that they are ahead of us in any way except perhaps in the number of jet planes. We are as smart as they, and a little smarter. They possibly have a greater number of jet fighter interceptors, that is logical, because the jet fighter is used to intercept bombers, and we have the largest number of bombers that can carry death and devastation to any corner of Russia today any time we want to give the signal. We not only have the machines, but also we have the trained pilots who are superior to any, and we proved our superiority in Korea by a ratio of 15 to 1.

Furthermore, we have the adequate bases, a circle of bases from which we can attack, if necessary. We have superior crews in every way, including navigation, and we have the years of experience in long-range bombing which they cannot possibly have and which they cannot now get.

So I am not going to lose any sleep at all tonight worrying about any state-

ment the gentleman has made. I am going ahead and plan my life with a full sense of security; I am going to urge my daughter to educate her son, my grandson and not worry for 1 single minute about reports of Russian superiority or threats to this country.

Much as we may dislike it, we have got to face the facts with which we have to live for the next 25 or 50 years. When we came out of World War I we thought we were in for perhaps a century of peace. We did not have it. We came out of World War II thinking perhaps we might have a quarter of a century or maybe half a century of peace. We do not have it. The Korean war is ended. With those three examples we should finally realize we must face facts which are simply these: We must expect for the next 25, 30, to 50 years we are to have a large military force. If we are to have that force—they are situated in widely scattered areas in all parts of the world—we must give them facilities with which to work. We have to give them adequate housing. As a matter of fact, there are quite a few million dollars in this bill for family housing for the military services—the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

In years past in connection with appropriations we have heard about "self-liquidating projects." We have seen few, if any, of them. This public housing—and this is a very, very big public housing program, make no mistake about that—this military public housing will be perhaps the nearest to a self-liquidating project of anything we have ever undertaken because we are required by law to furnish our military men with either housing or a rental allowance in lieu of military housing. So that the more military housing we have the less money we pay out for rental allowances which will then in turn pay for these projects we are now building. Not only that, but some of these bases are located at some far away and out-of-the-way places where there is no adequate housing for our men until we build them. Even giving them the best housing we can for the family, the duties they are going to undertake will be pretty strenuous and arduous no matter how good we make it.

I do not worry too much about some of the situations we are told about. Actually, however, I have visited some of these military bases here and abroad. I have seen some of the housing quarters in which some of our military people have been trying to live with their families. I am quite frank in telling you if someone told me that I had to serve at a certain place and live in certain quarters which I have seen them live in, I would find it difficult to refrain from resigning.

So this is not just doing something out of the goodness of our hearts. We are doing it for the good of the service and to fill a very necessary need.

We have been told by the gentleman from Texas that we are building up to the 137-wing base. That is quite true. For every new squadron, for every new wing, we must have adequate bases.

You can put it down just as simply as that. And according to the mission, every new base is going to cost from 15 to 150 million dollars and in connection with some of the bases it is going to cost you considerably more than that. You cannot operate 137 wings without bases. You have to have everything that goes with a base—you have to have, among other items, runways, taxiways, hangars, shops, administration and operations buildings, fuel systems. All of those things cost money. As we look at this bill, it is merely a defense public works bill. The big military part has already gone through. Anyone can see that our national defense is costly. It takes men, it takes machines, it takes money, not mere millions but billions of dollars—thousands of millions of dollars, which all comes out of the taxpayers' pockets. The job we have to do, working with the military, is to see that we get a dollar's worth of defense for every defense dollar we spend.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Since the gentleman has referred to the cost of the Department of Defense, I think it would be well to place in the RECORD at this point the complete figures. We appropriated for the Army, Navy, and Air Force—the Department of Defense—\$31.8 billion. In this bill there are appropriations of \$1.8 billion for military public works, which would make \$33.6 billion for the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thank the gentleman for making that observation.

What this public works bill is doing in part is to build up our bases for this long pull, whether it is 10, 20, 30, 75, or 100 years.

The buildings we are now seeking to construct for the main part are what we term permanent buildings. We found that our investment in semipermanent types of buildings and barracks just did not pay off. They were comparatively low cost in the first place, but in the long run they were not cheap. They are now becoming dilapidated. Their maintenance is expensive. But, we just must face the realization that without bases our Navy and the Air Force and the Army cannot operate. We must have them.

It is a big bill, yes, but we should expect, as soon as the 137-wing base structure is completed, that there will be a gradual tapering off of requests for new construction, of public works money. Maybe from 3 to 5 years should see the tapering. We have bases some of which probably existed for 100 years. All of the buildings are not that old, but I can show you military buildings that are 100 years old. And we have to go through our old established bases and begin reconstructing some of our worn out, dilapidated structures to carry on in the future if we are to do the job that we feel we are called upon to do. It is a big bill. It has got to be paid. It must be faced. We must face the fact that we are going to be presented with similar



requests to this for some time to come.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Why is it that the Defense Department does not use permanent installations such as the one we have in Iowa constructed during the war and has not been utilized since?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not recall at the moment what permanent base the gentleman is referring to.

Mr. GROSS. The Navy base at Ottumwa, Iowa.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman has called attention to the need for additional bases because of the extension and expansion of the Air Force, and perhaps in line with what the gentleman from Iowa has alluded to, I am wondering whether the committee in its hearings has discussed the question of the number of bases that were closed after World War II. I have in mind, for example, the one at Herington, Kans., which was quite an important base.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not only this year but in years past we have discussed many of those bases in detail. The one the gentleman is referring to was a training base, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There were many bases which were used for training in World War II which are not usable now. If they were to be used, you would have to practically start from scratch because the type of planes that our fliers are training in now cannot take off and land on those fields today.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, but still I have the feeling that there is a tendency on the part of those in the Air Force to sort of overlook some of these bases that we have.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If you will read the hearings, you will see that the request made by the Air Force for land is very, very, very small. As far as I can recall now, the only new land we are buying is where it is absolutely necessary for the extension of runways, because with our B-47's and B-52's you have to have 10,000- to 12,000-foot runways, and many of our bases during World War II were established with 6,000-, 7,000-, and 8,000-foot runways. That was all right for the planes that we had then, but the planes you have now just cannot operate on those short runways.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If the Air Force were to come up and say "We want to go out and buy a block of ground right here someplace for a new base," they would not get very far, because we would point out just what the gentleman from Kansas and the gentleman from Iowa have pointed out and say, "You have some bases; you have land that you own, that you bought in World War II. Use that. Do not ask us to buy more land." Of course, our Air Force activities were

larger then than they are now. Our Navy activities were larger in World War II than they are now. Our Army was far larger in World War II than now. While we are still large, we are not as large as in World War II, and as a result we do not need as many bases as we did then. Perhaps some day we will need them. Who knows? Maybe we will continue to expand. We may have to go back to the bases in Kansas and other States of the Union and make use of them, as well as those we are presently using. But that does not seem probable in the foreseeable future.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If the gentleman will permit, I am making the inquiry and the observation largely on the basis of what the gentleman has said, that we are going to have expansion and extension in respect to planes and bases.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We have the 137-wing base structure pretty well under way right now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], vice chairman of the Subcommittee on Armed Services.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BAKER. Will the vice chairman of the committee inform me as to whether or not there is any money in this bill for the construction of hospitals abroad, outside continental United States?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is the gentleman referring to the Navy portion of the bill, or the whole bill?

Mr. BAKER. Any place in the bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I should like to refer that question to my chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], as to how many hospitals there are outside continental United States in the bill. I do not have the answer at hand.

Mr. MAHON. I will say to the gentleman that the budget request originally contained about 10,000 line items, such as hospitals, dormitories, quarters, and what not. Those were for the authorization bill. There are some hospitals outside of continental United States to be sure. There are hospitals in north Africa where we have many men. There are hospitals available to our Armed Forces in all important areas. Upon checking our records, I find that there are no new hospitals in this bill for overseas areas. These have been provided in past appropriations and undoubtedly there will be some future requests. This bill specifically provides for a few infirmaries and dispensaries. These are, of course, set up to care for patients on a temporary basis at each major facility until the patients can be transferred to a regular hospital.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield, certainly.

Mr. BAKER. Are there funds in this bill for hospital purposes outside the United States?

Mr. MAHON. I think so, but I would have to take a little time to list the loca-

tions, and I shall undertake to supply the information.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the gentleman. Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I should like at this time to address myself strictly and specifically to the presentations of the Navy. I was, of course, privileged to sit in on the policy evidence that was submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the respective Secretaries and their comptrollers.

I want to pay my compliments to my colleagues on my committee, Messrs. Norrell, Andrews, Wigglesworth, and Ostertag, also Mr. Wilson, of our staff, for the manner in which we were able to handle the problem in a short period of time and do the very best we could under the circumstances that prevailed.

In order that the House may have my views pertinent to the Navy aspect, I will present to you these facts:

As in the case of the Army and Air Force, the Navy presented for approval a group of projects totaling more than the request for actual appropriation. Within the time available, the committee has reviewed the total list of projects presented and with exception of those I will mention in a moment, has given the Navy the go-ahead on them. The report contains the actual list by location. Several hundred separate line-item projects are involved.

The program is presented on this lag or slippage basis, if I may use that terminology, because experience shows they always have difficulties and delays in getting base rights, land acquisition, and other unpredictable delays or changes of one kind or another.

The program presented to the committee totaled \$646,196,300 but the actual request for appropriation is \$528,550,000. The presentation was made on the basis of the House version of the authorization bill and now that the conference has resolved the differences on that bill, we have had to make some deletions from and additions to the original program. We have also disallowed 2 projects and reduced 1 other. Then, on top of that, we examined into the status of the projected unobligated carryover, particularly as to availability of detailed plans and specifications without which they cannot advertise and award contracts. We found that we could withhold some funds on account of this factor.

All told, we have reduced the program from \$646,196,300 to \$606,479,700, which is a cut of \$39,716,600. As to the appropriation request, we have cut it from \$528,550,000 to \$439,950,000, a cut of \$88,600,000. I think under all the circumstances we have cut about as much of their money as we should. The money cut is about 17 percent.

Now to recap the situation, and give you the specifics on the projects deleted, let me give you these figures:

The Navy originally presented projects for our approval totaling \$646,196,300.

There were several projects which the conferees on the authorization bill dropped out and a couple which they added, so we took them into account. A list of them appears on page 15 of the



Navy hearings. They make a net reduction of \$31,916,600.

That left a total revised amount of \$614,279,700.

Then the committee cut out two projects and reduced another, totaling for all three, \$7,800,000, which we took out.

That leaves the total which is approved for funding listed in the report and it totals \$606,479,700.

The three projects we deleted or reduced are:

First. We took \$2 million off the \$6 million request for replacement of facilities destroyed or damaged by fire, hurricane, and so forth. That gives them the same as they had last year.

Second. We took out the \$2 million put in by the other body for plans for a new drydock at the Puget Sound shipyard to handle Forrestal carriers that may have been battle damage. It was not budgeted, and we had no hearings on it, so we did not feel we could include it at this time.

Third. Then we deleted the item of \$3,800,000 for a new building at the naval ordnance plant at Macon, Ga., for manufacturing inert ammunition parts. With the administration's present policy prevailing having to do with getting the Government out of competitive business, it seemed to your committee rather doubtful whether we should go ahead at this time and expend \$3,800,000 for a new building and a business that would keep the Navy in a fabricating category wherein the field has a lot of competition from private business.

There is a difference of opinion about this issue. In fact, there was a difference of opinion within our committee, and an amendment was offered to correct that situation. However, the committee as a whole sustained your Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations in keeping the deletion in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, in general, and rather briefly, that covers the actions that have been taken by the subcommittee handling appropriations for the Navy. I have been associated with this committee and with this work, as you Members know, for a good many years and so have my colleagues, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], and others of my able associates. We feel that so far as the Navy is concerned, we have done the best job we could on the basis of the evidence they presented and considering the availability of the properties of the Navy, which the Navy is presently using and which it is contemplating using. Whether or not in the final analysis what we are recommending will be ultimately accepted by the House, of course, remains to be seen. I assure each and every one of you that in this instance as in every other instance, I am perfectly willing to submit to the will of the House as to the final conclusion.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations' defense subcommittee and more particularly on the Navy panel, I want to

pay tribute first of all to our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], for his able and considered guidance of the work of our subcommittee, and also pay tribute to my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], who is the ranking minority member of our subcommittee. Both of these gentlemen have been courteous and fair and I am grateful to them for their many considerations and kindnesses. The gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] has ably described the general changes and adjustments that have been made in this particular phase of the military construction appropriation bill. I might point out that in the Navy's presentation to us, there were some 632 projects involved. It was pointed out that the Navy plant, the construction plant, the property itself, is valued at some \$7 billion. And, too, it has been pointed out that it will take approximately \$12.5 billion more to bring the Navy's establishment up to modern standards and requirements. I think it might be well for us to pause a moment to reflect the changes in the overall picture so far as our Military Establishment is concerned. With the Navy being called upon to meet tremendous responsibilities worldwide, and with the increased importance of naval aviation in our defense picture, it is reasonable to understand why we must begin to move toward modernizing the facilities that are so essential to our security and to our defense. Another point I would like to make, which perhaps might be overlooked in a general discussion, is that the Navy has within the military construction appropriation bill some \$15 million allocated for the purpose of pollution abatement within the continental United States.

I am not sure at this point whether all of the other services have followed the directive of the Executive order calling for plans, programs, and steps to eliminate pollution caused by our Military Establishment, but the Navy has in this instance provided some \$15 million to eliminate pollution in the waters and streams of the United States of America.

These particular projects and this \$15 million does not complete the job, but it is a logical step forward, and I hope that all of the services and the Defense Department will move in unison in this task, which is so essential to the preservation of our water resources and to public health. To my mind it does not make much sense for the Navy to spend millions of dollars to eliminate waste and pollution and treat sewage with the Army and the Air Force right alongside of that very facility dumping waste and sewage into the same waters and streams.

Mr. Chairman, there is much that might be said about the many projects that are approved and incorporated in this bill. Among them, of course, are the facilities for the shipyards, for the fleet bases, aviation facilities, fleet support air stations, Marine Corps air stations, and many facilities overseas, including places such as Hawaii, Okinawa, the Philippines, French Morocco, Alaska, Guam, Japan, Newfoundland,

Italy, and other points of vital importance to our defense.

As has been previously pointed out, the committee approves and recommends a total of \$439,950,000 in new money, which is a reduction of \$88,600,000 over the budget estimate for funding during fiscal 1956. Bear in mind that \$122 million in unobligated funds will carry over into this fiscal year but it is understood that these moneys are committed to projects previously approved.

In the Navy, as in all other services in our Defense Establishment, a general fluidity in the program applies because of slippage and other construction factors.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG] has expired.

(Mr. OSTERTAG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I find myself in general agreement with the statements which have been previously made in connection with the military construction program we have before us today, and it is entirely to that program that I wish to devote my allotted time.

The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], mentioned the difficulties under which we were required to work in conducting the hearings on the military-construction program. That certainly was true. It seems that in this program, as long as I have known it, we have always been required to labor under extreme difficulties in trying to bring to the floor of this House an appropriation bill for military construction. The major responsibility for that, of course, must lie with the executive department, because the representatives of the Department of Defense have failed to bring legislation before this Congress in a timely fashion. I know that the Committee on Armed Services has gone out of its way to bring authorizing legislation to the floor of this House promptly after it has been submitted to it. There ought to be a reasonable lapse of time after the authorizing legislation has been before the Congress, so that the staff of the Committee on Appropriations could go through the justifications of the things that have been authorized, so that the committee would be prepared to conduct hearings in an orderly and informative manner after that legislation has been passed. In my experience that has never been the case.

I can recall that back in 1951, which was the first year I served on the subcommittee that handled this appropriation, we were called back here in September, and a huge stack of justifications was submitted to us; because at that time we feared, with no little justification, that the war going on in Korea might well be the beginning of world war III. So we attempted to get some grasp



of what was submitted to us, and finally, because the executive department itself had not formulated a program for the expansion of the physical facilities of the Armed Forces commensurate with what we thought might be ahead as a result of Korea, we finally had to end up with a lump sum without any pinpointing of the appropriation whatsoever.

In 1952, it was substantially the same story over again. Shortly before the Congress had made up its mind to adjourn, huge stacks of justifications to the extent of \$1,800,000,000 were submitted to the committee. Members of the committee, after some consideration of what they might possibly do, finally ended up again with a lump sum appropriation of about \$1,200,000,000.

We did a little better in 1952 than in 1951. At that time there was set up a grid of so much for each command, and so much for each purpose, broad categories such as pavements and utilities within the amounts allotted by those commands, and that grid plan was put into operation for funding Air Force construction, being known generally as "the Davis grid." During that year, 1952, the executive branch and the Congress were both pretty much at sea as to what was going on in the field of military construction. The Riley subcommittee was established and an attempt was made to go into the standardizing of facilities and the charges of waste and inefficiency in this program that were reported to the committee, including the much-publicized situation in French Morocco. I think the work of that subcommittee still stands as an example of judicious, conscientious investigation into this kind of program, and I think this entire Congress is indebted to the gentleman from South Carolina for the work which he accomplished in that session.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I want to concur in the gentleman's statement in regard to the work of this subcommittee upon which the gentleman from Wisconsin served so effectively.

Does not the gentleman think that the sort of job that was done there has paid dividends and been helpful to us with respect to further developments in military public works?

And does not the gentleman think that the public works program as it has progressed through the years since Korea has gradually improved and is improved now over last year and the year before?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am sure that is the case, and I think we can trace the standardization of facilities both in terms of physical structures and the costing structures in the Military Establishment to the work which was done by that subcommittee in 1952.

It was not until the late autumn of the year 1952 that the executive department finally began to attempt to get these things under overall control. We had the three branches of the service running off in three different directions with different criteria of construction and no attempt to standardize the structures or

costing. Late in 1952 Frank Creedon was appointed as a Director of Installations within the Department of Defense, by the Secretary of Defense, in an attempt to coordinate the military public-works program. There was a conscientious man. He did as much as he was permitted to do under the circumstances. The trouble is that he was not given the authority to do the job that needed to be done.

Then came 1953, and in that year there was an overall revision that took place, because Defense Department officials were attempting to get their feet on the ground with respect not just to installations but to the whole operational concepts of the armed services; and in that year our subcommittee attempted to pinpoint each particular line item, and there was a grant of funds to construct each of the approved line items. The difficulty was that the Armed Forces simply were not equipped in terms of organization and manpower to proceed in an orderly fashion on the size of the construction program that was contemplated. So there were slips and lapses here and there. Therefore, we went into the 1955 fiscal year with huge unobligated balances.

Last year we adopted a new system. We tried to work out something that represented a workable compromise between the years of 1951 and 1952 when we had to literally give them a lump sum and say: "You put it wherever you think it will do the most good," and what we attempted to do in 1953, the pinpointing of a certain amount of money for every single line item. That was the dual system that was put into effect by the subcommittee last year of setting up a program and saying: This is the program upon which you can build, but we know you are not going to be able to build all of those things. You are going to have trouble acquiring land here, you are going to have difficulty with architecture there, difficulty with planning somewhere else and difficulty with letting contracts; so we will appropriate a lesser amount and let you use that money across the broad field of the specific items of the program we have approved.

That permitted them a flexibility which proved, in my opinion, to be very effective. At the time of the hearings this year it was clear that this huge unobligated balance had disappeared in all three branches of the service. It is true there is what may appear to be a large amount of money carried over unobligated into this 1956 fiscal year, but in any construction program of this kind and of the magnitude that it involves, there has to be, in my opinion, an obligated carryover in the neighborhood of about 20 percent in order that the pipelines will be filled for the first quarter of the new fiscal year before the new money becomes available. That has been accomplished substantially as of this date and I would say under the flexible program which this subcommittee instituted last year, we are in pretty good shape as far as the unobligated balances of this program are concerned.

The executive branch apparently thought it was a good idea too, because

the program that was submitted to the committee this year was geared to that basis: a program on the one hand and a smaller amount of requested money on the other that could be obligated across the field of the approved program of construction items.

Our programs for military construction in past years, at least in recent years, have been characterized by a couple of things that I think should be called to your attention, primarily because they do not apply to the program that we have before us now. One of them was what we used to call an austerity program. We were dealing with the bare essentials, we were doing things plainly, without frills, at what we thought was a minimum reasonable cost.

The second characteristic of that program as we knew it then was that we were going to get it done in about the 1957 fiscal year. We anticipated that requests for appropriations would taper off in the next fiscal year after this one.

Neither of those things is applicable to the program we have before us. It is not proper to call this an austerity program because instead of dealing mainly in operational requirements without frills, this program, for the first time, is geared to a number of frills. In other words, there is emphasis on welfare activities, service activities, and recreational activities, and that is completely consistent with what apparently is the prevailing view and part of the prevailing program to make life pleasant enough in the armed services so that enlistment rates will remain high and we will not need to resort to selective service to such a large extent.

The second thing is that we forgot any thought of tapering off in the 1957 fiscal year. I suppose the program submitted to you next year will be just as large as the one we have before us this year, and I will be surprised if the one that is submitted for fiscal 1958 is much smaller than the one we now have before us. I do not know when we can reasonably anticipate a tapering off of the requests for military construction.

The only major criticism that I would have with respect to the bill as it is now reported would be a failure to pinpoint the limitations on the overall program. I think the money that is involved—and I suppose that is a major consideration—is completely consistent with my own personal point of view. But, I do feel that we have failed to pinpoint limitations on the overall program, and, of course, where the commitments are made. When you commit yourself to the building of a program, it does not make too much difference whether you are going to put the money in this year or next year it is going to cost just as much, and if the cost of construction continues to go up, it will cost more, perhaps, if the money is put in in a subsequent year. But there again I cannot place any immediate responsibility on the part of the members of the committee. It is part of the failure of the executive branch to submit this program to the Congress in a timely fashion. We have been promised improvement on that score in the next year by Assistant Secretary of De-



fense Floete, because I think we on the committee owe a responsibility to the Congress and the people of doing a better job than it has been physically possible for us to do in presenting this year's program.

So, with those weaknesses, which are not important weakness on the part of anyone in this room, or for which they must accept major responsibility, I support the bill as it stands before us, and I hope the majority of this House will do likewise.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just want to say that this House and the Congress and the country are indebted to the gentleman from Wisconsin who just addressed the House and the group to which he belongs for the splendid service rendered this country in dealing with this most intricate problem.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I concur in the remarks made by the gentleman from Wisconsin about the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], but I believe he has been unduly modest, because the gentleman from Wisconsin labored with the gentleman from South Carolina on that committee and helped bring about that possible result.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

I suppose it might be proper for me to add here, if the gentleman from South Carolina who has just risen will bear with me, I think I took more than the normal amount of disappointment when the subcommittee organization for handling this program was changed in this 84th Congress, because I felt there was an unusual affection and understanding and conscientious cooperation that existed among the members of the subcommittee that handled this program during the 83d Congress, and that certainly includes a man who devoted all his working hours to furnishing the members of the subcommittee with the information they needed to attempt to do an intelligent job with respect to this program, and, of course, I refer to Frank Sanders, who served as the executive clerk of this subcommittee during the 83d Congress.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RILEY. I wish to concur in the remarks made by the gentleman from Kansas in regard to the splendid contribution of the gentleman from Wisconsin. I wish to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Wisconsin for the very extravagant remarks he has made about me. The study referred to was a cooperative movement on the part of the Committee on Appropriations in order to bring about a more realistic and a more practical program in the

construction of military bases. This committee was originally set up by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] in an effort to coordinate the military construction program and work out a useful and at the same time an economical construction program in the services. Through the efforts of the staff and the members of the committee, with the exception of the gentleman who is speaking, they did work out a program and spotlighted it to the Army, Navy and Air Force. I think the program has progressed and is still progressing. I think it has become more realistic and more practical and I believe will continue in that direction as a result of the study made by this committee and the spotlighting of the weaknesses and the recognition on the part of the military defense forces of the suggestions of this subcommittee.

I appreciate the gentleman from Wisconsin bringing this matter to the attention of the House, and I am sure the House appreciates the very fine service that he has given. He has given unstintingly of his time and efforts and talents to bring success to this program. It has been a bipartisan movement.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to say when these remarks are submitted to me for revision, I intend to take the liberty of striking out the exception which the gentleman made with respect to himself.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HULL].

(Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD).

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, this college, the Command and General Staff College, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., is the senior tactical school of the United States Army and the only Army school of combined arms. Upon the proper accomplishment of its mission depends the successful tactical implementation of our war plan. It is an extremely critical component of our national defense.

The course of instruction at this college is being conducted in three buildings which were originally constructed and used respectively as a stable, riding hall, and World War II temporary gymnasium. They are inadequate for the accomplishment of the mission of the college and have been uneconomical to maintain since they were converted to college classroom space and are becoming progressively more expensive to keep in a serviceable condition. They do not measure up to the facilities provided for similar level colleges operated by the other services and are not in keeping with the dignity of this college and United States world leadership in the eyes of the many foreign dignitaries who visit here each year and of the select allied officers in the student body—85 from 42 allied countries this year.

Further, the Department of the Army program planning is aimed toward an increase of over 25 percent in the student load of selected Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve officers by September 1957, the date planned for the opening of this building.

Throughout the years many of our greatest military leaders have studied at this institution and I know of by own personal knowledge that this new facility is a necessity. Furthermore, to deny this much-needed academic building is to detract from the dignity and prestige of our country.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, in looking through the report of the subcommittee I note, on page 11, at the bottom of the page, the committee reports that they eliminated \$12,650,000 to provide for the design and construction of a hull of a new atomic-powered merchant ship. And, on page 51, at the bottom of the page of the report, it says:

The merchant ship *Reactor*, for which \$21 million was programmed, has not been authorized, and the funds have been disallowed.

I want to compliment the committee on this particular action. As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy since its inception, I believe that I can state, without exaggeration, that I am one of those on the committee who wants to see an atomic reactor of a type that would be available for a surface ship developed just as quickly as it can be developed. In fact, we put into the authorization bill for construction several items along this line, one of which for \$25 million was to be used for research and development in reactors, which I regret to say has been eliminated by the committee. But I shall speak at some length on that at a different time.

But in regard to the \$21 million reactor fund that was disallowed for a merchant ship, the committee followed the general thinking of the majority of the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. There are several reasons why we were against that \$21 million item. The main reason was that an attempt at this time to build a *Nautilus*-type reactor which would have been merely an enlargement of the reactor which is used in the submarine *Nautilus* would have been very expensive. It would have involved, for the ship, the hull, and the reactor, anywhere from \$34 million to \$47 million. It would have produced a ship which had an obsolete atomic reactor in it. It could not have carried a pound more of cargo. It would have cost, according to our estimates, approximately 10 times as much to run it as an ordinary merchant ship. In other words, for a quarter of the cost and for a tenth of the operating cost you can have a merchant ship that will do all the functions which this ship would perform.

In the authorization legislation from the Atomic Energy Commission there was a \$50 million item for the development of what we commonly call a carrier-type ship reactor. This carrier-type reactor would not be a single reactor, it would be created in multiples of 2, 4, 6, 8, something on that line. When those



reactors are developed any one of more of those reactors can be placed in a merchant ship and used for ship propulsion, so, in effect, that type of research and development work is going on. It will go on under Admiral Rickover, who is the best man I know of to get the job done, with the limited number of physicists, scientists, and engineers who are capable of doing that high-class work. I am sure under the program already authorized this work of building a reactor which is appropriate for a merchant marine ship will be done. Therefore, I compliment the committee on recognizing these facts and deleting these amounts from the appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. There are a great number of merchant ships moored up and down the Hudson and in other harbors that are available in case of necessity. As I understand, if this reactor is developed, it will be of a type that can perhaps be placed in those ships to make them fast and usable and bring them up to date.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think there is a possibility of that being done, all right, although the hull that may be needed may be of a special type.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not belabor the committee by going into the various phases of our military program and the system of handling the military programs in our appropriation and legislative process. The hearings clearly point this out.

I have served on the Armed Services Appropriations Committee, being back on it this year after being off for a number of years. You could not be on a committee where the members are more able or one where they work harder or where it is more of a pleasure to serve with them. My complaints have been directed toward the expansion of permanent real estate bases and on the size of the whole military operations continuing at present levels for 20 or 30 years. I have also raised the question if perhaps by appropriating the full amount of money that completed contracts might cost in advance, we were not inviting the actual expenditure of those funds. In our efforts to restrict or to contain the public works expansion of the military, I wonder if sometimes we have not followed a program which tends to make the Armed Services Committee and the Appropriations Committee really the Public Works Committee. It is to them that chambers of commerce, cities and towns look for spending military money by locating military establishments there. I say that without any criticisms of any individuals involved, but it has come to our attention in these hearings in several instances where selections were made, expenditures were made, where certain military considerations and costs to the Government seem to be

laid aside for pressure of various kinds.

I hope we can go into these matters more fully next year and get some correction.

For one I have tried to point out the reasons in the hearings and have urged investigations to substantiate the case I believe the hearings have made.

We have succeeded in our efforts to get these matters investigated. I am pleased to state at the present time we have in the Committee on Appropriations investigations either cleared or going on at the moment on procurement, public works and on many, many other activities of the Department of National Defense. This information will be made available to the committee next year, and at that time we will be able to sustain many of things, I think, which we see should be corrected.

Mr. Chairman, my prime purpose in taking this time is to put into the RECORD and to bring to your attention actions of the appropriations' subcommittee for agriculture. I know it has been noised abroad in the last day or two that the Committee on Appropriations had put various legislative provisions in the appropriation bill. There are several of those in the agricultural subcommittee's part of this bill. In every instance, these are at the request of President Eisenhower in connection with aid to the low-income farmer. I have been serving on this appropriations' subcommittee for some 10 years, for 5 years I have been chairman of it. During that period of time I have never written legislation in that bill nor has our subcommittee, where we did not first go to the leaders of legislative committee on agriculture and asked if they did not wish us to do it. This is no exception. I went to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and to the gentleman of Texas [Mr. POAGE] pointing out that this was the last appropriation and that the President had asked for certain relatively minor and small amounts of money to carry out his program, and asked if they did not think it wise to put it in this bill. The said it would be O. K. to go ahead; then the amounts were put into this bill. The only exception to that is we have in the bill provided a grade 17 for a sales manager of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That is a \$7 billion corporation. It has had no sales policy and no sales manager.

In our recent report on our regular appropriation bill, we pointed out those facts and I am pleased to note that subsequent to that the Department of Agriculture has appointed a sales manager for the Commodity Credit Corporation. He was appointed July 1. In other words, while that item appears in the bill, it is only a question of whether you pay him at the same rate as others in the Department who do similar work. We do not have to pass any authorization for the creation of the position. The right, already existed with the Department. We just found fault because they did not see fit to exercise it. Personally, I do not know whether objections will be made to the items in this bill or not. Personally, I cannot see that the items we have in our bill are going to in any

way cure the present ills that face the low-income farmers. I do feel, and our committee felt, and we so expressed ourselves in our report that the farm situation is bad enough; and we felt we should give the President and the administration these requested funds to try to relieve the situation. Again, may I say I cleared that with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE]. We acted after they said the thing to do was to go ahead, and if subsequently any change was made in attitude, we could raise it when it reached the floor of the House. If the items go out, I do not think we will have lost a great deal. But, I will say to the committee that your subcommittee on agricultural appropriations have put these items in the bill because, certainly, we want to be in a position of supporting the President in his efforts to relieve this low-income farm situation. I cannot help but say, however, in our report we also pointed out that the suggested course of the administration was missing the boat and would not relieve the situation which they attempt to relieve.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has stated the position exactly as it exists. We have placed these items in the bill at the request of the administration and both the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and I hope that in spite of the fact that points of order would lie against them, that they will remain in the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. May I say there has been one exception insofar as legislation we have had in this bill in former years is concerned.

One exception where we have asked for a rule was at the request of the legislative committee on agriculture. Two or three years ago the committee had failed to pass a new authorization bill for the ACP program, and at their request we included funds and asked for a rule. Except for that, may I again say the legislative provisions have always been cleared with the leaders of that committee. The ones we have today are at the request of the President. I do not think it will do a great deal, but I am willing for him to have his chance to bring about some relief for the low-income farmers.

I have asked permission to revise and extend my remarks, and I will include a copy of our report and such other information which we have, which more clearly shows this picture.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

On April 26, 1955, the President submitted to Congress a message calling attention to the need for further assistance to the more than 1,500,000 American farm families which now have an income of less than \$1,000 per year. In the words of the President:

"In this wealthiest Nation where per capita income is the highest in the world, more than one-fourth of the families that live



on the farms still have cash income of less than \$1,000 a year. They neither share fully in our economic and social progress; nor contribute as much as they would like and can contribute to the Nation's production of goods and services."

In an effort to meet this problem, the Bureau of the Budget on May 26, 1955, submitted to the Congress supplemental budget estimates (H. Doc. No. 171) to enlarge the programs of the Department of Agriculture in the following amounts:

#### *Direct appropriations*

Agricultural Research Service.....	\$380,000
Extension Service.....	1,285,000
Soil Conservation Service.....	150,000
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	250,000
Farmers' Home Administration.....	850,000
Office of General Counsel.....	36,000
Office of Secretary.....	19,000
Office of Information.....	30,000
	<hr/>
	3,000,000

#### *Loan authorizations*

Farmers' Home Administration:	
Production and subsistence loans .....	15,000,000
Small - farm development loans .....	15,000,000
	<hr/>
	30,000,000

The program for which these funds are requested, as outlined to the committee by the Under Secretary of Agriculture, proposes to find solutions to the problems of these farmers through improving production and marketing practices, by shifting from full-time to part-time farming, by encouraging off-farm employment wherever possible, and by appealing to local States and communities to help at the local level. The additional funds provide for increased research, extension, and soil-conservation work by the Department and an expansion of the loan program of the Farmers' Home Administration.

With some misgivings, the committee is approving the full amount requested, since the serious plight of the farmers throughout the country is such as to require the encouragement of every action which may help, even if only in a small way. The committee believes that the Department of Agriculture, State, and local agencies, and the people themselves should be given every opportunity to foster and promote those measures which the Secretary feels will contribute to solving the unfortunate plight of these 1,500,000 low-income farmers. According to the Department's own survey, 130,000 additional low-income farmers were added by cotton-acreage reductions this year and 58,000 farmers were forced off of farms entirely by such action. The committee is going along with the President's proposal in the hope that it will enable him and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize that reductions in the level of price support, without proper provision for meeting increased farm costs, and reduced acreage made necessary by failure of the Department to sell in world markets at competitive prices, are the factors which are creating the very conditions which they hope to correct.

At the same time, the majority of the members of the committee do not consider the Secretary's proposal as a real farm program, nor do they feel that it reaches the basic causes of the problem. They are of the opinion that it can in no way substitute for a farm program which would meet present rising costs, decreased volume, and reduced prices; and they are certain that it will not provide sufficiently adequate income to the farmer, in the immediate future, to enable him to stay on the farm.

While the committee recognizes that off-farm employment has been helpful to rural families in maintaining a reasonable stand-

ard of living in some areas, the majority of its members have little confidence in a program designed to encourage them to look to city employment in preference to considering agriculture as a worthwhile occupation and a wholesome way of life. They can see some real dangers to the American way of life if the present trend away from the farm is allowed to continue and actually encouraged by the Secretary. Further, since the present problem in many areas of the country is one of creating additional employment for people now living in the cities and towns, they cannot accept this feature of the administration's proposal as a long-range solution to agricultural problems.

Mr. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, speaking for the Department, told the committee that the increased costs incident to the President's requested increase in minimum wages for labor would not appreciably hurt the low-income farmers. Mr. Morse further stated that reducing price supports had not and would not appreciably hurt the farmer. He also attempted to defend the Department in its refusal to sell in world markets at truly competitive prices, which thereby cuts the farmer's acreage, production, and income.

Now, with the small farmer in bad financial shape, as recognized by the President, the United States Department of Agriculture is asking the committee to believe that to lower his price, increase his cost, and curtail his production will not appreciably hurt him. Perhaps the only thing left for the Department of Agriculture to recommend is that the low-income farmer get a job in town. And that is largely what the President, his Bureau of the Budget, and his Department of Agriculture have recommended to the committee in support of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The farmers of this Nation received 12 percent of the national income in 1946, 11.6 percent in 1948, 9.4 percent in 1951; and in 1954 the farmer's share of the national income dropped to 7.2 percent. This year the indications are that this percentage will go down still further, with a drop of \$1 billion in farm income in sight. It is expected that the national income will increase another \$20 billion at the same time.

Supporters of flexible supports frequently contend that a 75 percent of parity support program will not hurt the farmer, because he is already hurt under 90-percent support. It is true that he has been in very bad financial shape, but in the absence of price supports his situation would have been much worse.

The farmer's income is dependent upon the volume he produces, multiplied by the price he receives, less his cost. In recent years the farmer's prices have been reduced, and his cost has gone up greatly, more than 12 percent in the last few years. The President has requested an increase in the minimum wage for labor and has supported increases in income for other groups. As a result, farm costs are bound to continue to go up. With his income dependent upon price times volume, reducing the price can only make the farmer's situation worse. A majority of the committee believes that what is needed is to at least maintain the price the farmer has been receiving, and to increase his volume of production by selling competitively in world markets what he produces.

In the opinion of a majority of the committee, what has really hurt the farmer is that his production has not been sold in world markets—because the Department of Agriculture has not offered such commodities for sale at truly competitive prices. According to the Department's own testimony, almost \$4 billion worth of farm commodities are in the hands of the Government, and are not being offered in world trade at competitive prices. The United States is

the only country which follows such a short-sighted policy.

By refusing to sell, the CCC has built its stocks up by billions of dollars, paying huge amounts of storage. Such storage expense will soon reach the staggering total of \$1 million per day, largely on commodities which are not offered in world trade at competitive prices.

Then further, such commodities, under the formula in the law, are counted to reduce the farmer's acreage and marketing quotas. Thus, the farmer's trouble and his reduced income under 90-percent supports have come about largely because of his constant price—now a reduced price under the parity formula of the administration—multiplied by a constantly reduced volume, less ever-increasing costs.

It is the belief of the majority of the members of the committee that to solve present difficulties Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture must correct two weaknesses in present programs. The first is to adopt a plan which will maintain reasonable prices for agricultural commodities. Nearly every segment of this country's economy is supported by one means or another, and it appears entirely reasonable to provide some comparable protection to the agricultural producer. If this fact were fully understood by all the people of the country, there is no doubt in the minds of the majority of the committee that there would be little objection to such a program.

The second solution which must be fully recognized and vigorously pursued is to make certain that agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a part of a price-support program are sold on a truly competitive basis as authorized by law. The majority of the committee would point out that the Commodity Credit Corporation has full authority in its basic charter to sell agricultural commodities abroad at competitive prices, which will move them into world trade channels.

Committee hearings disclose that, while the Department holds a convenient price umbrella over world production, American financial interests have increased their production in foreign countries as fast as the American farmers have been reduced at home. A recent study by the investigative staff of this committee shows that in Mexico, cotton production has increased from a prewar average of 324,000 bales to a postwar 5-year average of 577,000 bales and to 1,780,000 bales in the crop year 1954-55; at the same time, cotton exports have increased from 105,000 to 1,150,000 bales. This study also shows the following with reference to cotton production increases in other areas of the world:

In the Middle Eastern countries of Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Iraq, cotton production decreased from a prewar 5-year average of 459,000 bales to a postwar 5-year average of 390,000 bales and then increased to 1,260,000 bales in the crop year 1954-55. Cotton exports for the same periods decreased from 157,000 to 85,000 and then increased to 684,000 bales. It is believed that there will be continued increases in cotton production in the Middle East.

Cotton production in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala has increased steadily from approximately 50,000 bales 4 years ago to an estimated 300,000 bales in 1954-55. A further increase of about 100,000 bales is expected in 1955-56, and potential annual production estimates after several more years of development range from 700,000 to 900,000 bales.

In Peru, cotton production has increased 25 percent during the past 5 years to 505,000 bales in 1954-55. During the same period exports, which are a large proportion of production, increased 25 percent. However, it is reported the Peruvian Government holds cotton and sugar production (the most



profitable crops) under strict control in order to insure the production of adequate food crops.

This same situation also exists for other crops. For example, this same committee report reveals the following with reference to wheat:

Sharp increases in wheat acreage and production have been recorded in a number of the European and Middle Eastern countries which have received substantial foreign aid grants in recent years.

France, although reducing slightly the acreage devoted to wheat in 1954 as compared with the 1935-39 average, produced over a third or 100 million bushels more wheat in 1954 than in the prewar years.

Turkey has almost doubled her wheat acreage since the 1935-36 to 1939-40 average and more than doubled her total production in 1953-54. Unfavorable yields in 1954-55 resulted in a sharp drop in wheat production as compared with a year earlier, yet it remained a third higher than in the prewar years.

Greece although on a net import basis has increased her wheat acreage 20 percent and production by 50 percent as compared with prewar years.

Most Latin American countries, as a part of their programs to increase home food production, have expanded their wheat acreage and production. The acreage in wheat in Mexico has increased 50 percent while production has more than doubled since the period 1935-36 to 1939-40. Although wheat is a minor crop in Peru, the acreage has increased 50 percent and production has almost doubled as compared with prewar years.

#### TABACCO

World tobacco production increased from an annual average of 6.5 billion pounds in the 1935-39 period to 7.8 billion pounds in 1954 or an increase of 20 percent. During this same period the world acreage devoted to tobacco production increased from 7.5 million acres to 8.6 million acres or an increase of 15 percent.

United States production of tobacco increased from 1.5 billion pounds in the period 1935-39 to 2.2 billion pounds in 1954, an increase of 47 percent, in spite of the fact that the acreage devoted to tobacco in 1954 was slightly smaller than the 1935 to 1939 acreage.

Canada and southern Rhodesia are among the more important countries from the standpoint of tobacco production increases. In both of these countries the expansion has been encouraged by long-term contracts offered by British tobacco companies.

Increases in acreage and production from 1935-39 to 1954 are as follows:

	Percent increase in acreage	Percent increase in production
Canada.....	91	135
Southern Rhodesia.....	250	360

Japan has increased her tobacco acreage from 92,000 acres in 1935-39 to 172,000 acres in 1954 and from a production of 149 million pounds in the prewar years of 256 million pounds in 1954.

Turkey has increased her production of tobacco sharply from 128 million pounds in the prewar years to 206 million pounds in 1954 and acreage from 194,000 acres to 323,000 acres during the same period.

Italy also has increased both acreage and production of tobacco over 50 percent during the same period.

Brazil, by far the largest tobacco producer in Latin America, has increased her tobacco acreage from 250,000 acres in 1935-39 to 433,000 acres in 1954. Tobacco production in Brazil increased from 203 million pounds a

year in the 1935-39 period to 296 million pounds in 1954, an increase of 46 percent.

Colombia almost doubled both tobacco acreage and production in the same period, and Mexico more than doubled her production with about 50 percent increase in acreage.

Tobacco production has declined in India, Pakistan, and Iran.

Flue-cured tobacco usually accounts for about 80 percent of all United States exports. World production of this type of leaf has shown striking increases. The acreage of flue-cured tobacco in the major present and potential competing countries increased from 384,000 acres to 1,045 million acres, 172 percent, between 1935-39 and 1954 and production increased from 370.6 million pounds to 986.1 million pounds, 166 percent, during the same period.

Tobacco production is expected to increase further in the sterling area countries where British interests are stimulating increased production. Further increases in acre yields also are expected in most countries, especially in Latin America.

The committee study also developed the following with respect to American financial interests behind these increases in production abroad:

The survey made to date on this phase of the directive indicates that the major portion of private United States capital investments, financing and management, has been concentrated to a large extent on one of the basic commodities, cotton, and that this activity has been substantially limited to Mexico, Central and South America, generally referred to as Latin America.

Here the increased agricultural production, extensive in cotton but also to a lesser degree in other basic commodities, has been generated to an important extent by United States private interests. Although it is not now indicated that much actual farming or production has been undertaken by Americans, in many instances the establishment of markets, cotton gins, elevators, processing plants and the financing of production has provided the incentive and impetus for an important part of the increased output.

In Mexico, Anderson, Clayton & Co. has increased its net capital investment account in plants and equipment by \$8,911,709 to a total of \$12,653,316 during the period July 31, 1947, to July 31, 1954; and in Brazil by \$7,140,303 to a total of \$15,354,158 for the same period. This company has increased total net capital investment in plants and equipment in all Latin American operations, by approximately \$18,791,214 to a total of \$33,073,037 for the same period. As of March 1955 Anderson, Clayton's foreign plants consisted of 15 compress and warehouse units, 22 oil mills, 112 cotton gins, 10 oil refineries, 5 finished product plants, and 5 soap plants. The company operates through a number of subsidiaries in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Paraguay, all of which are mostly wholly owned. Operations were started in Mexico about 1924 and in Peru, Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay during 1933-35. Crop loans in all foreign operations as of July 31, 1954, were \$14,955,477. (Source: SEC records and company reports.)

The Corn Products Co. has plants, and grain operations at Guadalajara, Mexico, in Argentina, and in Brazil. It manufactures and distributes products using corn or milo-maize as the raw materials. As of December 31, 1954, investment of this company in foreign subsidiaries built up over some period of time is listed at \$14,749,000. During 1954, foreign sales of corn products by the company's domestic plants total \$11,888,041 or approximately 5 percent of total sales. Latest figures for sales of its foreign subsidiaries show that in 1953 these amounted to \$95,313,550. (Source: SEC records and company reports.)

The W. R. Grace Co. has one of its principal foreign operations in Peru. Peruvian subsidiaries of the Grace Co., jointly owned with leading local industrialists, operate 4 integrated cotton mills, the largest in Peru, 2 sugar estates of approximately 10,000 acres each, and numerous other merchandising, exporting, and importing activities. These subsidiaries buy large quantities of cotton, mostly for their own mills, although some is exported. The Grace Co. has other cotton mills in Colombia and Chile. In the latter country it produces 20 percent of Chile's cotton and rayon blend cloth and, in addition, some woolen goods. Overall, Grace's Latin American affiliates produced in 1954, 97,600,000 yards of cotton, rayon and woolen fabrics. W. R. Grace & Co. owns a large percentage of the stock in the Grace National Bank of New York City. The foreign branch of this bank is closely connected with banking institutions in Latin America.

The Hohenberg Bros. Co. of Memphis is one of the largest companies in the cotton business. It finances and gins cotton in Mexico with its subsidiaries Algodonera Hohenberg S. A. de C. V. in Mexico City, and Empresas Hohenberg of Torreon. It also owns Hohenberg, S. A. in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and has a substantial amount of business in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

#### POINT 3

The extent to which such United States financial interests receive special tax concessions from the United States Government on income from production in other countries.

#### *Federal income tax treatment of United States interests on income from without the United States corporations*

1. Introduction: The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides certain credits or tax advantages for United States corporations doing business in United States possessions or in foreign countries. In some instances the credits are allowed to avert double taxation; in others special treatment is permitted to encourage United States trade and investment abroad, particularly in this hemisphere.

The following is an outline of Federal income-tax treatment accorded income of domestic corporations from without the United States. The section references are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, Public Law 591, 83d Congress, approved August 16, 1954.

2. Foreign Tax Credit (secs. 901-905): A domestic corporation may elect to take credit against its total income tax for any income, war profits, or excess-profits taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States. The term "income, war profits, and excess-profits taxes" includes taxes paid in lieu thereof, such as taxes based upon gross sales or unit of production. The credit is not allowed against the following United States taxes: The tax on accumulated earnings, the additional tax on war-loss recoveries or the personal-holding-company tax. The amount of credit for foreign taxes is limited to the proportion of United States tax applicable to that particular foreign income.

A credit is also permitted a domestic corporation for the proportionate part of foreign taxes paid on income by a foreign corporation which results in dividends to the domestic corporation. At least 10 percent of the voting stock of the foreign corporation must be held. A further proportionate credit is allowed if such foreign corporation owns 50 percent or more of the voting stock of another foreign corporation and receives dividends therefrom, and such dividend becomes part of the dividend paid to the domestic corporation.

An example of the latter situation would be: The A corporation, a domestic corporation, receives \$100,000 in dividends from B corporation, a foreign corporation in which



A corporation holds more than the requisite 10 percent of the voting stock. B corporation in turn holds all of the stock of C corporation, another foreign corporation. The accumulated profits of B corporation amount to \$400,000 (including a \$50,000 dividend from C corporation). The foreign income taxes paid by B corporation with respect to such accumulated profits amounts to \$120,000. C corporation has accumulated profits of \$300,000 with respect to which foreign taxes of \$90,000 have been paid.

Under these circumstances there would be added to the \$120,000 tax with respect to the accumulated profits of B corporation: \$50,000

—×\$90,000, or \$15,000 representing the 300,000

foreign income tax paid upon that portion of the accumulated profits of C corporation used in the payment of \$50,000 dividend to B corporation. The total tax paid or deemed to have been paid by B corporation with respect to its \$400,000 accumulated profits is \$120,000 plus \$15,000, or \$135,000.

The amount of tax deemed to have been paid by the domestic corporation with respect to the \$100,000 dividend received from B corporation would then be:

\$100,000

—×\$135,000, or \$33,750, which may be 400,000

claimed as a foreign tax credit.

3. Western Hemisphere Trade Corp. (secs. 921-922): A Western Hemisphere trade corporation is a domestic corporation all of whose business (other than incidental purchases) is done in any country or countries in North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies, and which satisfies the following conditions:

(1) if 95 percent or more of the gross income for the 3-year period immediately preceding the close of the taxable year (or for the part of such period the corporation was in existence) was derived from sources without the United States; and

(2) if 90 percent or more of its gross income for such period was derived from active conduct of a trade or business.

A deduction in computing taxable income is allowed Western Hemisphere trade corporations as follows:

(A) First determine the taxable income of the corporation.

(B) Multiply the amount determined in (A) by the fraction—

(a) the numerator of which is 14 percent; and

(b) the denominator of which is that percentage which equals the sum of the normal tax rate and the surtax rate for the taxable year.

The effect of this computation is to allow a deduction which results in a 14-percent reduction in tax rate. It is understood that Western Hemisphere trade corporations are being rather widely used for United States trade and investment in Canada, Central, and South America.

4. Income From Sources Within Possessions of the United States (sec. 931): Domestic corporations engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business within a possession of the United States are exempt from tax on income from sources outside the United States, if for the 3-year period ending with the close of the taxable year (or the applicable part of that period)—

(a) at least 50 percent of gross income is from that trade or business; and

(b) at least 80 percent of gross income is from any source within the possession.

The Virgin Islands of the United States are expressly excluded by statute from "possessions of the United States."

The credit for taxes paid to foreign countries and possessions, discussed in section 2 above, is not allowed to corporations receiving the benefit of this section of the Code.

5. China Trade Act Corporations (secs. 941-943): Corporations organized under the China Trade Act, 1922 (15 U. S. C., ch. 4, sec. 141 et seq.) are allowed a special deduction derived from a proration of taxable income from sources within Formosa and Hong Kong, such deduction being limited to the amount of the special dividend which must be certified by the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of the Treasury.

China Trade Act Corporation benefits are believed to have an inconsequential effect on the agricultural situation under study.

6. Dividends received from certain foreign corporations (sec. 245): Foreign corporation dividends (other than from a foreign personal holding company) received by a domestic corporation are subject to a deduction if—

(a) the foreign corporation is subject to United States income tax; and

(b) if it has derived 50 percent or more of its gross income from sources within the United States for an uninterrupted period of not less than 36 months, ending with the close of such foreign corporations' taxable year in which such dividends are paid (or, if the corporation has not been in existence for 36 months at the close of such taxable year), for the periods the foreign corporations have been in existence as of the close of such taxable year.

The dividends received credit is 85 percent but is limited to the percentage which the gross income of such foreign corporation from sources within the United States bears to its gross income from all sources.

7. Tax treaties (sec. 894): The code in section 894 provides: "Income of any kind, to the extent required by any treaty obligation of the United States, shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt under this subtitle."

The development of United States business abroad and the increasing business done in the United States by aliens throughout the years have created complex tax problems. To solve these problems equitably for taxpayers and to protect United States revenues a number of tax treaties have been concluded, or are in negotiation.

Basically, these treaties are designed to eliminate international double taxation and to assist in mutual tax enforcement. An essential of such treaties is, therefore, the establishment of bases for determining sources of income.

Tax treaties have been concluded with the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

Negotiations are underway with: Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Israel, Italy (awaiting exchange of ratification), Mexico, Philippines.

An idea is being explored to consider in future treaty discussions an item of taxes spared. The principle involved is that when a foreign country offers the inducement of waiving taxes for an initial limited period of years to encourage new industry to enter the country, the treaty could provide that the taxpayer be allowed a credit for the taxes which would have been paid but for the tax sparing. The purpose would be to encourage the investment of United States capital in enterprises in friendly nations.

8. Foreign corporations not subject to United States taxes: Foreign corporations owned by United States interests and not subject to United States taxes are naturally not covered by the Internal Revenue Code, but may be an important vehicle for employment of United States capital abroad. Such corporations can be utilized to accumulate earnings, with such earnings being ultimately liquidated and brought under United

States taxation only as gains subject to the limitation on taxation of capital gains.

Such corporations would fall essentially into two categories:

(1) Those incorporated in the country in which operations are conducted.

(2) Those incorporated in countries in which operations are not conducted but which have laws favorable to corporations. Panama, for instance, imposes no income tax except on business conducted in Panama. Panama, Bermuda, Bahama, and Liberia corporations have been frequently used.

Such foreign corporations are not under United States authority and information as to the extent of their utilization is not now available. Even though such foreign corporation are subsidiaries of domestic corporations, United States taxation is avoided unless dividends are paid to the parent companies.

#### Individuals

9. Introduction: The tax benefits to individuals from residence abroad, or from income from United States possessions or foreign countries, are important in encouraging United States citizens to accept employment or to invest abroad. The following sections outline these benefits.

10. Foreign tax credit (secs. 901, 903-5): The foreign tax credit described under section 2 above on corporations is also applicable to individuals. All features enumerated therein apply except for the credit allowed a domestic corporation for a proportionate part of taxes paid by a foreign corporation.

11. Earned income from sources without the United States (sec. 911): An individual citizen of the United States, who has been a bona fide resident of a foreign country or countries for an uninterrupted period which includes an entire taxable year, is exempt from tax on amounts received from sources without the United States (except amounts paid by the United States or any agency thereof) if such amounts constitute earned income attributable to such period. The individual is not entitled to any deductions related to such exempt income, but is allowed personal exemptions.

Exactly the same treatment is accorded individual citizens who are present in a foreign country or countries at least 510 full days during any period of 18 consecutive months. Under this provision, if the 18-month period includes the entire taxable year the amount excluded shall not exceed \$20,000. If the 18-month period does not include the entire taxable year the amount excluded from tax is the ratable portion.

"Earned income," under these provisions, means amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, but does not include any payment which represents a distribution of earnings or profits. If the taxpayer is engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income-producing factors, a reasonable allowance, not to exceed 30 percent of his share of the net profits, is considered to be earned income.

12. Income from sources within possessions of the United States (secs. 931 and 933):

The provisions relating to income from within United States possessions described under section 4 on corporations are also applicable to individual taxpayers.

In addition, section 933 of the code contains a special provision for individuals on "Income from sources within Puerto Rico." This section provides that in the case of an individual who is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the entire taxable year income derived from sources within Puerto Rico (except amounts received for services performed as an employee of the United States or any agency thereof) shall not be included in gross income. No deductions assignable to such excluded income (other than personal exemptions) are allowed.



Also, if an individual citizen of the United States has been a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico for at least 2 years before the date on which he changes his residence therefrom, income derived from sources therein (except amounts received for services performed as an employee of the United States or any agency thereof) which is attributable to the Puerto Rican residence is excluded. Deductions relating thereto (except personal exemptions) are not allowable.

13. Tax treaties (sec. 894): The tax treaties mentioned in section 7 under "Corporations" also cover individual taxpayers.

14. Partnerships (secs. 701-771 and sec. 1361): Since partnership returns are informational only and the distribution to partners is taxable on individual returns, the preceding sections dealing with individuals cover the tax benefits arising from partnership operations in possessions and foreign countries.

Section 1361 of the code, added in 1954, provides that partnerships in certain circumstances may elect to be taxed as domestic corporations. This provision is not considered significant to the present study.

#### POINT 4

The extent to which such financial interests are tied into the Department of Agriculture and national farm organizations, through representation on advisory committees and similar groups.

The Department of Agriculture has furnished the committee staff a listing which purports to include every advisory committee of the Department as well as all its consultants. These advisory committee lists have been reviewed to segregate those which are germane to the survey and those which are not, such as Farmer Cooperative Service, Rural Electrification Administration, etc.

The staff is presently engaged in studying the composition of relevant committees to determine the extent of representation of private United States interests which are engaged in agricultural activities in foreign countries. To date it has been found that the following officials of companies either believed or known to be engaged in such activities are currently serving on the indicated committees:

Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade and Technical Assistance: W. C. Schilthuis, Continental Grain Co., alternate; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., alternate.

Cotton Export Advisory Committee: Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman, board of directors, Anderson, Clayton & Co.

Cotton Price Support Advisory Committee: A. M. Crawford, Well Bros.

Grain Export Advisory Committee: André Hinschler, Bunge Corp.; Harold E. Sanford, Continental Grain Co.; W. C. Schilthuis, Continental Grain Co.

Wheat Advisory Committee: H. E. Sanford, vice president, Continental Grain Co.

Corn Advisory Committee: William F. Brady, Corn Products Refining Co.; Robert C. Woodworth, vice president, Cargill, Inc.

Dairy Export Advisory Committee: George M. McCoy, Borden Food Products Co.; A. W. Sigmund, Kraft Foods, Inc.; Leslie J. Lindell, General Milk Co.

Dairy Industry Task Committee: Arthur W. Sigmund, Kraft Foods, Inc.; D. M. Dent, Borden Food Products Co.

CCC Storage Committee: Loren Johnson, Continental Grain Co.

National Agriculture Advisory Commission: Jesse W. Tapp, Bank of America.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This name is included as the Mexican press has reported that the Bank of America has issued credit of \$10 million for financing cottongrowers in Mexico. Several other banks have representatives on committees but it has not yet been determined whether they finance foreign production.

In connection with the Cotton Export Advisory Committee listed above it should be noted that a temporary committee of the same name was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 13, 1953, and was comprised of the following individuals:

D. W. Brooks, general manager, Georgia Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Ga.  
C. R. Sayre, president, Delta Pine & Land Co., Scott, Miss.

Everett R. Cook, Cook & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Lamar Fleming, Jr., president, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.

William A. McGregor, vice president, Guaranty Trust Co., New York, N. Y.

Charles H. Cannon, president, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Walter L. Randolph, president, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, Montgomery, Ala.

This is the committee referred to on February 28, 1955, by Senator EASTLAND, page 49, part I, of hearings before the Subcommittee on Disposal of Agriculture Surpluses of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The committee staff has been informed that it held several meetings during the calendar year 1953, submitted a report to the Secretary of Agriculture, and that the Secretary considered it dissolved.

The present Cotton Export Advisory Committee was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture on May 24, 1955, to serve for the coming year, and is comprised of the following individuals:

Walter L. Randolph, vice president, American Farm Bureau, Montgomery, Ala.

Alan G. Patteson, producer, Jonesboro, Ark.

J. B. Hubbard, president, J. B. Hubbard & Co., Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas, Tex.

Allison Pell, president, Pell Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman, board of directors, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.

E. F. Creekmore, president, Creekmore & Co., Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La.

S. Y. West, president, S. Y. West & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

D. W. Brooks, general manager, the Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Ga.

The committee staff is continuing its study to determine the extent of representation

of private United States interests, engaged in agricultural activities in foreign countries.

#### POINT 5

The amount of foreign-aid funds which have been used to encourage increased agricultural production in foreign countries.

As of March 31, 1955, cumulative obligations of the Foreign Operations Administration and its predecessor agencies aggregated approximately \$19.1 billion. Around 63 percent or \$12.1 billion represented obligations for assistance activities in 20 selected countries where agriculture relatively is most important. (See table I.) In these 20 countries slightly less than \$1 billion has been obligated for agricultural assistance including health and industrial assistance activities having a direct bearing on agricultural production and processing. In addition, approximately \$710.8 million in local counterpart funds created by assistance activities in these 20 countries have been programed for the furtherance of agricultural production and processing.

Because of the outstanding importance of agriculture and substantial increases in agricultural production, particularly cotton in recent years in Iran, India, Pakistan, and Turkey as compared with the other countries receiving assistance the activities in these countries are being analyzed in detail.

Thus far detailed data are available only for Iran. (See table 2.) As of March 31, 1955, approximately \$201.2 million United States foreign assistance funds have been obligated for the Iranian program, of which amount \$47.3 million has been incurred for agricultural assistance, including those health and industrial activities bearing directly on agricultural production. The breakdown on these funds by field of activity and between projects and technical assistance is as follows:

"[Amount in millions]"

Activity field	Projects	Technicians and trainees	Total
Agriculture.....	\$17.7	\$5.6	\$23.3
Health.....	9.9	2.5	12.4
Industry, transportation, and community development.....	11.6	-----	11.6
Total.....	39.2	8.1	47.3

TABLE 1.—Promotion of agriculture abroad—Funds obligated by Foreign Operations Administration and predecessor agencies, Apr. 3, 1948, through Mar. 31, 1955—20 selected countries

Country	Projects <sup>1</sup>	Technicians and trainees <sup>2</sup>	Commodities <sup>3</sup>	Total for promotion for agriculture <sup>4</sup>	Total aid by FOA and predecessor agencies <sup>4</sup>	Approved withdrawals from counterpart funds for promotion of agriculture <sup>5</sup>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Brazil.....	\$2,058,489	\$3,233,006	-----	\$5,291,495	\$10,643,471	-----
Colombia.....	930,588	1,877,536	-----	2,808,124	3,509,826	-----
Mexico.....	764,500	1,010,064	-----	1,774,564	3,774,289	-----
Nicaragua.....	480,550	1,047,994	-----	1,528,544	2,413,211	-----
Peru.....	2,615,341	2,951,383	-----	5,566,724	7,696,890	-----
Total.....	6,849,468	10,119,983	-----	16,969,451	28,037,687	-----
<b>Europe:</b>						
France.....	-----	458,000	\$179,910,434	180,368,434	3,204,153,586	\$253,000,000
Italy.....	-----	286,000	30,140,821	30,426,821	1,613,736,268	259,000,000
Western Germany.....	-----	351,000	180,648,397	180,999,397	1,494,547,839	106,400,000
United Kingdom.....	-----	242,000	103,266,620	103,508,620	3,812,513,529	700,000
Total.....	-----	1,337,000	493,966,272	495,303,272	10,124,951,222	619,100,000
<b>Near and Middle East:</b>						
Turkey.....	-----	3,030,637	63,845,967	66,876,604	369,018,922	18,600,000
Greece.....	424,964	1,766,000	43,177,927	45,368,888	835,508,760	64,800,000
Syria.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	88,140	-----
Iran.....	39,246,650	8,087,472	-----	47,334,122	201,229,759	-----
India.....	167,830,500	6,638,367	-----	174,468,867	261,562,195	-----

Footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 1.—Promotion of agriculture abroad—Funds obligated by Foreign Operations Administration and predecessor agencies, Apr. 3, 1948, through Mar. 31, 1955—20 selected countries—Continued

Country	Projects <sup>1</sup>	Technicians and trainees <sup>2</sup>	Commodities <sup>3</sup>	Total for promotion for agriculture <sup>4</sup>	Total aid by FOA and predecessor agencies <sup>4</sup>	Approved withdrawals from counterpart funds for promotion of agriculture <sup>5</sup>
Near and Middle East—Con.						
Pakistan.....	\$42,621,235	\$1,554,772	\$5,576,495	\$49,752,502	\$118,531,295	\$2,100,000
Iraq.....	612,207	2,250,259		2,862,466	6,557,732	
Total.....	250,735,556	23,327,507	112,600,386	386,663,449	1,792,496,803	85,500,000
Africa: Egypt.....	32,022,964	1,478,261		33,501,225	39,244,551	
Far East:						
Burma.....	6,079,003	450	1,492,906	7,572,359	21,181,588	800,000
Japan.....			7,000,000	7,000,000	10,140,145	
Thailand.....	34,271,100	377,654	2,500,926	37,149,680	51,329,453	5,400,000
Total.....	40,350,103	378,104	10,993,832	51,722,039	82,651,186	6,200,000
Grand total.....	329,958,091	36,640,855	617,560,490	984,159,436	12,067,381,449	710,800,000

<sup>1</sup> Project obligations primarily represent total equipment and supply costs which will be borne by the United States in conducting specific activities, e. g. locust control, dam construction, etc., under signed project (activity) agreements with the respective countries.

<sup>2</sup> Technician and trainee obligations represent salary, per diem, transportation, and other costs incidental to furnishing United States technicians to the respective countries and the training of local nationals in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> Commodity obligations primarily represent the cost of agricultural products, machinery and supplies, textile-mill machinery, and food-processing equipment furnished. Local currency counterpart funds are created by the local sales of these and other commodities in the recipient countries.

<sup>4</sup> Includes the dependent overseas territories of the European countries, nonregional, and other program obligations of FOA and its predecessor agencies.

<sup>5</sup> Counterpart fund withdrawals for the promotion of agriculture are primarily directed toward land reclamation and irrigation, research and extension, and farm credit.

General technical assistance is being provided to Iran in the field of agriculture, health, and industry. Inasmuch as cotton and wheat are grown throughout the country, all technical assistance rendered to Iran is indirectly beneficial to the production of these two commodities.

As of March 31, 1955, approximately \$3.4 million in obligations have been recorded for projects related specifically to cotton, wheat, and general agricultural production and the introduction of new seed strains. The amount devoted specifically to cotton and wheat is not available.

Now let us see what the effect is on American agriculture this year alone:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1955.

To Extension Directors in Cotton States:

Congressman JAMIE L. WHITTEN, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, has requested that a survey be made immediately to secure the best possible answers to the two questions on the attached sheets, a supply of which we are sending you.

On Wednesday, February 2, a group of State representatives from the cotton States and the Department met and recommended the following procedure to obtain this information.

Will you please proceed immediately along the following lines:

A. Contact other agency heads in your State and work out any mechanics necessary to get the information for each cotton county.

B. We suggest that the county agent call together appropriate USDA personnel operating within the county to discuss the questions and to answer them to the best of their ability.

C. Send to the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., your county replies to arrive not later than February 16. Due to time limitations we suggest counties send report directly to the Federal Extension Service with copies to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. BENSON, Secretary.

STATE CONSERVATIONISTS, SCS.

CHAIRMAN OF STATE ASC COMMITTEE.

STATE DIRECTORS, FHA.

Please give your best estimates for your county on—

1. How many renter families (tenants and sharecroppers) have been or will be forced off farms due to 1955 reduction in cotton allotments? The question is concerned only with the number of renters (as defined above) forced off farms due to the 1955 reduction in cotton-acreage allotments and not for other causes such as mechanization, drought, etc.

Answer .....

2. How many small cotton farmers (i. e., those with 5 acres or less of cotton allotted in 1954) will have net income for the farm reduced by \$100 or more due to the 1955 cotton acreage reduction? Do not include in this estimate the number who may have income reduced due to not planting full allotments. The value of crops produced on acres diverted from cotton should be considered in arriving at the net income loss.

Answer .....

County .....

State .....

Date .....

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—  
ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE ON SURVEY ON COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION, ROOM 218-A, FEBRUARY 2, 1955

C. A. Vines, State extension service, Arkansas.

Clay Lyle, director, State extension service, Mississippi.

G. G. Gibson, director, State extension service, Texas.

C. B. Ratchford, State extension service, North Carolina.

Shawnee Brown, director, State extension service, Oklahoma.

James T. Lunsford, State director, Farmers' Home Administration, Alabama.

R. L. VanSant, State director, Farmers' Home Administration, Georgia.

James W. Cross, Jr., chairman, agricultural soil-conservation committee, Tennessee.

Ben Boatwright, chairman, agricultural soil-conservation committee, South Carolina.

Cecil Collette, member, agricultural soil-conservation committee, Arizona.

Charles A. Sheffield, Federal Extension Service.

E. L. Langford, Agricultural Research Service.

R. B. Bridgeforth, Commodity Stabilization Service.

C. M. Ferguson, Federal Extension Service.

M. H. Holliday, Farmers' Home Administration.

J. C. Wheeler, Office of Budget and Finance.

Milan D. Smith, Office of the Secretary.

J. A. McConnell, Office of the Secretary.

E. C. Betts, Jr., Office of the Secretary.

Number of counties with 1,000 or more acres of cotton and number of counties reporting

State	Number of counties having 1,000 or more acres of cotton	Number of counties reporting
Alabama.....	67	67
Arizona.....	7	7
Arkansas.....	63	54
California.....	8	9
Florida.....	11	27
Georgia.....	138	139
Illinois.....	0	3
Kentucky.....	2	2
Louisiana.....	46	29
Missouri.....	8	8
Mississippi.....	77	80
New Mexico.....	11	10
North Carolina.....	55	64
Oklahoma.....	59	74
South Carolina.....	46	44
Tennessee.....	35	44
Texas.....	205	212
Virginia.....	6	14
Total.....	844	887

Summary of answers from 887 counties to the following question:

"How many renter families (tenants and sharecroppers) have been or will be forced off farms due to 1955 reduction in cotton allotments?" The question is concerned only with the number of renters (as defined above) forced off farms due to the 1955 reduction in cotton-acreage allotments and not for other causes such as mechanization, drought, etc."

	Renter families
Alabama.....	7,554
Arizona.....	127
Arkansas.....	4,426
California.....	0
Florida.....	279
Georgia.....	8,157
Illinois.....	49
Kentucky.....	60
Louisiana.....	3,395
Missouri.....	2,202
Mississippi.....	11,981
New Mexico.....	137
North Carolina.....	2,783
Oklahoma.....	1,477
South Carolina.....	4,147
Tennessee.....	3,075
Texas.....	5,580
Virginia.....	108
Total.....	55,348

Summary of answers from 887 counties to the following question:

"How many small cotton farmers (i. e., those with 5 acres or less of cotton allotted in 1954) will have net income for the farm reduced by \$100 or more due to the 1955 cotton-acreage reduction? Do not include in this estimate the number who may have income reduced due to not planting full allotments. The value of crops produced on



acres diverted from cotton should be considered in arriving at the net income loss."

Alabama.....	17, 595
Arizona.....	38
Arkansas.....	1, 496
California.....	0
Florida.....	2, 348
Georgia.....	14, 888
Illinois.....	147
Kentucky.....	203
Louisiana.....	6, 649
Missouri.....	1, 881
Mississippi.....	34, 414
New Mexico.....	64
North Carolina.....	17, 397
Oklahoma.....	378
South Carolina.....	10, 400
Tennessee.....	14, 944
Texas.....	6, 129
Virginia.....	1, 632
Total.....	130, 603

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. (Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, not long ago I was able to spend a few days in my home district. While there I had the opportunity of talking with a number of people concerning the financial position of farmers.

I found there are two groups of farmers these days. One is the group of farmers that was fortunate enough to be able to pay off debts during and after the war, and before the present farm recession started. These farmers are established. While they are not getting anywhere under present conditions of income, they are able to keep farming even with the lower prices and reduced acreages of the Benson administration.

The other group of farmers is the less fortunate group that has been forced to accumulate debt at the tail end of a prosperous period in agriculture. This group is now caught in the nutcracker of declining prices, low income, and the urgency to maintain earnings high enough to provide a decent living and meet debt payments at the same time. This group is in a tough position and is having a difficult time. Unfortunately, many of the members in this group are the younger farmers, and the GI's who have returned to the land after serving their country.

Mr. Chairman, anyone who went through the difficult period of the twenties which eventually led to the deep depression of the thirties cannot help but find similarities in the situation in agriculture today with that of 30 years ago.

One of the better agricultural letters published in Washington has a good article on this subject in its issue of July 9. I am speaking of Wayne Darrow's Washington Farmletter, and would like to quote from it:

More credit will be needed for land purchases in the period ahead than is required now, USDA studies indicate. Recent trends point to this already. The trend will pick up when the social security program for farmers gets into full swing.

A higher percent of farm purchases require credit now than at the close of World War II. About 3 out of 5 farms bought need credit now against 2 out of 5 farms at close of the last big war.

The amount loaned per acre has about doubled—up from around \$30 average debt per acre after the war to about \$60 an acre now.

Average size of new mortgages also has jumped—from approximately \$3,500 at close of the war to around \$6,000 now. However, good land is not considered too high now. In fact, it's sought after. Mortgage debt is not too high yet in relation to total investment.

Are we heading for another big debt, farm foreclosure period like the late 1920's? Officials don't think so. But there are similarities.

The farm mortgage debt climbed 7 percent last year. It's now 72 percent above the low of 1946. Officials are not concerned over size of the debt, so far. Present total of \$8.2 billion, though large, is smaller than the peak of \$10.8 billion in 1923. This year's debt represents only 8.9 percent of the value of farm real estate, against 21 percent in 1923.

Mortgage debt is concentrated on fewer farms now. About 29 percent of all farms are mortgaged now—the lowest percentage since 1890.

The reason is: We've just passed through the most prosperous period for agriculture in this century—the period of the 1940's. This is shown in many ways, including the number of years it takes for net farm income, or earnings, to equal capital investment—capital turnover.

This is a measure of ability to pay off debt. During the 7 years 1942-48 it took 5½ to 6½ years for net income to equal the value of all physical assets—the most favorable period in this century.

The ratio has been on the rise since. Now it takes about 10 years for net income to equal total investment. This is roughly comparable with the last half of the 1920's and with the late thirties.

Darrow's Farmletter also comments on the greater concentration of farms in fewer hands. It says:

Net migration from farms to cities averages over 1 million yearly. There's been a net movement away from farms every year since 1920, except in 1945 and 1946—years when veterans were returning.

For every 5 people on farms in 1947, there were only 4 in 1954. Farm population decreased 8 percent from 1947 to 1950—12 percent from 1951 to 1954. Net migration away from farms (excess above movement back to farms) averaged 4.6 percent of the total farm population yearly during 1947-53.

Census reports so far show fewer farms than in 1950—but no reduction in farm acreage. The trend is unmistakably toward fewer but bigger farms. Commercial farming is becoming more pronounced.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my intent to dwell unduly on the unhappy experiences of the twenties. However, a few reminders may be in order.

Today's situation makes me think of the previous time our boys marched off to save the world. When the war ended the farm boys came back to their homes only to find high mortgage debts, prices inflated for the things they had to buy, but prices down for the things they had to sell. It was the kind of situation calculated to place young farmers in an impossible debt situation. And the administration then in power was unhappily the kind that had no real understanding of the problems of farmers.

Many of the young farmers of the day were unable to provide their families with a decent standard of living. Debts mounted. Health needs were neglected.

Surpluses accumulated, and while the stock market boomed, farm prices sank lower and lower and the whole shaky structure collapsed into the big depression of the early thirties.

Mr. Chairman, it is almost frightening to contemplate the similarities between the situation in the early twenties and that of today.

The income position of agriculture is almost identical. Prices have gone down, down, and down. Costs have stayed consistently high. Income is thus pinched, squeezed, and diluted. While the rest of the country is enjoying a fairly high degree of prosperity, the farmer is losing ground.

Veterans who were forced to purchase their livestock at prices prevailing at the time of their return, have seen their livestock inventory reduced in value from a third to a half.

These farmers eventually may be faced with debt adjustment, possible foreclosure and forced departure from the land.

In our free economy we do not expect persons to be in business only for their health, yet many farmers are literally.

This shows up in nearly all major products, especially in the livestock products. Farmers have been giving the consumer more than he has ever had, and for less and less money—so far as the farmer's income is concerned. Let me give you a few concrete examples:

In 1948 farmers produced a little more than 21 billion pounds of the red meats for consumers, receiving over nine and a third billion dollars. But last year farmers produced a little over 25 and a half billion pounds of the red meats, receiving only \$8.8 billion.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, last year farmers received 6 percent less money for 20 percent more production than just 6 years before. Putting it in terms of the value of 1948 dollars, farmers last year received 14 percent less money for supplying each consumer with 10 percent more red meat. The year we are in now is the third straight year of producing more than 150 pounds of the red meats for each man, woman, and child in the United States. And all the production above 150 pounds a person has, in effect, been given away by farmers.

Here is another example: In 1954 per capita consumption of poultry meats was 6 pounds a person higher than in 1948. Total production was a fourth higher than in the earlier year. Yet, in dollars of the same buying power for both years, farmers received practically the same for their poultry in the 2 years. In other words, the extra 6 pounds of meat provided each consumer was given free, so far as farm income was concerned.

Mr. Chairman, we would expect this kind of thing during a serious depression, but we do not expect it in a time which we are told is the most prosperous in history. What might apply to the rest of the country does not apply to those who live on the land.

Actually, the farm-debt situation is better now than in the twenties. Those forced into debt just prior to the present farm depression are having a hard



time of it. But the prosperity of farmers in recent years has enabled many of them to pay off debts. And while the mortgage debt is growing, it is concentrated on fewer farms. It is a situation that needs careful watching, but it is not yet critical.

There is one other important difference between the fifties and the twenties. Today we have established farm programs that can be used to protect agriculture in this period of obvious inequity—if we have the will to use them, that is.

What is the difficulty?

I am afraid the real trouble lies with the administration, Mr. Chairman. It is in the unconcern of the Eisenhower-Benson direction of agricultural programs that we have a situation frighteningly close to that of the twenties.

It is a statement of simple fact that the Department of Agriculture, under Secretary Benson, has not faced up to its responsibility. Secretary Benson has engaged in the easy sport of buck passing. He has tried to fasten blame for his own indecision and inaction on the preceding administration.

He has taken liberties with laws placed on the statute books by this body.

He has shown himself to be more interested in the welfare of processors than in the welfare of the producers.

He has failed to meet situations squarely—as witness his still lack of an adequate program for the dairy industry and his “too little and too late” proposals for wheat.

He has sat around hoping that something favorable would happen, and not doing anything to make it happen.

He has sought excuses for inaction when he should have been seeking answers on which to base action.

He has used per capita income as a cover up for the severe decline in national farm income—as though it were his policy to increase per capita income of farmers by cutting down the number of farmers. Mr. Chairman, this is a bloody way of bringing about prosperity in agriculture. It is based on the assumption that to bring prosperity to a few you must liquidate the others.

I do not believe that such a policy can be continued, or should be condoned in the name of our free-enterprise system.

One of the high purposes of the Department of Agriculture should be to use its brain, its brawn, and its ample bank account in helping farm people achieve an ever-rising standard of living along with the rest of the economy, and to give aid in bringing to those in agriculture an equality with all groups.

Having had a good deal of experience with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Chairman, having sat through a good many hearings with its top officials; having had some part in the legislation enacted for agriculture by this body, and having observed the functioning of those in the Benson administration, I am forced to the conclusion that the Secretary is a failure. He may not yet realize the extent of his inadequacies. I am also forced to conclude that the President has a blind spot which pre-

vents him from knowing any of the real problems of farmers, let alone understanding them, or desiring to understand them. What else can be concluded from one who not only condones the inadequacies of Secretary Benson, but praises them?

Mr. Chairman, if anything is to be done to check the present system of drift, decline, and eventual disaster; if we are to lay away the ghost of Hooverism, it must be done by the farmers themselves and by the Congress. Or, we will all go bust with Benson.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, when further investigation is made of the Wichita Wildlife Refuge and the need for the perpetuation of the refuge is balanced against the national defense needs continuing the operation of Fort Sill and its magnificent artillery school, I am sure the committee will come to the conclusion there are alternative methods for continuing long-range artillery instruction at Fort Sill.

The Wichita Mountain area is the last primitive area in Oklahoma. It is likewise Oklahoma's greatest scenic and recreational area. This year close to 1 million people have already used its invigorating mountains and scenic valleys for relaxation, picnicking, fishing—1,200 fishermen a week—camping, hiking, mountain climbing, and viewing the big-game herds of buffalo, elk, deer, and lesser species, such as wild turkey, quail, squirrels, and other small game. The most important preservation herd of the original Texas long-horned steer is maintained here by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The area wanted by the Army is the most important watershed in the refuge, supplying the water for the many swimming and fishing lakes and for the luxuriant stand of prairie short-grass on which the herds wax fat.

The proposed firing of the atomic cannon and the 722 millimeter corporal rocket here will aggravate the existing fire hazard, which is a serious threat from July 1 of each year. The above firing on the refuge area will speedily burn over the mountain area of 10,700 acres being taken over by the Army. The Service, on the basis of its past experience, feels that the fires cannot be controlled in the mountain and that they will sweep through both the recreational grounds and the big-game pasture. It should be noted that approximately half of the refuge's recreational area will be involved in this transfer.

Many species of plant life and several species of birds are found in Oklahoma only on the refuge lands.

The proposal of the Army is totally unnecessary. The service has suggested a compromise plan whereby they would close the lower two tiers of sections across the south portion of the refuge as a

buffer area when the Army is firing its big cannons. The public would be kept out of the area during that period, but allowed to use this most fascinating portion of the refuge when no firing was taking place.

During World War II and since, the Army had under permit from the service 35,000 acres from the refuge for maneuvers. They complied with the terms of the permit thoroughly, and the best of cooperation existed between the Fort Sill authorities and the refuge manager. Except for some damage to roads by heavy equipment, the Army exercised its permit without damage to the refuge. This permit could be continued indefinitely and, with the addition of the buffer area that the service is prepared to close when the guns are fired, would in the service's opinion meet the immediate needs of the Army at this point. This is especially true if the Army buys the private land as announced. However, to our knowledge the Army made no effort to investigate the alternate plan offered by the service.

During the past 15 years the Service has had to permit Fort Sill to emplace some of its biggest guns on the refuge so that they could be fired and the shells land on Fort Sill's impact areas. This was necessary all during World War II. The Service in the present controversy has offered to provide Fort Sill authorities with a larger gun emplacement anywhere on this 10,700 acres on which they can fire the big guns and rockets contemplated and land the shells on Fort Sill proper. The Army did not investigate this plan at all. Apparently the invasion of the Wichita Refuge is part of a general plan on the part of the Army to move in on the national wildlife refuge program. It would appear that the large areas of wildlife land which the Service has set aside for preserving disappearing big-game herds are particularly attractive to the Army authorities for their testing and training purposes. The Air Force has recently informed the Service that instead of their present firing permit on the Desert Game Range in Nevada, they want to take over primary jurisdiction. This would close the door on the wildlife interests of the area. Likewise, the Army has asked for three-fourths of the Kofa Game Range in southwestern Arizona, the home of the remnant Galliard mountain sheep, for use in testing poisonous gas on a battle-front scale. It takes little or no imagination to perceive what will happen to the resident Galliard sheep, mule deer, white-winged doves, and pygmy antelope and many other interesting species if this comes about.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN].

(Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call attention to the serious cut in funds for the White House Conference on Education being proposed by the committee. Only \$50,-



000 has been recommended out of \$233,000 requested for this purpose.

I should like to point out to the House that the committee decision on the funds for the White House Conference was apparently based on a misconstruction of facts. Let me quote the committee statement:

Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education: The committee has allowed \$50,000 of the request for \$238,000. The request included \$170,000 to provide travel funds for 1,700 of the 2,000 delegates expected to attend the White House Conference on Education. The additional \$68,000 was for Federal staff costs in connection with the Conference. The committee was informed that the legislation which authorized the White House Conference on Education does not authorize the use of Federal funds for the travel expenses of delegates to the conference. Therefore, no funds for travel expenses of the delegates are included in the bill.

I have, and I should like to read, the opinion of counsel that there does exist adequate authority to spend funds for the transportation of delegates from the States. Mr. Parke Banta, General Counsel for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, describes the situation as follows:

Public Law 530 authorizes appropriations to enable the President to hold in Washington, D. C., "a conference broadly representative of educators and other interested citizens from all parts of the Nation, to be called the White House Conference on Education, to consider and report to the President on significant and pressing problems in the field of education."

Section 2 of the act authorizes grants to States for the purpose of bringing together "prior to the White House Conference on Education, educators and other interested citizens to discuss educational problems in the State and make recommendations for appropriate action to be taken at local, State, and Federal levels."

Section 3 rounds out the picture by authorizing "to be appropriated to the Commissioner of Education for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1955, and June 30, 1956, such sums as Congress determines to be necessary for the administration of this act, including the expenses of the Office of Education in making available to the public the findings and recommendations of the Conference."

There is, of course, no specific reference to payment of travel costs contained in Public Law 530. There is, however, specific authority to hold a conference in Washington, D. C., to be attended by individuals "from all parts of the Nation," coupled with a specific authorization for appropriations "necessary for the administration of this act." As was pointed out in the testimony before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, hearings before subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 84th Congress, 1st session, page 608 et seq., it is essential to the achievement of the broad representation contemplated by the act that funds for transportation costs be available. Certainly, the Congress must have intended that such expenses be paid, since it would not be reasonable to expect those individuals chosen to advise the President to attend at their own expense; indeed, many, even though willing to do so, could not afford it.

In view of the foregoing it is our opinion that Public Law 530, 83d Congress, when read as a whole and in the context of its general purpose to bring together in Washington, D. C., a "broadly representative" group of individuals "to consider and report to the

President on significant and pressing problems in the field of education," can and should be construed as authorizing appropriations to pay the travel costs of persons officially invited to attend the conference.

I am sure it is not the intent of this Congress to torpedo the biggest and most important program on education in history.

We in this House, by Public Law 530, 83d Congress, authorized the State and White House Conferences. We cannot scuttle the program at this point. Even if no action is taken here today to rescue this program, perhaps action can be taken by the other body.

The 83d Congress required that the White House Conference be "broadly representative of educators and other interested citizens from all parts of the Nation." Without funds to pay travel expenses of the participants, the intent of Congress will not be achieved.

Without such funds, those who reside in the Washington area may be expected to attend. So, too, will those who have the funds and the time. Finally we may expect representatives of various organizations which are well financed and deeply committed to preconceived points of view. To draw only from these three groups, I think we can agree, will mean that the White House Conference will not be broadly representative, contrary to the expressed intent of Congress.

In establishing the State and White House Conferences on Education, the Congress set in motion a citizen study of education in all 53 States and Territories. Literally tens of thousands of people are taking part in this program. By denying the funds with which these States may send their designated representatives to Washington to take part in the White House Conference, we would be, in effect, scuttling the program which Congress inaugurated by passing this law.

There are no other funds which can be used to bring to the White House Conference the people who would constitute a broad national representation from all parts of the country. We need that kind of representation.

The chairman of the White House Conference on Education committee, Neil H. McElroy, has stated in a recent letter to Mrs. Hobby the committee's position as follows:

The committee does not want to hold a conference which, because of lack of funds to pay travel expenses of participants, is attended primarily by persons residing near Washington, by representatives of organizations who may wish to use the conference as a national sounding board, and others who for personal reasons alone desire to be part of the White House Conference. We consider that participation of this kind would represent failure of the requirement placed upon us that the Conference be broadly representative of educators and other interested citizens from all parts of the Nation.

The President's committee has reviewed this matter very carefully and believes unanimously that balanced representation is an essential element of the White House Conference. The administration strongly supports these recommendations of the President's committee for the White House Conference.

Some might say that expenses of participants to the White House Conference

should be paid by the States. Let me make two points:

First, the White House Conference is not a State meeting, but a national meeting which we in this Congress authorized and to which we wanted citizens to come. Second, a poll of 45 States indicates that only 1 State has both the State funds and authority within State law to pay the travel costs of representatives to the White House Conference. For the first time we have the opportunity here to find out what the American public wishes to be done. If we deny this conference, we have denied the voices of those whose only interest is the public interest. This is not a partisan program. State conferences have been called by the governors, 27 of whom are Democrats and 21 Republicans.

Let me give you some examples of where these funds will go. They are not to send Federal employees to the States, they are to bring representative citizens from the States to Washington. For example, California would be asked to send 98 persons chosen in California. The travel expense is more than \$23,000. New York would have 123 participants whose travel cost is almost \$6,000. Texas would have 67 representatives; Ohio, 68; Illinois, 73; Washington State, 20, etc.

Is it reasonable to assume that in order to advise on solutions to the Nation's school problems that California, Florida, Montana, and the other States distant from Washington should be required to spend more money to give this information to the Federal Government than those States immediately surrounding the District of Columbia?

The money requested is \$170,000. It is for the payment of travel expense only. It does not include funds for hotel rooms, meals, and other expenses of participants. The participants at the White House Conference are willing to pay these expenses, but they should not be expected to pay also the cost of travel to and from a meeting which was authorized by the Congress of the United States.

What are we to tell our people at home if we say to them, "we are not sufficiently interested in your opinion on school problems that we would vote to share with you your expense in taking part in this national conference?"

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

(Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Air Force Panel of the Department of Defense appropriation bill I am impressed with the total dollars appropriated by the Department of the Air Force. I point out that the Army is receiving \$483,612,000; the Navy \$439,950,000, a total of \$923,562,000. While the Air Force is receiving under this appropriation bill \$955,929,000. Thus you see Mr. Chairman a heavy responsibility rests upon the Air Force to consider a wise use of the dollars herein recommended.



Mr. Chairman, the Air Force panel is chairmanned by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]; other members include the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS]. Your panel was faced with a serious problem in the amount of time needed to consider an appropriation bill of this size.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is pointing out the very significant fact that in view of the fact that the budget estimate came down so late we were not able to do the thorough job we want to do. For a number of years we have had this problem, but I am persuaded to believe that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations is correct in assuring us that they will come much earlier next year.

I would like to say that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE] who is now addressing the committee made a very substantial contribution to this bill. He presided most of the time over the Air Force panel and he did a good job. I think the House would want to know of the conscientious effort he made in that regard. Other Members working on the full subcommittee and on other panels, of course, also made a contribution, but I did want to refer to the particular contribution of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. I feel the House owes a great debt of gratitude to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] who served as chairman of this committee in the last Congress. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] each made a significant contribution.

Each member of the committee holds certain convictions about the committee work. We urgently need an enlarged staff. Our executive secretary, Sam Crosby, has served with distinction. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has indicated that any time we feel there is need for additional staff, if we will make the request, it will be granted. I trust that next year we will have the staff that is necessary to adequately go into the many ramifications of this military construction program.

Mr. Chairman, the military construction program of the Air Force was presented chiefly by Maj. Gen. L. B. Washbourne, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installations, and Brig. Gen. J. F. Rodenhauer, Director of Real Property for the Department of the Air Force.

The overall public-works program of the Air Force was outlined to the committee by General Washbourne and the detailed justification, base by base, was the duty and responsibility of General Rodenhauer and specialized witnesses associated with General Rodenhauer. I was impressed with the sincerity of all of these witnesses. In most all instances

they were conversant with the problems facing the Air Force panel. There were a few glaring examples where witnesses were asked to testify who had only recently been brought into administrative jobs and who were sadly lacking in the information needed by the committee.

#### NEED OF CONTINUED LIAISON

Mr. Chairman, my service on the Air Force panel reveals the urgent need of keeping operational officers in a spot long enough that they can give intelligent answers which must be a part of the record if the program is to have the proper support by your committee.

This gives me real concern. Several witnesses appeared before our committee who had only recently been brought from the field and placed in administrative positions to justify a budget that they knew very little about.

It was not the fault of the officers. The responsibility must rest upon individuals in the Pentagon for requiring an officer to be placed in such a position.

BRIG. GEN. J. F. RODENHAUSER, DIRECTOR OF REAL PROPERTY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Mr. Chairman, I want to particularly express my appreciation to General Rodenhauer, Director of Real Property, the principal witness before our Air Force panel on the base-by-base justification.

General Rodenhauer has served in headquarters, Army Service Forces, and headquarters, United States Air Force, since June 1944, with appropriate breaks for service outside the Washington area. On his current tour beginning in 1951, he has served as Director of Real Property, and in similar capacities, in the Assistant Chief of Staff, Installations, Headquarters, United States Air Force. In this capacity he has been responsible for the procurement, development, and issuance of military construction program guidance; for the assembly, validation, and defense of military construction programs; for the selection and planning of installations world wide; for validation of qualitative and quantitative requirements for installations facilities; for inventory of real property; for real estate acquisition and disposal actions; and for management of real property utilization.

General Rodenhauer made his initial presentations of military-construction programs to the congressional committees beginning with the fiscal year 1954 military construction program. Since that time he has presented each subsequent program, including the fiscal year 1956 military construction program.

General Rodenhauer has completed his present tour in the Washington area and is being assigned for overseas duty, to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I feel I speak for our Air Force panel in expressing our appreciation for the faithful and constructive service of General Rodenhauer and wish for him a successful tour of duty in his new assignment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. A report is being circulated that there may be in this bill funds for construction of two hotels in Germany for service personnel. Does the gentleman have any knowledge of any such appropriation?

Mr. DEANE. I would suggest to the gentleman that so far as the Air Force is concerned, if he will look at pages 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, of the committee report he will see the items that are appropriated for the Air Force.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

#### THE OVERALL AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1956

Mr. DEANE. As a part of my remarks, Mr. Chairman, I would like to place in the record the overall Air Force construction requirements for fiscal year 1956 which were given to the committee by General Washbourne.

Mr. Chairman, we must keep in mind that the objective of the base construction program of the Department of the Air Force is to support 137-wing force level.

As I quote below from the statement by General Washbourne, you will keep in mind, Mr. Chairman, that the dollar amounts for the various programs, as indicated, are not the amounts finally approved by the Air Force panel. It was the feeling of the committee that by a careful analysis of all construction contracts that the amounts indicated by General Washbourne could be considerably reduced. The committee could be in error. On the other hand, we felt that the Department of the Air Force should attempt to shape the figures as indicated below to conform to the overall final appropriated dollars.

Your Air Force panel received the following information concerning the number of bases, construction objectives, program summary, and command distribution:

#### NUMBER OF BASES

The Air Force will, by the end of 1957, have a base structure consisting of 346 principal operational, training, logistic, and research installations which are required to operate and support the 137-wing force; 186 of these installations are in continental United States and 160 are in overseas locations. Excluded from these totals are over 2,000 ancillary installations such as communications sites, navigational aids, radar stations, and classified locations. This bill includes construction at 255 of the principal bases, 152 of which are in continental United States, and 103 are overseas. In addition, it provides funds for construction of Reserve Forces facilities at 18 flying training bases and at 25 nonflying training centers; the construction of offbase navigation aids; area POL systems; aircraft control and warning system sites; and facilities at classified locations, all details of which will be provided during discussion of the appropriation request.

#### CONSTRUCTION OBJECTIVES

The construction objective of the Air Force is to have the facilities for sustained operations of the 137-wing force in place by end of fiscal year 1957. This involves, first of all, the provision of bases to "bed down" the force in locations at which it can train



and attain full operational capability and from which it could launch defensive and offensive operations. To accomplish this goal the principal remaining requirements are:

(a) Operational, staging, and training requirements for the new long-range heavy bomber, the B-52, being phased into the SAC striking forces.

(b) Development and expansion of the air-defense net, including warning sites in the United States and Canada and fighter-interceptor bases.

(c) Family housing.

(d) Aircraft-fuel storage.

(e) Guided missile and pilotless aircraft facilities.

(f) Research and development projects, including development of nuclear-powered aircraft.

(g) Phased development of the base complex in Spain.

(h) Air Force Academy.

(i) Facilities for bases deferred from previous programs due to lack of base rights.

(j) Reserve forces facilities.

(k) Replacement of deteriorated, obsolete, and substandard temporary structures with initial emphasis on medical facilities, dormitories, and dining halls.

(l) Personnel and recreational facilities.

In meeting our objective to provide a permanent home for the 137-wing force, we have been, and are, constantly striving to improve standards of living and operational facilities within the limits of prudent expenditures. We plan to construct under this program facilities of durable, long-life usage comparable to good, commercial practice. The projects are priced accordingly. We believe this to be necessary to achieve minimum cost of maintenance for the extended period of time it is now anticipated we will need a 137-wing base structure.

#### PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Air Force fiscal year 1956 appropriation request is summarized on the first chart.

CHART NO. 1.—Summary of Air Force fiscal year 1956 military construction appropriation request

	In thousands
Continental United States.....	\$929,113
Outside continental United States.....	453,212
Minor construction.....	20,000
Planning.....	32,331
Total program.....	1,434,656
Less:	
Peseta counterpart funds.....	\$2,000
Unforeseeable delays.....	232,656
	234,656

Total appropriation request.. 1,200,000

As explained earlier, the Air Force is requesting approval of a program totaling approximately \$1,434,000,000. Of this amount 65 percent, or \$929,113,000, are for projects in continental United States. Thirty-two percent of the total, or \$453,212,000, is for overseas locations. The \$20 million for minor construction provides for the construction of facilities which fall within the statutory limitations of section 707, Public Law 458, 83d Congress, and which have not been provided by specific authorizing legislation. The \$32,331,000 for planning will provide those funds which will be needed in fiscal year 1956 for base master planning, investigation engineering, advanced planning of projects not yet authorized by law, and for project planning of authorized projects which have not been funded. The appropriations being requested to finance the program of \$1.4 billion amount to \$1.2 billion, or \$234,656,000 less than the program. This reduction has been made by consideration of the anticipated availability of \$2

million of peseta counterpart funds for base construction in Spain and by allowing for possible unforeseen delays in the overall construction program in the amount of \$232,656,000.

#### COMMAND DISTRIBUTION

The next chart indicates the distribution of the program by Air Force commands:

CHART NO. 2.—Command distribution of Air Force, fiscal year 1956 military construction appropriation program

	Amount	Percent of total
Continental United States:		
Strategic Air Command.....	\$261,140	18.2
Aircraft Control and Warning System.....	122,192	8.5
Air Defense Command.....	113,455	7.9
Air Research and Development Command.....	90,730	6.3
Air Materiel Command.....	82,076	5.7
Air Force Academy.....	76,478	5.3
Tactical Air Command.....	58,546	4.1
Air Training Command.....	52,720	3.7
Continental Air Command (Reserve).....	31,598	2.2
Military Air Transport Service.....	22,837	1.6
Air Proving Ground Command.....	7,803	.5
Continental Air Command (Regular).....	5,695	.4
Air University.....	2,936	.2
Headquarters Command.....	520	.1
Various.....	387	.1
Total, continental United States.....	929,113	64.7
Outside continental United States:		
USAF Europe.....	222,962	15.5
Aircraft Control and Warning System.....	105,883	7.4
Strategic Air Command.....	37,026	2.6
Alaskan Air Command.....	28,829	2.0
Northeast Air Command.....	23,601	1.6
Military Air Transport Service.....	19,847	1.4
Far East Air Force.....	14,082	1.0
Communications and NAV-AIDS.....	526	.1
Various.....	293	.1
Caribbean Air Command.....	103	.1
Total, outside continental United States.....	453,212	31.6
Minor construction.....	20,000	1.4
Planning.....	32,331	2.3
Total program.....	1,434,656	100.0

Mr. Chairman, there are two significant programs of the Air Force that I desire to mention.

#### DEW

I call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the so-called distant early warning line, commonly referred to as DEW. Through 1957, we are going to spend on this line \$268 million. DEW has evolved through these steps:

During the summer of 1952 considerable study was underway to determine the requirements for and the means of providing early warning of air attack for the continental United States. Agencies such as the Department of Defense, the National Security Resources Board, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Lincoln laboratories, and others were involved in various aspects of the problem. Inevitably two big questions emerged from these studies. Both involved time: "How much time do we need" and "how much time can we get?"

There is no single statement of how much time is needed. The warning time required for effective civil defense in one city is different from that required in another. The warning time required by one military force differs from the requirements of another. The time of day, the weather conditions, the seasons

of the year, all have a direct bearing on the amount of warning time needed.

The answer to the question of "How much time can we get" can be more specific. One group of prominent scientists and technicians serving as the Lincoln summary study group concluded that it was technically and economically feasible to install a detection system in the Arctic which would provide from 3 to 6 hours' warning of air attack. This chart illustrates what that means geographically.

Each of these lines depicts a possible route of a 450-knot bomber toward a specific target in the United States. Take this route toward Minneapolis as an example. If we could be satisfied with 1 hour warning of attacks against the Minneapolis area, a detection system placed approximately 450 nautical miles north of the city would suffice. On the other hand, such a system would provide Winnipeg about 20 minutes warning. If we need 3 hours of warning of attacks on Minneapolis, our detection system would have to be about 1,350 miles north. If the speed of the bomber increases, we have to go farther north with our detection system in order to provide the same amount of time. The warning time will differ according to the target selected, the route flown by the bomber to the target, and the speed of the bomber.

As a result of these activities and interest in the development of a warning system in the north, the President authorized the release of a statement of policy on the 31st of December 1952, which stated in part "such an early warning system should be developed and made operational as a matter of high urgency." Mr. Lovett, then the Secretary of Defense, requested the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to undertake the task of developing and testing communication and electronic equipment and techniques which would make possible the operation of an early warning system in the far north. Subsequently a contract was let with the Western Electric Co. to install and operate a test warning system in northeast Alaska and northwest Canada. In February 1953, agreements had been completed with the Canadian Government for the installation of the test stations. By November 1953 the sites were completed and the development program was underway.

In February of 1954, the National Security Council again directed that a distant early warning system be established as soon as proven feasible by the testing program that was being conducted in the north. By late summer of 1954, the equipment and techniques being tested showed sufficient promise to enable Air Force to start action to implement a complete system.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, acting on a study prepared by the representatives of Canadian and United States Air Forces, approved the location of the entire distant early warning system. The land-based segment, with which we are concerned today, generally lies along the most northerly practicable part of the North American Continent. The line



will be made up of radar stations located so as to assure detection of any aircraft crossing the line. In addition to operating detection equipment the DEW line stations are linked together with a communications system which makes possible direct contact with the air defense headquarters of the Alaskan Air Command, the Royal Canadian Air Defense Forces, the Northeast Air Command, and the Air Defense Command in the United States.

Following the decision on the location for the line, a contract was let with the Western Electric Co. in November 1954 to proceed with the installation of the facilities. The Air Force and the Department of Defense established a management fund to finance the project. The first increment of money into the management fund totaled \$79.1 million of which \$42 million was for construction. A distant early warning project office was formed to manage the contract with the Western Electric Co. Personnel from the Air Materiel Command, the Continental Air Defense Command, the Air Research and Development Command, the Air Force Installation Representative in the North Atlantic Area, and the Royal Canadian Air Force man the office.

Western Electric has let contracts for the actual construction to three major construction firms. The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co. and Johnson, Drake & Pipe, Inc., of Seattle, Wash., have the job for the western portion of the line. Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart, Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia, are doing the construction in the central portion. Foundation Co. of Canada, Ltd., of Montreal, Quebec, has the job in the eastern section.

The movement of men and materials to the line has been and will continue to be a major undertaking. There are four major methods of transportation involved. We have used airlift and "cat" train operations during the winter months. This summer sea transports in the Atlantic and Pacific and barge traffic down the MacKenzie River will be used. In order to get the line in and operating at the earliest possible date, the airlift had to be started immediately. By January 1954, commercial aviation companies of the United States and Canada, augmented with military aircraft of the USAF and the RCAF were starting to move a mountain of materials to the north. Our objectives were to move 8,000 tons to the western section, 10,500 tons to the central section, and 11,600 tons to the eastern section before the ice broke up this spring. When it is considered that there were no landing strips in the arctic areas concerned the magnitude of the task becomes apparent. This problem was overcome by landing small parties of men with small tractors on the sea ice with DC-3 type aircraft. The small tractors were used to level off an area long enough to permit C-119 aircraft, the "flying boxcars" of the Tactical Air Command, to land with more men and a larger tractor. The larger tractor made possible the clearing of a strip long enough for C-124's to land

which brought in D-8 "cats." With the heavy equipment the strips could be kept open for a flow of aircraft bringing in men, supplies, and construction materials. Aircraft weighing as much as 168,000 pounds were landed on these strips of leveled sea ice. As of May 27, the combined efforts of commercial aviation companies and military squadrons had airlifted to the stations along the line, 8,444 tons in the western section, 10,601 tons in the central section, and 10,582 tons in the eastern section. The USAF alone flew over 1,100 "sorties" on trips to and from the line between February and May.

The success of the winter airlift made possible considerable progress in the construction of the facilities at the various sites. As of May 27 all the sites have been surveyed and detailed plans completed. Gravel hauls are progressing on schedule. Many foundations are in and some of the buildings are up and are being lived in. Many new techniques have made possible this exceptional progress. Many of the foundations are being put in by using steam jets to thaw holes in the permafrost for piling. In other areas we are using power augers to drill holes through the frozen tundra and gravel typical of the region. The buildings are made of prefabricated plywood panels and are set well above the ground. This permits the wind to sweep under the buildings, thus preventing the accumulation of large snowdrifts. Work is progressing on the preparation of gravel airstrips which will make future airlift to the sites a much more simple job than that we experienced this last winter and spring.

I would like now to answer the big question of how much? How much, in manpower and in money.

The Air Force is now studying two major proposals concerning manning the line. Although no decision has been reached on this matter to date, the question is whether to use a civilian contractor to operate and maintain the equipment with a small group of military officers to make military decisions, or to use military personnel throughout. There are a number of good points for both proposals.

The dollar costs of the line can be more specific. As indicated earlier, the project was started with an initial fund of \$79.1 million. Of that amount, 42 million was for construction. On May 31 an additional 23 million was added for construction. At the present time there is an additional 6.5 million for construction awaiting approval of the Bureau of the Budget. This latest addition will bring the total expended in fiscal year 1955 to 108.6 million, of which 71.5 million is for construction.

The fiscal year 1956 budget request contains a total of 104.78 million for the DEW project. Of this amount, 7.02 million is for procurement other than aircraft, 10.76 million is for maintenance and operations, costs, and 87 million is for construction.

The fiscal year 1955 funds of 108.6 million, plus the fiscal year 1956 estimate of 104.78 million brings the total to 213.38 million. While a detailed esti-

mate is not available at this time, we believe the fiscal year 1957 requirement will be about 55 million. The 3-year total for this portion of the DEW line will be about 268 million.

After you detect the aircraft, what are you going to do about it?

SAGE

The next program is referred to as the semiautomatic ground environment commonly referred to in the service as SAGE. It staggers the imagination when you think that that program is going to ultimately cost \$1,056,000,000. That is the capital cost.

SAGE is the abbreviated short title for semiautomatic ground environment. The system was formerly known as the Lincoln transition system.

The SAGE system is that portion of the air defense system that provides the means for the semiautomatic processing of data and weapon control. It consists of:

(a) Those facilities required to process and transmit air surveillance data from existing and planned data gathering sources to the SAGE direction center.

(b) The direction center where air surveillance data, by means of electronic computers is processed, evaluated, and developed into air situations at subsector level from which threat evaluation, weapons assignment, and appropriate weapons guidance orders are generated.

(c) Those facilities required to transmit situation data from direction centers to combat centers.

(d) The combat centers, where data from the direction centers, by means of electronic computers is processed, evaluated, and developed into sector level air situations so that the utilization of weapon resources can be monitored and directed.

(e) Those facilities required to transmit instructions from combat centers to direction centers.

(f) Those facilities required to transmit the output data from combat centers to direction centers to the appropriate user, such as adjacent direction centers, combat centers, data-link transmitters, CAA and AA facilities.

Those facilities included in or directly associated with the SAGE program include such items as: Operation-building, fuel storage, power and air-conditioning plant, communication, external and internal, for the automatic transmission of information from data-gathering sources to the direction centers and cross telling between direction centers and the combat centers.

It also includes such support facilities as: Administrative facilities, officers' quarters, airmen's and officers' messing and recreation, post exchange, auto maintenance, installation administration and shops, supply warehousing, utilities and heating, security facilities, officer and airmen family housing.

These are typical support facilities. Quantitative requirements will vary with each location depending upon availability of existing facilities.

Parts of the existing and/or programmed air defense system feed into the SAGE system.



These may include such items as gap filler radars, long-range radars and their associated height finders, airborne early warning and control aircraft, picket ships, Texas towers, air route traffic control centers, weather facilities, interceptor bases, GOC filter centers, civil defense, the antiaircraft operation center and its associated weapons, such as Nike and AA guns, missile-launching bases, and the radio facilities through which guidance instruction are given to the manned interceptors and missiles.

The requirements for SAGE stems from the need to improve the present air-defense system in light of an enemy threat so that we can reduce the time required to gather data, evaluate it, and reach a decision. This would permit us to attain a high kill capability for the related weapons systems. The Air Force must be capable of coping with any potential threat to this country.

SAGE introduces the semiautomatic data-processing and weapons control improvement which will provide the air-defense system with the capability to conduct the air battle effectively and flexibly.

The air defense of the continental United States is a responsibility of the commander in chief, Continental Air Defense Command. The prime concern of CONAD is the protection of retaliatory forces, population, natural resources, and industrial potential against any initial or sustained attack by hostile forces. This defense must be sufficiently effective to counterattack and assure the eventual successful conclusion of war.

In order to carry out its assigned mission, CONAD has assigned certain air-defense tasks to subordinate echelons. Responsibility for these tasks apply geographically as well as operationally. The organizational structure of the force of each service which forms CONAD vary; however, the operational arrangement applies for the complete air-defense system.

The highest echelon of command is the Continental Air Defense Command with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo. CONAD will operate a combat operations center and exercise general and overall battle supervision over the lower echelons of command.

Next is the Joint Air Defense Force. There will be three Joint Air Defense Forces—Eastern, Central, and Western—as in the present Air Defense structure. Each joint Air Defense Force will also operate a combat operations center for general supervision of the air battle within its area of assigned responsibility.

The Joint Air Defense Division, or Sector, is the next level of command in our Air Defense structure. At this location the Combat Center will be equipped with semiautomatic equipment.

The next level in our operational structure is the Joint Air Defense Wing whose area of responsibility is called a subsector. The direction center at this level will be equipped with an electronic computer arrangement. It is at this level that the air battle will be directed. Under the operational control of the subsector commander there will be manned

interceptors, unmanned interceptors, long-range radars, gap-filler radars, picket vessels, Texas towers, AEW and C aircraft and AAOC's.

The direction center is an installation equipped with a combat direction-control computer. The increased capability of this system represents a tremendous gain in capacity over the present system. Radar data and other information are transmitted over communication lines to the computer where in combination with the human crew it processes the radar data and other air-situation information, performs identifications, and directs weapons.

Search radars, beacons, and height finders and Texas towers automatically report the positions of aircraft over the data circuits to the direction center. Mappers and moving-target indicators remove false data caused by stationary objects, clouds, and so forth, before the wanted radar returns are fed to the direction center.

Target data from airborne early warning airplanes, picket ships, ground observers, and other auxiliary data such as weather reports enter the computer by the way of machine-punched cards. Data from other direction centers and the combat center feed via data circuits to the direction center. The computer takes the data and makes correlate with previous data, and prepares displays to be shown to operators. The human operators monitor the computer operation, determine the identity of aircraft, and assign weapons. The type of weapon selected and assigned to targets, whether manned or unmanned interceptor missiles, will be as the situation dictates. After the operator has made his decision this decision will be made known to the computer via manual inputs. The computer then prepares weapons commands and summary reports and makes distribution via automatic data links to weapon sites, interceptors, and other centers. There are between 475 and 575 personnel, officers, airmen, and civilians required to operate and supervise all the functions carried on at the subsector. It is estimated that between 500 and 900 leased communications circuits are required in each subsector. The total number will vary with the number and types of installations within each subsector.

No longer will it be necessary for people to scan scopes for initial radar returns nor to pass this information over slow voice communications to other humans. This will be done automatically by new techniques such as slowed-down video and fine-grain data. Humans, however, will monitor the functioning of the equipment. The processing of data and the generation of filtered display is also accomplished automatically, and again personnel will perform primarily a monitoring function. Instructions will be automatically transmitted by the computer via data link to the appropriate users. This high degree of automaticity will do much to reduce the human errors now inherent in the present system.

In order to accomplish a program of this magnitude, unprecedented actions

were required and will continue to be required until the complete system is installed and operating. To achieve this the Air Force has negotiated a contract with the Western Electric Co. to provide the assistance necessary to assure successful evolution and integration of the SAGE system. Specifically, the tasks consist of:

(a) The design and construction of the technical buildings and related facilities at the direction center and combat center sites.

(b) Services essential for systemwide administration, coordination, test, and training schedules.

It is estimated that the SAGE system will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,086,000,000 and annual operating cost will be approximately \$400 million.

In fiscal year 1954, \$44.07 million was spent.

In fiscal year 1955, \$144.07 million was obligated, and the Air Force requires \$282.12 million in fiscal year 1956.

After SAGE is installed it will cost \$300 million to \$400 million annually for operation.

#### MID-CANADA LINE

Mr. Chairman, our friends to the north, Canada, are responsible for and are assuming the total cost of the so-called Mid-Canada Line.

Mr. Chairman, if you will refer to pages 32 and 33 of the committee report, you will see the deletions and reductions which our chairman the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has described. Each of the services, including the Air Force, indicated there was some 15 to 16 percent slippage. To that extent, plus deletions, your committee felt a reduction was required.

#### HOW THE AIR FORCE PROPOSED TO SPEND CONSTRUCTION DOLLARS

Mr. Chairman, I think it is of importance that the Congress be generally familiar on how the Department of the Air Force proposes to spend the dollars we appropriate.

Earlier I indicated that the Air Force panel, supported by the entire Defense Appropriation Committee, made a down-the-line reduction in each program outlined below.

The program of the Department of the Air Force was changed to this extent as indicated in our report.

#### DELETIONS AND REDUCTIONS

Funds for hospital facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base have been deleted pending a decision regarding use of the existing veterans hospital near this base.

The committee feels that swimming pools are a very desirable recreational and training facility, but the Department failed to explain the need for more than one such installation as proposed at a number of bases. Accordingly, second pools at Hunter, Lake Charles, Travis, and England Air Force Bases have been eliminated.

All new funds for construction of the Air Academy are withheld, and it is the committee's wish that no construction whatsoever be started using previously appropriated funds until a further specific request for construction money has been approved by the committee. The committee and individual Members of



Congress have received a great deal of adverse comment on the recently publicized preliminary designs of the Academy and feel strongly that it would be most unwise to provide funds for construction until the design is more firmly established. The new Academy should reflect the best traditions in American architecture; the design should inspire the confidence and respect of the American people. It is suggested that the Secretary consult with the Commission of Fine Arts before accepting a proposed design for this national institution.

For fiscal 1956 the Department has requested a new item for this appropriation under the heading Minor Construction. Such work has previously been done with maintenance and operations funds. The committee is approving this request but with the understanding that the Department will submit quarterly reports on projects undertaken with these funds. Such reports should include a description of the project, the total estimated cost and funds allocated during the quarter.

On the overseas portion of the program the committee has reduced requested funds on the basis that the Department will not be ready to go ahead with part of the program during fiscal 1956. Some small reductions were made to trim the excessive square foot cost of a cold storage facility at Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., and to eliminate a proposed exchange sales store at Keflavik, Iceland.

Specific deletions and reductions are as follows:

Installation	Amount
Buckingham WPS Center, Fla.	\$11,577,000
Duluth MAP, Minn.	60,000
Ent AFB, Colo.	3,015,000
Grand Forks Site, N. Dak.	5,822,000
Traverse City Area, Mich.	1,881,000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	6,000,000
Chanute AFB, Ill.	3,000
McConnell AFB, Kans.	3,000
Beale AFB, Calif.	1,928,000
St. Louis ACIC, Mo.	494,000
Biggs AFB, Tex.	890,000
Hunter AFB, Ga.	142,000
Lake Charles AFB, La.	155,000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.	2,667,000
Travis AFB, Calif.	218,000
England AFB, La.	129,000
Air Force Academy	79,527,000
Outside Continental United States	23,346,000
Total deletions and reductions	137,857,000

WHAT THE AIR FORCE PROPOSED AS THE NEEDED PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE THE 137-WING FORCE

Mr. Chairman, now that I have indicated the reductions and deletions made by the Air Force panel and supported by the full Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I think it only fair that we give the Air Force position on their needs and requirements. I now indicate what the Air Force proposed as their dollar requirements if their mission was to be completed on schedule. The following brief summary indicates the Air Force construction programs in the order of their dollar requirements as originally presented to the Air Force panel. A careful study of these program summaries will indicate how the Air Force proposes to spend the dollars we have authorized in the bill. It remains

to be seen whether or not the Air Force can project its program, as originally submitted, with the dollars we are recommending for appropriation. We hope so.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The largest portion of the continental United States program, \$261,140,000, or 18.2 percent of the total program is for the Strategic Air Command bases. Almost one-third of the SAC program is for airfield pavements, principally wider and longer runways and wider taxiways to provide capability for operation of the B-25 heavy bomber and safe sustained operation of the B-47 medium bombers of the SAC striking forces.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

In keeping with the emphasis upon increasing our retaliatory and air defense capabilities, the Air Defense Command has the next largest share—16.4 percent—of the continental United States program; \$122,192,000, or 8.5 percent expands and increases the facilities of the continental aircraft control and warning system, and \$113,455,000, or 7.9 percent provides additional operating facilities at fighter-interceptor bases. The ADC base program initiates construction on the two new bases Buckingham Weapons Center, Fla., and Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, and provides a second increment at the six new interceptor bases initially programmed last year.

One-third of the ADC base program is for family housing. In an emergency, immediate and maximum readiness is jeopardized by crews having to travel long distances from home to duty posts. This housing is essential not only from the personnel or welfare viewpoint but also because it will allow crews to be close to their planes and stations in the event of an all-out fight.

Over half of the aircraft control and warning system program is for expansion of the electronic communication and control system, the essential link between the warning net and the weapons systems. The program also adds facilities at existing permanent and mobile radar sites and constructs 20 new gap-filler sites. Directly tied in with the continental United States aircraft and warning program is that 7.4 percent, or \$105,883,000, shown under outside continental United States, much of which is to continue construction of the distant early warning—DEW—line across the most northerly practicable part of North America. The balance provides additional facilities at warning sites in Alaska, Canada, and other overseas locations. A security classified presentation of all of the operational aspects and status of the air-defense system is available for the committee immediately prior to line item examination of that portion of the project books.

AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

The next largest segment in the United States is for the Air Research and Development Command with \$90,730,000 or 6.3 percent of the total. The research and development program provides facilities for continuing the development of nuclear powered aircraft and interconti-

mental ballistic missiles, and includes funding of approximately \$15 million of construction authorized but not financed last year for the Arnold Engineering Development Center.

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

The Air Materiel Command program of \$82,076,000 represents 5.7 percent of the total program. Almost half of the AMC program is for airfield pavements, the major portion of which provides capacity for receiving jet-type aircraft for maintenance in the depot complex. Also included under Wright-Patterson Air Force Base are facilities for the USAF Institute of Technology and relocation of the Research and Development Command headquarters from leased property at Baltimore, Md.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The Air Force Academy program amounts to \$76,478,000 or 5.3 percent of the total program. As you will recall, the Air Force Academy was authorized last year by Public Law 325, 83d Congress and an initial appropriation of \$15,338,000 was also enacted. Since that time, a concerted effort has been made to develop and finalize requirements, translate these requirements into facility design, and determine the functional relationship of these facilities on the site at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Progress to date may be summarized as follows:

Interim Academy: Facilities at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., have been modified and rehabilitated at a cost of \$1 million. The first class of 300 cadets will enter the Academy on July 11, 1955.

Permanent Academy: An intensive investigational program related to the topography, geology, climatology, environment, utilities, and construction labor and materials has virtually been completed. Based on carefully determined facility requirements, a preliminary master plan has been prepared and the architectural concept tentatively established. The basic road net and utility systems are well along in design and design of principal structures is proceeding on schedule.

From the standpoint of total cost, a program has been developed for the permanent Air Force Academy, totaling approximately \$125 million. The appropriation request being submitted for your consideration today contains those additional facilities required for the initial opening of the Academy in the fall of 1957, and for which design schedules indicate construction contracts will be let prior to July 1956.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The Tactical Air Command receives \$58,546,000, or 4.1 percent of the total program, the majority of which is for airfield pavements and family housing.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

The major portion of the Air Training Command program of \$52,720,000, 3.7 percent of the total, replaces World War II dormitories and dining halls and constructs additional family housing.

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND—RESERVE

Thirty-one million five hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, or 2.2 percent of the total program, are included



to provide for construction of facilities for the Reserve Forces at 18 flying training bases and 25 nonflying training centers.

#### OTHER ZI COMMANDS

The other Air Force commands in the continental United States have smaller programs percentagewise as indicated, amounting to 2.8 percent of the total.

#### UNITED STATES AIR FORCES—EUROPE

Over half of the overseas program \$222,962,000, or 15.5 percent of the total program, is for the United States Air Forces in Europe, that is, France, United Kingdom, Spain, French Morocco, and so forth. The Europe program consists primarily of airfield pavements, fueling facilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities to provide additional operational capability.

At one base in the United Kingdom, the Burtonwood depot, replacement is requested of the World War II quonsets being used as troop shelter. Substantial replacements of this character at other United Kingdom bases will be deferred until next year.

The program for Spain continues construction of the four phase I bases and the area POL system.

#### AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

The second largest portion of the overseas program is the aircraft control and warning system, which was outlined above in conjunction with the air defense system of the continental United States.

#### STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND OVERSEAS

The SAC overseas program of \$37,026,000, or 2.6 percent of the total program, consists almost wholly of airfield pavements, aircraft fuel storage and dispensing facilities, and operational facilities required at bases in Puerto Rico and Guam to support the SAC missions.

#### ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Alaskan Air Command program of \$28,829,000, representing 2 percent of the total, consists in the main of airfield facilities to support SAC missions and the fighter interceptor units of the Alaskan defense system. The Alaska program also contains the first-phase replacement of deteriorated and substandard dormitories and dining halls.

#### NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

The \$23,601,000 program for the Northeast Air Command represents 1.6 percent of the Air Force total and includes facilities at Argentia Naval Air Station to permit return to the Navy of facilities now in use by Air Force units.

#### MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE OVERSEAS

The overseas program for the Military Air Transport Service of \$19,487,000, 1.4 percent of the total, encompasses bases in both the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean areas, and includes facilities to support the civil Reserve Air Fleet.

#### FAR EAST AIR FORCE

The smaller Far East Air Forces program of \$14,082,000, or 1 percent of the total again, as in the case of USAFE, provides principally airfield pavements, and aircraft maintenance facilities required to support operations of the command forces stationed in that theater and the strategic forces.

The balance of the overseas program includes global communications facilities at Albrook AFB in the Caribbean Air Command and special facilities and area control navajds at various locations.

Without command identity in the Air Force appropriation request are minor construction and planning—3.7 of the total.

#### CATEGORIES OF CONSTRUCTION

The next chart shows by category the proposed use of the appropriations in the fiscal year 1956 program:

CHART NO. 3.—Category distribution of Air Force, fiscal year 1956 military construction appropriation program

[Dollars in thousands]

	Amount	Percent of total
Airfield pavements.....	\$272,846	19.1
Operations facilities.....	247,365	17.2
Family housing.....	168,422	11.7
Liquid fuel storage and dispensary.....	125,201	8.7
Aircraft maintenance facilities.....	105,757	7.4
Troop housing and messing.....	103,121	7.2
Research, development and test facilities.....	78,841	5.5
Utilities.....	64,997	4.5
Miscellaneous facilities.....	57,543	4.0
Storage facilities.....	42,473	3.0
Training facilities.....	42,432	3.0
Personnel facilities.....	40,642	2.8
Medical facilities.....	27,808	1.9
Administrative facilities.....	26,285	1.8
Communications and navigation aids.....	12,522	.9
Real estate.....	9,189	.6
Shop facilities.....	8,477	.6
Harbor facilities.....	735	.1
Total.....	1,434,656	100.0

An analysis of the type of facilities being requested emphasizes the highly operational nature of this program. As in preceding years, the major categories are airfield pavements, operations facilities, family housing, liquid-fuel storage, aircraft-maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, research and development and utilities. In all, these categories represent over 80 percent of the total program.

The largest single category is airfield pavements, representing 19.1 percent of the total. Almost one-third of this category is at SAC bases in the United States to provide additional runway lengths required to launch maximum-loaded medium bombers and to provide capability for operation of the B-52 heavy bomber. In addition, a major portion of the airfield pavements in the overseas program is for direct support of the SAC operation.

Operations facilities, the second largest category with 17.2 percent of the total program, consists almost wholly of facilities for the aircraft control and warning system.

The troop-housing category, which is 7.2 percent of the total program, establishes the first phase in a program for replacement of deteriorated, obsolete, and substandard theater-of-operations and mobilization-type dormitories, bachelor officers quarters, and dining halls.

The miscellaneous facilities category, 4 percent of the program, consists principally of the funds for minor construction and planning.

Though the personnel facilities category is only 2.8 percent of the total pro-

gram, it is a significant factor in our program to make the Air Force more attractive to the trained airmen and officers and induce more men to continue in the Air Force as a career.

The medical-facilities category, representing 1.9 percent of the total, includes the construction of new, or additions to, 14 hospitals, 12 infirmaries, and 21 dental clinics.

#### FAMILY HOUSING

Inclusion of family housing in this program, 11.7 percent of the total constitutes a milestone of tremendous importance to the Air Force. Not since 1949 have family quarters been provided in quantity at domestic bases within the annual military construction program. Last year, the Air Force's share of housing funded under Public Law 663, 83d Congress, was 2,252 units; and funds requested this year will be used to build the 4,107 authorized units not covered by current funding. Fiscal year 1956 requirements for 15,000 units were assembled for inclusion in separate legislation, but only 8,118 units are included in the authorization bill and in the appropriations request under consideration today by this committee. This makes 12,225 units for which appropriations are being requested this year in the amount of \$168,236,000; all but 60 units are on continental United States bases as indicated on the chart.

CHART NO. 4.—Family housing in Air Force—Fiscal year 1956 military construction appropriation program

	Number of units			
	Prior authorization	Fiscal year 1956 authorization	Total units	Amount in thousands
Continental United States:				
Strategic Air Command.....	994	3,384	4,378	\$59,212
Air Defense Command.....	1,165	1,664	2,829	38,085
Air Training Command.....	875	825	1,700	22,913
Tactical Air Command.....	210	1,187	1,397	18,922
Military Air Transport Service.....	455	622	1,077	14,540
Air Force Academy.....	403	0	403	7,737
Air Materiel Command.....	0	178	178	2,403
Continental Air Command.....	0	113	113	1,525
Air Research and Development Command.....	5	85	90	1,256
Continental United States total.....	4,107	8,058	12,165	166,593
Outside continental United States: Military Air Transport Service.....	0	60	60	1,643
Total new units.....	4,107	8,118	12,225	168,236
Modification of existing housing.....			(1)	186
Total.....				168,422

<sup>1</sup> LS.

In addition to the new units, a small amount—\$186,000—is included for the improvement of existing family housing units.

The twelve-thousand-odd units provided in this request were carefully selected in order to provide at least minimum coverage to some of the new bases coming into the program, especially where their need could not be met under provisions of other legislation. Over 70 percent of the units are allocated to the



fighting commands, that is, Strategic Air Command, Air Defense Command, and Tactical Air Command.

Mention is warranted of continuing urgent requirements to house Air Force families in the overseas garrisons.

#### REAL ESTATE

In the 1956 military-construction program the Air Force proposes to continue realistic real-estate land-acquisition policies; 113,338 acres, exclusive of those required for aircraft and warning sites, will cost \$8,834,000 in the continental United States. These land interests are required to develop two new air-defense installations, extend runways at existing installations, expand operational and troop-housing facilities, and acquire and develop ammunition-storage facilities. In addition, interests in 404 acres will be acquired for aircraft and warning sites at a total cost of \$214,000. The chart summarizes the land items in this program.

CHART NO. 5.—Land summary—Fiscal year 1956 military construction appropriation

Interest	Acres	Cost
Continental United States:		
Fee purchase.....	18,846	\$6,651,000
Clearance easement.....	20,125	1,485,000
Restrictive easement.....	2,111	330,000
Right-of-way easement.....	182	36,000
Mineral rights.....	72,074	332,000
United States subtotal.....	113,338	8,834,000
Outside continental United States:		
Fee purchase.....	128	304,000
Right-of-way.....	1	1,000
Extinguishing outstanding rights in public-domain lands.....	2,472,800	50,000
Overseas subtotal.....	2,472,929	355,000
Grand total.....	2,586,267	9,189,000

<sup>1</sup> Excludes land for aircraft and warning sites; fee purchase, 205 acres, at \$63,000; right-of-way easement, 199 acres, at \$151,000.

One of the important items in this program is 20,125 acres of clearance easements, at a cost of \$1,485,000, to protect

approach zones to existing airbases where large investments in runways and facilities have been made. This is the second annual increment of a long-range phased program essential to protect Air Force bases from needless obsolescence due to community buildups around them.

The acquisition of land interests at overseas bases consists principally of the purchase of land for airfield expansion at Ramey AFB in Puerto Rico and extinguishing outstanding interests in 2,472,800 acres of public domain land in Alaska, at a cost of \$50,000. Concurrently, we plan to return to the public domain approximately 807,890 acres now under Air Force jurisdiction. The land items in this program are based on the best estimates which could be obtained in advance of appropriation and represent a continuing improvement in the accuracy of our estimates over previous years.

While the total cost of real estate in this program is less than 1 percent of the total amount involved, these real-estate items are especially urgent since they are required either to provide a place for new construction or for the protection of the Government's present investment in facilities.

Mr. Chairman, the Air Force panel gave considerable thought to the family housing program. Not since 1949 has there been much if any housing provided for either branch of the service. The committee is of the opinion there is a serious deficiency in the program and to that end approximately \$150 million to \$160 million is provided in this appropriation bill for the Air Force family housing. I submit for the RECORD the following general comments as submitted to the committee on the fiscal year 1955 family housing program. It will give some idea of the background of the overall program.

The following general comments on the fiscal year 1955 family-housing program give the background of the overall program.

#### Fiscal year 1955 appropriated fund program

Base	Number of units	Authorized cost	Design cost	Preliminary plan approved	Final plan approved	Estimated date of contract	Remarks
Beale.....	225	\$3,017,250	\$70,125			Oct. 8, 1955	Siting problem.
Clovis.....	170	2,279,700	56,200	X	X	June 15, 1955	Amount of bid, \$2,110,000; total cost, \$2,167,000.
Davis-Monthan.....	5	108,000	5,450			Sept. 1, 1955	Plans submitted by architect-engineer not acceptable to Air Force.
Dow.....	300	4,023,000					Title VIII found to be impractical because of cost of construction.
							OSD certification for appropriated fund housing held up until June 15, 1955, because of title IX housing in vicinity of airbase.
Duluth.....	100	1,341,000	31,000	X		Oct. 7, 1955	Normal design for time span.
Fairchild.....	5	108,000	5,165	X	X	Aug. 15, 1955	Advertising for bids.
Gary.....	100	1,341,000	28,500	X	X	Aug. 20, 1955	Advertising for bids to start July 15, 1955.
Geiger.....	50	670,500	17,703	X		Sept. 1, 1955	Normal design span.
Great Falls.....	4	87,750	5,187			do	Preliminary plans submitted by architect-engineer not acceptable to Air Force.
Greater Pittsburgh.....	50	670,500				Dec. 23, 1955	Siting problem.
Greenville.....	120	1,609,200				Dec. 12, 1955	OSD certified May 26, 1955.
Hunter.....	5	108,000	5,076	X		Sept. 1, 1955	Normal design time span.
Hurlburt.....	275	3,687,750	90,000			Nov. 10, 1955	Delay caused by consideration of project under title VIII of the National Housing Act.
Kinross.....	90	1,206,900	35,000	X		Oct. 15, 1955	Normal design time span.
Kirtland.....	5	108,000	5,200	X	X	Aug. 1, 1955	Advertising for bids.
Lake Charles.....	200	2,682,000	63,400			Oct. 11, 1955	Preliminary plans submitted by architect-engineer not acceptable to Air Force.
Larson.....	5	108,000	5,523	X		Aug. 15, 1955	Normal design time span.
Lincoln.....	400	5,364,000	125,500	X		Sept. 15, 1955	Do.
Lockbourne.....	4	87,750	4,438	X	X	June 28, 1955	Bids received. Contract not yet awarded.
Loring.....	4	87,750	5,100			Oct. 22, 1955	Preliminary plans submitted by architect-engineer not acceptable to Air Force.
Luke.....	125	1,676,250				Dec. 11, 1955	Land required.
Mather.....	4	87,750	4,471	X		Oct. 1, 1955	Normal design time span.

Comments apply to the individual items which follow:

Public Law 765, 83d Congress, dated September 1, 1954, authorized the design and construction of family housing by use of appropriated funds. The Family Housing Division initiated implementation of the program by requesting site and utility plans from the major commands for all bases included in the program. This was done in increments, the first increment being requested on September 7, 1954, and the last on September 23, 1954. Upon receipt and review by Family Housing Division, the plans were forwarded to air base planning for approval. The normal lapse of time from request of approval of site approximated 75 days.

Guidance instructions from OSD for the prosecution of the housing program were received in the Air Force by letter, dated September 14, 1954. Among other things, these instruction required that each base commander survey the housing situation in the area adjacent to his installation to determine whether or not adequate rental housing was available. A certificate of this statement of need for housing was a required attachment to the request to OSD for certification for construction. Normal time for this action was approximately 30 days. Except for special cases most bases received OSD certification in November or December 1954.

An opinion had been obtained from the office of counsel, OSD, to the effect that funds could not be expended for design prior to actual certification. Thus design could not begin prior to certification.

Upon certification of a base, a design directive is sent to the command to negotiate, sign and approve a contract with an architect-engineer. The normal time for this action is 30 days. The A-E is given 30 to 45 days to prepare preliminary plans and 60 to 75 days for final plans, specifications and cost estimates. An additional 15 days is required by the Air Force for review of plans and specifications and approximately 40 days for reproducing plans and specifications and advertising for bids. Thus the normal time from request for site plans to award of construction contract takes approximately 10 months. Delays caused by siting, acquisition of land, A-E design not meeting Air Force requirements, and consideration given to title VIII of the National Housing Act for certain bases, all add to this time.



## Fiscal year 1955 appropriated fund program—Continued

Base	Number of units	Authorized cost	Design cost	Preliminary plan approved	Final plan approved	Estimated date of contract	Remarks
Minneapolis-St. Paul	70	\$938,700				Nov. 23, 1955	Site plan approved, June 7, 1955. Only economical site owned by V.A.
Mountain Home	4	81,000	\$5,100	X		Sept. 1, 1955	Normal design time span.
McConnel	4	87,750	3,955	X		do	Do.
McGhee-Tyson	50	670,500				Jan. 5, 1956	Siting problem.
McGuire	5	108,000	5,250	X	X	Aug. 1, 1955	Advertisig for bids.
Nellis	5	108,000	5,200			Oct. 1, 1955	Preliminary plans submitted by architect-engineer not acceptable to Air Force.
Newcastle	100	1,341,000	27,288	X	X	Aug. 20, 1955	Advertising for bids to start July 10, 1955.
Niagara Falls	50	670,500				Dec. 23, 1955	Land to be acquired.
Otis	200	2,682,000	69,867			Nov. 8, 1955	Title VIII project investigated. Not eligible due to leased land.
Paine	70	938,700	24,000	X		Aug. 15, 1955	Normal design time span.
Parks	85	1,139,850				Dec. 17, 1955	OSD certified May 26, 1955.
Portland	60	804,600	18,600			Oct. 27, 1955	Canceled.
Sedalia	400	5,364,000	135,500	X		Oct. 15, 1955	Normal design time span.
Shaw	5	\$108,000	\$5,311			Nov. 12, 1955	Preliminary plans submitted by architect-engineer not acceptable to Air Force.
Sioux City	50	670,500	18,000	X		Sept. 22, 1955	Normal design time span.
Stead	90	1,206,900	30,000			Nov. 17, 1955	Siting problem.
Suffolk County	100	1,341,000				Nov. 1, 1955	Land to be acquired.
Travis	6	128,250	5,517	X	X	Sept. 1, 1955	Advertising for bids.
Truax	100	1,341,000				Dec. 14, 1955	Land to be acquired.
Webb	85	1,139,850				Dec. 10, 1955	Do.
Wurtsmith	50	670,500	25,000	X		Oct. 15, 1955	Normal design time span.
Youngstown	50	670,500				Dec. 23, 1955	Land to be acquired.

NOTE.—In addition to the locations listed above, Public Law 765 also provided authorization for family housing at 12 other locations and 146 more units for McConnell Air Force Base. It is anticipated that Wherry housing projects will be

built at these locations in lieu of utilizing Public Law 765 authorization as prescribed by Public Law 663, 83d Cong.

## PAYING FOR FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for family housing is a wise move, not only because it is in the best interest of our troops, but it will be self-liquidating. For example, the Air Force appropriation for quarters allowance totals \$394,100,000. The commanders can so direct that post housing be used and there will be great savings.

## ANALYSIS OF WHERRY HOUSING

Mr. Chairman, at this point in the RECORD I feel that it would be of interest to insert an analysis of the Wherry housing program:

## Analysis of Wherry projects

Project No.	Base	Number of units	Average monthly rent	Vacancy factor upon which initial rent was established
059-80001	Barksdale	692	\$68.33	17
059-80002	do		71.13	17
115-80006	Bergstrom	480	75.32	23
116-80005	Biggs	800	70.09	23
116-80006	do		69.90	23
060-80001	Brookley	175	68.59	17
113-80001	Carswell	600	73.17	17
121-80010	Castle	700	76.64	13
121-80012	do		73.39	23
072-80007	Chanute	800	86.08	23
072-80006	do		68.28	23
112-80003	Connally James	500	73.48	23
062-80005	Craig	225	66.55	23
123-80007	Davis-Monahan	550	76.06	17
123-80008	do		78.50	17
122-80001	Edwards	1,250	71.45	17
122-80005	do		64.93	17
122-80008	do		86.50	10
063-80001	Eglin	750	70.69	17
091-80001	Ellsworth	891	68.75	23
091-80002	do		77.55	17
171-80002	Fairchild	1,000	70.22	4
171-80003	do		69.96	4
171-80004	do		70.45	6
131-80001	George	650	72.07	17
131-80002	do		63.30	17
093-80002	Great Falls	400	64.83	23
121-80001	Hamilton	500	76.01	17
105-80005	Hill	350	81.58	17
116-80010	Holloman	400	77.06	23
061-80006	Hunter	500	65.10	23
065-80001	Keesler	558	67.05	17
065-80004	do		56.50	17
065-80005	do		68.50	17
115-80009	Lackland	600	72.95	13

Footnotes at end of table.

## Analysis of Wherry projects—Continued

Project No.	Base	Number of units	Average monthly rent	Vacancy factor upon which initial rent was established
171-80001	Larson	800	\$65.62	17
171-80007	do		80.03	45
171-80008	do		71.58	45
022-80003	Limestone	1,500	85.52	23
022-80004	do		85.49	23
022-80005	do		85.45	23
022-80006	do		85.54	23
043-80001	Lockbourne	500	70.01	23
101-80002	Lowry	480	73.83	17
101-80005	do		74.33	45
067-80001	MacDill	800	87.24	17
067-80002	do		86.56	17
136-80008	McClellan	105	75.74	23
138-80004	March	644	66.22	3
136-80003	Mather	750	71.84	24
136-80004	do		71.35	23
012-80003	Mitchel	628	88.81	23
012-80004	do		89.56	23
124-80001	Mountain Home	500	74.56	23
125-80001	Nellis	800	76.69	23
125-80003	do		79.98	23
103-80001	Offutt	611	67.02	23
066-80004	Patrick	680	71.82	23
066-80005	do		75.31	23
112-80005	Perrin	300	69.63	23
056-80001	Ramey	575	73.09	45
115-80007	Randolph	612	71.05	23
115-80008	do		72.02	23
113-80005	Reese	418	77.93	45
061-80002	Robins	500	61.55	23
061-80005	do		61.55	23
061-80008	do		74.50	23
072-80001	Scott	1,000	65.48	23
072-80002	do		65.26	23
044-80001	Selfridge	511	79.89	17
086-80001	Sewart	600	68.19	23
054-80002	Shaw	500	69.03	23
113-80004	Sheppard	612	67.98	23
012-80005	Stewart	284	75.40	23
121-80003	Travis	980	68.32	23
121-80007	do		69.50	23
063-80002	Tyndall	450	74.28	17
116-80003	Walker	800	68.26	17
116-80004	do		68.88	17
104-80001	Warren	500	68.54	17
023-80001	Westover	1,150	79.46	17
023-80002	do		79.59	17
023-80003	do		81.12	17
023-80004	do		81.14	17
023-80008	do		80.00	17
023-80002	do		70.00	17
023-80009	do		78.36	45
123-80001	Williams	500	52.18	17
123-80002	do		67.00	17
123-80003	do		51.83	6
123-80004	do		52.05	45
123-80005	do		71.05	23
113-80008	Wolters	500	69.51	23
040-80001	Wright-Patterson	2,000	77.09	17

Footnotes at end of table.

## Analysis of Wherry projects—Continued

Project No.	Base	Number of units	Average monthly rent	Vacancy factor upon which initial rent was established
040-80002	Wright-Patterson		\$76.69	17
040-80003	do		74.50	17
040-80004	do		74.66	17

17 percent vacancy factor equals 25.55 rent days.

23 percent vacancy factor equals 10.95 rent days.

3 The Wherry projects at Kelly, Maxwell, and Great Falls No. 1 are off-base projects.

45 percent vacancy factor equals 18.25 rent days.

NOTE.—The vacancy factor is an assumed rate based on long-time operation. It is a figure upon which initial rent was established to assure economic stability and is taken from the project analysis, form 2264W, prepared by FHA before construction started and does not reflect actual experience.

## APPROPRIATIONS, OBLIGATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES

Mr. Chairman, one of the serious problems facing the Air Force panel and the Department of the Air Force involves unobligated appropriations that are carried over from year to year. Earlier I have touched on this subject but at this point I insert a schedule of the military construction program, fiscal year 1950 through fiscal year 1956, which will indicate significant accomplishments in the reduction of the unobligated appropriations carried over from year to year. It is the contention of the Air Force that the estimated 1955 and 1956 carryover is the very minimum that should be required to stabilize their operations.

The committee has supported no-year funds; at the same time it is our conviction that the military construction program should be so geared as to reduce these carryover funds to the very minimum. It is not the intention of the committee that contracts be entered into with speed and undue haste just in order to obligate funds. It is the belief of the committee that a sound and constructive program can be formulated which will continue to reduce these carryover funds to the very minimum.



Department of the Air Force military construction programs, fiscal year 1950 through fiscal year 1956

[Amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year (all data as of year end)						
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 (estimated)
Authorization:							
Annual.....	\$437,331	\$1,146,909	<sup>1</sup> \$2,856,433	\$1,698,975	\$253,533	\$961,552	\$1,165,453
Cumulative.....		1,584,240	4,440,673	6,139,648	6,393,181	7,354,733	8,520,186
Appropriation:							
Annual.....	194,280	1,455,648	<sup>2</sup> 2,224,500	1,200,000	240,776	<sup>2</sup> 640,700	1,200,000
Cumulative.....		1,649,928	3,874,428	5,074,428	5,315,204	5,955,904	7,155,904
Obligations:							
Annual.....	49,775	923,134	1,080,989	1,251,339	803,175	1,300,000	1,300,000
Cumulative.....		972,909	2,053,898	3,305,237	4,108,412	5,408,412	6,708,412
Expenditures:							
Annual.....	2,902	234,926	1,092,119	1,050,910	916,495	1,000,000	1,200,000
Cumulative.....		237,828	1,329,946	2,380,857	3,297,352	4,297,352	5,497,352
Unobligated appropriations (carryover) as of year end.....	144,505	677,019	1,820,530	1,769,191	1,206,792	547,492	447,492
Funds not obligated but committed to contracts.....	10,225	34,091	75,102	49,763	187,588	242,588	235,588

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$51 million for MSA (Public Law 249, 82d Cong., 1st sess.).

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$10.7 million reimbursements.

NOTE.—A detailed tabulation reflecting like information for each Air Force base is being forwarded under separate cover.

(Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I feel constrained to call to the attention of the House the record which is now unfolding in the matter of the Dixon-Yates contract.

The facts are these:

In the interest of national defense Congress vested extraordinary powers in the Atomic Energy Commission.

The President of the United States ordered this agency to use these extraordinary powers to execute a contract. It was alleged that this contract was necessary to supply electric power for national defense and atomic energy purposes.

It is now proven that the power contract was conceived only to meet the needs of a single municipality, totally unrelated to the AEC or the atomic energy program.

This is misrepresentation.

The President stated that the full record of the negotiations surrounding the contract would be revealed. But this was no concession. A public contract is public record. There is no excuse for concealment.

It is now proven that the record so presented was falsified and incomplete.

The details of critical negotiations and the identities of key participants were withheld.

Adolphe Wenzell, a director of the largest financial agent of utility companies in the United States, whose corporation was vitally interested in this contract, was welcomed into the inner circle of policymakers in the Government as a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget. But he occupied many roles. He participated in negotiations at the AEC, at the Budget Bureau, and perhaps elsewhere.

The President has stated that Wenzell had nothing to do with the matter.

The Director of the Budget Bureau has denied any knowledge of Wenzell's affiliation with the adverse interest of the Wall Street company.

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission denied knowledge of Wenzell's Budget Bureau affiliation and stated yesterday that he only knew him as representing the Wall Street company and on this basis alone admitted him to the Government's negotiating conferences.

Wenzell has testified that he informed all parties of his dual role and expressed surprise at any concealment.

The official chronologies of both the Bureau of the Budget and of the Atomic Energy Commission failed to mention Wenzell's name and left most of the meetings he attended unrecorded.

This is deceit.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been granted extraordinary statutory powers in national interest. The Attorney General ordered that agency to investigate the intentions of a municipal corporation created by the chapter of a sovereign state. This was a misuse of national powers and an unconstitutional interference with state sovereignty.

Congress has created many administrative agencies, granting to them powers vested in itself and in the judiciary by the Constitution. These are the so-called quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is one such body. In its quasi-judicial role, it acts as a court of law.

For anyone to interfere with or influence the disposition of any matter before this tribunal is as evil as interfering with a court of law or fixing a jury.

On the very day that this House of Representatives was considering legislation for the Dixon-Yates transmission line, Mr. Wenzell was to appear before the SEC. His testimony would have laid bare the record of which I speak today. It would have affected our voting.

Sherman Adams, the Presidential Assistant, contacted the Chairman of the SEC and arranged for a postponement. He interfered with that quasi-judicial proceeding, for obvious political ends.

That interference was said to be only to inform the SEC that the Government was to intervene in the matter and needed time to prepare it. In fact, the Government had already appeared in the proceedings and had counsel in attendance at all times. The proper action would have been for the Department of Justice through its attending counsel to present a petition to intervene or to stay the proceedings to the SEC hearing examiner. Furthermore, no new motion to intervene further or to stay the proceedings was ever made to the hearing examiner of the SEC. The action of the President's assistant in interfering with the orderly proceedings in a quasi-judicial hearing was fantastically improper.

I call upon Congress to examine the full details of this record; to see the perversion of its intentions and delegated powers. I say what you will find is an ugly picture.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, the significant feature of the military construction bill is that it is for permanent installations. The significant feature of this statement is that we are dealing in this military public-works bill with what will be the permanent Army, the professional Army.

There has been much talk in this hall in the last several months about the Reserve bill, the Reserve portion; what kind of Reserve Establishment are we going to have? And everybody has been more upset about the Reserves, yet this House in its wisdom saw fit to cut the appropriations for the Regular Army. As you know, I opposed that cut in the Regular Army; I oppose it still.

We were successful in having this House reconsider its action on the Marine Corps. After cutting the Marines you were prevailed upon to change your action and to restore the cut in the Marine Corps. That judgment was sound, and you are to be complimented for it. However, I persist and insist that your judgment was and is wrong in cutting the Regular Army at this time. You will recall that you were not asked to increase it, you were not asked to add \$1, 1 gun, or 1 soldier; we asked you only to let it alone for another year.

The good thing about this bill is that it looks toward the thing that I like in the Army. I want to see, and there are many coming to this thought, a very large professional standing army. I do not agree with this concept of the trained Civilian Reserve under which at the blowing of a whistle 3 million brave and strong Americans are going to spring to arms for the defense of America as they have for a hundred and fifty-odd years. That day is past. Now we must have in being a large, professional, trained service. It must be the best paid, it must be the best uniformed, it must be the best trained, the best



equipped, and the best armed that this Congress and this Nation can conceive. That is why, Mr. Chairman, this bill is here today giving to these troops good barracks, good operational facilities, good basic equipment for the permanent Army bases and the permanent air or naval bases. This is not to be temporary construction, this is to be permanent construction, the best we can find and the best we think these men should have.

I am not satisfied yet with the type of barracks that is going to be built. These are good barracks, understand, superior to what we have had, but I am not satisfied with the design or the cost ceiling now provided by law. I am not satisfied with the cost per unit, which is \$1,750. I think it should be about \$2,300 to \$2,400 per unit.

Mr. Chairman, the committee and this House certainly are acting well on this military construction.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for research, \$380,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language in this paragraph as being beyond the scope of this bill and I ask the deletion of this paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri concede the point of order?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, do I understand the gentleman's point of order correctly? Does he mean to strike the entire paragraph from line 5 through line 11?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair so understands.

The Clerk read as follows:

For additional amounts for "Loan authorizations," for (a) loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$15 million; and (b) loans to low-income farmers (including part-time farmers), who are unable to obtain needed credit from private or cooperative sources or under the provisions of titles I or II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to assist them in fully utilizing land resources, increasing the efficiency of their operations and improvement of living conditions and for other agricultural purposes except land purchase, \$15 million: *Provided*, That no loan may be made from funds authorized by clause (b) of this paragraph which shall result in the borrower's principal indebtedness on account of such loan or loans exceeding \$10,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury

in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing on page 3, line 8, over to line 2, page 4. It is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] concedes the point of order; therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Not to exceed \$5 million of the appropriation under the head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service," in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head "Agricultural conservation program," in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing in lines 16 down to and including line 23 as being beyond the scope of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that act.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing on page 5, line 2, down to and including line 7 as being legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport," including construction, alterations, and repairs, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Flood: On page 5, after line 14, insert:

#### ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for necessary plans, surveys, land acquisition, and other costs to commence construction of an additional Washington Airport to be located at Burke, Va., \$10 million.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. The amendment is authorized by law.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman cite the statute?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was about to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to produce the authority.

Mr. FLOOD. I have asked the law clerk, and I think he is now searching for it, to produce the citation. I am aware of this procedure and this technique, and I am now waiting to have that done.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania know when the law clerk will have the information?

Mr. FLOOD. I think he will be here very shortly.

May I say this, Mr. Chairman? If in the meantime he does not appear, I propose to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I shall have to insist upon my point of order.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. PRESTON. I am not so sure but what the point of order is not well taken, but I am willing to make this proposition to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that since this matter is of such importance and is receiving the attention of the White House and the subcommittee of the Department of Commerce plans to pursue this matter further, if the gentleman will withdraw his amendment, I will give him my personal assurance that it will receive prompt and careful attention.

Mr. FLOOD. That is exactly what I will do, and I will now notify the clerk that he no longer needs to produce the evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania ask unanimous consent that it be withdrawn?

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask some member of the committee when it is proposed to increase the rates for usage of the National Airport comparable with rates charged at other similar airports throughout the country.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that is the policy of the subcommittee, and we have so stated in our report, and we expect that to be done forthwith.

Mr. GROSS. But the appropriation is going to be made for expansion of the National Airport under the terms of this bill without regard to the fact that fees charged to the airlines using the Washington Airport, are far below those of comparable airports elsewhere in the country.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is correct, but we are handicapped in trying to use language which would not be subject to a point of order, because it would be subject to a point of order. However, we have included in the report a statement that we expect it will be done immediately, and we hope it will be done.



Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, "a rose by any other name" should be the prefix to what I have to say. I am back under the same colors. I would like to say this in connection with the need for a new National Airport, and which should be constructed at Burke, Va. Now, I am not attempting to rise to the heights of statesmanship when I speak of the need for this new airport. I fly in and out of the National Airport, and so do many of you. One of our distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], came in on a plane within the last 24 hours that may or may not have been suffering from mechanical failures, but if it had not been stacked as long as it was, then there may not have been a mechanical failure and 49 lives, including that of the gentleman from New York, for whom we have a high regard, would not have been, in my judgment, unnecessarily endangered.

It is my considered opinion, Mr. Chairman—and I have heard this testimony—that the point of saturation for safety of passengers at the present National Airport has been exceeded, and that you are taking your life in your hands every time you take off or land at the present National Airport. Make no mistake about that. I examined the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration at some length and he said in the testimony—the hearings are available—that they have reached their case load at the National Airport.

This committee, 3 years ago, appropriated the money, but unfortunately, the House struck it out, to begin construction of a new airport at Burke, in Virginia. I am concerned about your safety and your welfare. You are my friends, and my heart bleeds for you. I am concerned, with great affection, for your safety and your welfare, and you are not concerned with them when you do not build a new airport for the Nation's Capital and build it at once. Three years ago was too late. We should do this job and do it at once. Ten million dollars will do the first year's planning, acquisition, and work. You own \$1 million worth of real estate at Burke, Va.

Mr. Chairman, let me tell you this. Nobody asked me to make this speech. I have not been consulted by any committee or chamber of commerce from Virginia, or citizens' organization, or anybody else. I am thinking about the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood], for whom I have a very high regard.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. We of Maryland are very much concerned about the safety of the Members of the House. I might add that we have a very fine airport at Friendship, willing, ready, and able to take any of the overflow traffic from the National Airport.

Mr. FLOOD. I may say to my friend, the distinguished general, that I am aware of that. But the technical information that I have—and the gen-

tleman knows that Tommy d'Alesandro, the Mayor of Baltimore, was on this subcommittee and is an old friend of ours—but the technicians tell me that Friendship is too far away; I do not know.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX] has brought up the point that I wanted to mention. That is the suggestion I was going to make. I do not think there is much difference in time or distance to Washington from either Burke or Friendship, particularly with the new highway that we have between Baltimore and Washington. I think you could get to any hotel in downtown Washington in a matter of 25 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. May I say that I do not know. I am just telling you what the technicians say, the men who have made the measurements and figured this all out. They tell us that under all the circumstances that is not the case and they prefer not to go there. I hold no brief for either one.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I would like to say to the gentleman that I fly in here about once a week. I had the misfortune one time to be put down at Friendship Airport and I was further away from Washington in time when I got there than I was when I left the airport out in Ohio.

Mr. FLOOD. I do not want to get into that. I simply say, Mr. Chairman, that I am not doing this with any sense of facetiousness. I am serious. This is a deadly serious problem. From all the testimony, from all we know, and from what I have heard and read and seen, and from what the technicians and air scientists and safety people tell us, the Washington National Airport, because of its case load is a death trap and this new airport should be built without delay.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *Maritime activities*

##### *Maritime Training*

For an additional amount for "Maritime training," \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime Administration is increased by \$5,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning in line 19 on page 5, down to and including line 2 on page 6, that it is beyond the scope of existing law.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*

##### *Salaries and expenses*

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,020,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$2,865,000 from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$535,000 from the fund for Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by not to exceed \$100,000, as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning in line 3, on page 6, and extending down to and including line 6, on page 7, that it is without legislative authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk had read only through line 20 on page 6.

Mr. RABAUT. I make the point of order against the language up to that point, then, Mr. Chairman. There is no legislative authority for it.

Mr. CANNON. If part of the paragraph is out of order, all of it is out of order. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### *Revolving funds*

For additional capital for the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the Small Business Administration for "Salaries and expenses", for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the enactment into law of S. 2127, 84th Congress, first session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year 1956.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning in line 21, on page 6, down to and including line 6, on page 7, for the same reason, that there is no legislative authority for it.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *CHAPTER III*

##### *CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY*

##### *Construction*

For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as authorized by the act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), to remain available until expended, \$3 million, to be derived from the unobligated balances of appropriations made available to the Central Intelligence Agency for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954.



Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 7, from line 7 to line 16, that there is no authority in law for it; it is beyond the scope of existing law.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Department of the Army*

*Military Construction, Army*

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$483,612,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Procurement and production, Army."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 8, from line 11 down to and including line 24, that it is not authorized by law and is beyond the scope of existing law.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, do I correctly understand that the gentleman from Michigan is striking out the entire paragraph, including the portion of line 23 and all of line 24 which authorizes the transfer of Army production and procurement funds for the use of the military construction program, the net effect of which is that so far as the House is concerned there will be no funds made available for the Army military construction program for the fiscal year 1956?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair believes the gentleman has gone beyond a parliamentary inquiry. For the information of the gentleman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has made a point of order against the language in the bill on page 8, lines 11 through line 24. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has conceded the point of order.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I should have included line 10, so as to take out the title.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thought that the gentleman from Michigan intended to include that in his point of order.

The gentleman from Michigan makes a point of order against the language on page 8, lines 10 to 24 inclusive. The gentleman from Missouri concedes the point of order and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that a point of order has been raised against this entire section, I presume that that precludes the offering of any amendments to that section.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair must advise the gentleman that he has properly interpreted the situation.

Mr. AVERY. The gentleman thought that that was the situation. I thank the chairman.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, do I understand that the Chair has ruled that the point of order is proper?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has ruled that the point of order is proper and has sustained the point of order.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I do not seem to understand all the high strategy and masterminding in the making of points of order. I can only say I regret exceedingly what has been done in each instance. And, if I think it is wrong in this specific instance on Army funds, I must think it is wrong elsewhere. It is most unfortunate that a point of order has been made against this part of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I find myself in the same quandry as the gentleman from Michigan, and I wonder where this strategy is going to lead us because I strongly suspect that many of these items being objected to will be inserted in the bill when it reaches the other body, and that the House will subsequently accept them.

Mr. FORD. I certainly wish to reaffirm what I said before, which seems to be concurred in by the gentleman from New York. My point is, and I guess about 49 members of the Committee on Appropriations feel the same way about it, that we have for the last month or more put in a good many hours listening to witnesses from the various agencies and departments of the Government, trying to find out what is right and what is wrong in the budget requests. It does not make sense to me for a capricious reason to find the bill gutted on the floor of the House. If someone can straighten me out on the high strategy, I am most anxious and willing to listen.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I cannot tell you what the high strategy is, but I can tell you what the result of what is being done here is—there are no funds in this bill for public works for the Army.

Mr. FORD. That is very evident, and I suspect the same may be true for the Navy and the Air Force, which means that all we have done for a month goes for naught. There is only one compensating factor and that is when we deal with the other body in conference, we

will start with zero and that will put us in a very advantageous bargaining position.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I think that some issues are being brought out here this afternoon which are of a very educational nature. I am under the impression that in the future we Members who hold hearings on these bills should know the results of our labors so far as the procedure pertains wherein the House may consider our efforts and act as they see proper.

Mr. FORD. I repeat, I just do not understand what the super strategy is.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. The section which has been stricken out obliterates the conclusions reached after taking a great many pages of testimony representing hours of work for many of us, does it not?

Is it not also a fact that our committee has seen fit to criticize the armed services for being a little slow in presenting some of these facts? Are we not in a rather awkward and inconsistent position if we abandon this program irresponsibly to engage in an argument over parliamentary procedure.

Mr. FORD. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] knows that I have the highest regard for him personally. We worked together on one subcommittee ardently, and I think effectively, for a period of 2 years. We do not always see eye to eye on some legislative matters, but I personally like him and admire him. I do not understand what the reason for this action is, and if he could enlighten me I would be the first one to understand.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I wonder where the responsibility for this so-called gutting operation lies.

Mr. FORD. I cannot give the gentleman that information.

I would like to say something with reference to one item that appeared in the committee report, as far as the Department of the Army portion of the bill is concerned. It pertains to facilities at Fort Leavenworth. The information is contained on page 20 of the committee report. The committee did strike from the line items \$5,433,000 for the Academic Building, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. For myself, I think the committee was on sound ground in deleting that item in fiscal year 1956.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. FORD was granted 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. FORD. As I said before, it seemed to me at the time, and I believe it still holds true, that we were probably right in deleting this line item. With few exceptions our subcommittee or panel went along with the Department of the Army in allowing funds for opera-



tional facilities, for housing and barracks for the enlisted personnel. It seemed to the subcommittee that this specific item could logically be deferred for a year. They have had the present facilities for a long period of time and they have gotten along.

Subsequent to the markup of the bill, additional information was subsequently given to the committee which to some extent casts doubt on the wisdom of our decision on this item. I would like to say for the record that I feel the committee might well strike from the committee report this paragraph referring to this particular line item. This would in effect do away with the prohibition of the construction of the Academic Building, provided the Army would take the money for the construction out of the total funds they would have under this bill.

I regret exceedingly that the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. AVERY, because of the point of order, is precluded from offering his amendment to reinsert in the bill the funds for this particular project. I think our subcommittee would have had to oppose the amendment, but nevertheless we could have in the proper way explained the reasons for the committee action, and given him an opportunity, as he should have had today, to present his case on this particular project. I hope that in the other body they will take action that will give us an opportunity to work out a sound solution in conference.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. AVERY. As I understand the gentleman, you expressed your sanctioning of the deleting.

Mr. FORD. I do not understand the gentleman. I personally feel that we should have stricken the restrictive paragraph from the committee report, but we did not have an opportunity under the parliamentary circumstances. Regrettably all corrective action will have to come in the other body.

Mr. AVERY. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand the paper that I took with me yesterday to the Rules Committee. This is the logic that I tried to use on them.

Now we want to know whether 50 Members of this House can work so diligently and so long as is evidenced in these books of hearings on this bill and then the Rules Committee upstairs can turn a deaf ear on a measure subject to this great number of points of order. I want you to see how many times a person is able to sustain a point of order in this bill and ask you if there is reason for the indifferent treatment we received from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I will not yield now.

Here is the statement I presented to the Rules Committee.

The Committee on Appropriations is requesting a rule to waive points of order

during the consideration of H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1956.

This bill is "loaded"—

And I said that probably is not the word, it is "pregnant" with items which are technically subject to a point of order, for example:

Several items which relate to the use of appropriations heretofore made, as well as limitations carried in other appropriation bills. Reference to money in other bills makes such language in this bill subject to a point of order under the rules.

Items in the bill which are contingent upon passage of legislation in the closing days of this session such as the Small Business Administration, the Mexican farm labor program, and legislation increasing the minimum wage.

The bill authorizing military construction has recently cleared Congress, but at the time the bill was reported had not yet been signed by the President.

The bill, H. R. 6795, authorizing construction work by the Atomic Energy Commission, also awaiting enactment.

The above items are the sort of thing that have been carried many times in appropriation bills for which you gentlemen have granted rules in the past.

There are some new items in the bill which show in the report beginning on page 66: Four of these relate to the chapter dealing with the Department of Agriculture, 3 of them deal with the independent offices chapter; another deals with the Public Works chapter (Dixon-Yates); and one deals with the salaries of employees of the Committee on Appropriations.

I said that I was keeping nothing hidden from the committee, that these were the facts. They took it under advisement.

I was not there alone; I was accompanied by three members from the minority: The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]; the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]; and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS]. Mr. DAVIS said to me that he was only lending his moral support as we chatted together. It was a very agreeable meeting.

To my surprise no action was taken.

Now this procedure today is enacted to bring forcibly to the attention of the House just how far the Rules Committee can go to frustrate the work of the Congress. In my opinion the committee should be an asset rather than a deterrent to House procedure.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the House should have this situation clearly in mind and that is the thing I want to call to the attention of the Members now. No member of the Rules Committee is present making points of order.

The reason I was opposed to the rule was because I desire to make a point of order against section 902, on page 25. When that item is reached I shall make the point of order. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, was also present and he objected to the rule because there was an item in there for the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions appearing on page 17, line 22, to page 18, line 2.

If the committee itself and the majority in control of the committee throw out

the things themselves that the committee has been working on, that is their doing and not the Rules Committee. The only thing it demonstrates is this: It makes us wonder why they have reported the bill if they felt that way about it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think it ought to be pointed out that the paragraph to which the gentleman from New York objected and to which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] and I also objected, section 902, was not written in when the bill was originally prepared, but was written in at a specially called meeting of the subcommittee, which four members of the minority were unable to attend. In the full committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] himself suggested that this paragraph be stricken and asked unanimous consent to do so, but due to the confusion, shall I say, the difficulty of understanding quite what was being said and going on, the paragraph was not stricken. So what is unusual about going before the Rules Committee and asking that they permit a rule which would allow this to be stricken out on a point of order?

I have been here, as the gentleman from New York will recall, for 13 years. I have seen many bills come on this floor without a rule. It is a custom. But I have never seen a member of the majority party take the attitude that because there was not a rule he was obligated to get up and make points of order against every paragraph of the bill, even though the members generally might approve some of the paragraphs. A year ago the Rules Committee denied a rule to the Subcommittee on Independent Offices, but I did not come to the floor and raise the possible points on all items which were subject to them.

Where does the obligation lie? The responsibility, the gentleman from New York will agree, must lie at the majority table for striking out these paragraphs. No points of order are being made by those on the minority side.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not think that is a fair statement. The gentleman from the majority going before the Rules Committee championed this bill. It was the minority that went up and asked that no rule be granted. I am championing this bill, I am standing here today championing the action of the Appropriations Committee. I do want to agree with the gentleman, he did ask for the deletion of that one section, and that is why I am finding fault with the Rules Committee, because of the fact that one section could have been exempted if they wished to do so, but instead of that, they went whole hog on the thing to the detriment of our procedure here today.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, frankly, if I had a bill to present I would not myself be making points of order against it. I would not take the responsibility of destroying the work that the commit-



tee had done. But if that is the way the majority wants to proceed on this and that is the way we must proceed, that is up to them.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. As I understood the gentleman from Michigan, he explained to the Committee on Rules that there were many, many places in this bill where a point of order would lie. Is that right?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct, and could not be avoided.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Then I ask, in all fairness to the Committee on Rules, after you pointed out so many places in the bill where a point of order would lie, how could the Committee on Rules do other than they did by not allowing a rule? I must say this, in all frankness, irrespective of the high regard I hold for the gentleman from Michigan, because he is a great legislator and a grand gentleman, the facts are that you pointed out to the Committee on Rules, as I understand it, so many places in this bill where points of order could lie that you scared the Committee on Rules to death, and so they decided not to give a rule for fear they would be criticized on the floor of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, having worked for a number of weeks on this bill, it is, of course, a bit frustrating to see this sort of thing happen. This bill has many items in it, but it is principally a bill for military public works. The military public works provisions in the bill are subject to a point of order for a couple of reasons. The authorizing legislation upon which the appropriation is based, in many instances, has passed the House and the Senate. It has gone to the President, and the indications are that the President will sign it today, but we have not received word that it has been signed. So, of course, the military part of the bill so far as military public works are concerned is subject to a point of order. But there is nothing we could do about it if we were going to cooperate toward an early adjournment of the Congress. We did place another legislative provision in the military part to which I want to refer. We said that the Army, having \$800 million that it did not need in procurement funds, should transfer to the public works program sufficient money to cover the program in this bill for the Army. Of course, that is legislation. But, generally speaking, that is the extent to which the military part of the bill is subject to a point of order, and as to the tactics being used here today in handling this bill, I have no responsibility.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Is it not a fact, as brought out before our subcommittee, the subcommittee of which the gentleman from Texas is chairman,

that the section of this bill which contains by far the greater part of the money, the chapter that has to do with national defense, is very important to our national defense? It involves many items that are urgently needed for the safety of the country, does it not?

Mr. MAHON. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I have great sympathy for the members of this committee and their prerogatives, but actually is it not desirable that at least that chapter of the bill go through without a point of order? I know of nobody who has any important reason for making a point of order against that chapter.

Mr. MAHON. I will say to the gentleman that the gentleman from Texas is not making any points of order and is quite concerned over the procedures being followed.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take the floor again to refer to the farm provisions in this bill because I feel that perhaps some of the Members did not hear the earlier explanation.

On April 26, President Eisenhower sent down a request to help the low-income farmer. The budget request was not in any huge sums of money. Our committee waited 4 or 5 weeks for legislation. At that time I went to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] and asked if they thought I should go ahead and put these provisions in the bill. They advised me that if we wished to go ahead to do so. On that basis we did put in this bill the amounts of money which the Bureau of the Budget had approved and sent down in line with the request of the President.

In our report we pointed out that we did not feel that these sums of money or the enlargement of these programs would meet the need of the low-income farmer at the present time, but that we did feel, as a subcommittee, that we should go along with his efforts to relieve this situation, although we thought it would relieve it only to a small extent.

I want to say again that in our actions we were cooperating with the leaders of the Committee on Agriculture and that is the basis on which it came to you.

I regret that points of order have been made against what I consider to be sound legislative procedure. But be that as it may, it is for my friend to make his own determination on that.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to say that my position in this is that I went upstairs to champion this bill. If they wanted this bill laid open for a riddling, which it might get because of the refusal to grant a rule, that is one thing. But I want to know who is championing this bill. I championed this bill and the work of these people. I gave a citation of these volumes of hearings. And that is why I shall make no exceptions. I am not singling out any particular provision in this bill. I am going to raise

a point of order whenever a point of order lies in the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have always been told to let the other fellow do as he has decided to do, because if you do not let him do it, he will anyway. I have nothing to say to my friend except this. In espousing the provisions of this bill to the Committee on Rules, I would take it that the gentleman was vouching for the soundness of those provisions. Having vouched for the soundness of them, my friend was acting differently when he made points of order against provisions that he earlier had thought were sound, because he had asked for a rule. But again, that is a matter of opinion.

I want to keep the record straight so far as our subcommittee is concerned. Definitely we were not trying to take advantage of anything. We went to the proper people to see if they wanted us to go ahead and they told us to do so.

In the time that I have been on the Subcommittee on Agriculture we never wrote legislation into the bill unless we got the legislative committee to approve it and to tell us to go ahead. We never asked for but one rule and that rule was requested by the leaders of the legislative Committee on Agriculture, a few years ago, when they had failed to pass the ACP authorization act. So that it was at their request that we asked for that rule. I merely wanted to keep the record straight so far as our own subcommittee is concerned.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Does it not seem rather strange that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] goes before the Committee on Rules and asks for a rule waiving these points of order, which would mean that he was in full support of the bill, and then makes points of order against these provisions? The Committee on Appropriations, made up of 50 members, reported it out and the gentleman is on the floor today making the very points of order against those provisions, instead of leaving that prerogative to some member of the Committee on Rules, if they find any fault with them. It is something I cannot understand.

Mr. WHITTEN. I shall not attempt to pass judgment on that. I have enough to do passing judgment on my own actions.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two paragraphs.

Mr. Chairman, I have hesitated, since the very inception of this debate, to rise on this floor and get into any controversy with my friends. And I assure you now I have no such purpose. I have no desire to criticize or to praise anybody for the position they have taken on this matter. I merely rise to attempt in my humble way to throw a little light on the matter. I know of no man in this House for whom I have a higher regard than the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. Therefore, I should be the last person to raise my voice in criticism of him, and I shall not do so.

It is true that the gentleman from Michigan came before the Rules Com-



mittee on yesterday and asked for a rule waiving points of order. He read from a prepared statement which he has exhibited here today giving his reasons for it. I recall that he emphasized on 2 or 3 occasions that there would not be 4 pages in this bill unless points of order were waived.

There were a number of things that he pointed out. There were a number of things objectionable to this person or that or the other on the committee. Frankly, when the gentleman stated his statement, personally, it never occurred to me that a rule would not be granted.

I am not going into anything that transpired in the executive session in the Rules Committee and I am not going to either praise or criticize any member of that committee, but I think I can lay my finger on the trouble here.

I know that the Rules Committee becomes a whipping boy at one or more sessions of this Congress, and usually more than once. I know we are patted on the back sometimes because we prevent the Members from having to vote on some controversial matter, and then again I know that we are the recipients of brickbats that come our way because we have offended somebody with a pet measure.

If I am any judge of this situation, the trouble is in section 1301 on page 32 of this bill, where the Committee on Appropriations set out to legislate the salaries of their employees, and other committees were left out. I am going to say now what I said in open committee on that subject yesterday, not in executive session, that so far as I was concerned I had no objection to that; that while there was objection to it from some quarters, these boys on the Appropriations Committee worked hard, they were courteous, they deserved their pay, and possibly an increase if any House employees did. Of course sometimes I think we are going wild on this thing of increasing everybody's salary, raising everybody's wages. But here was a group that worked hard, and if anybody was entitled to it maybe it was that committee's employees. But there were other committees represented that thought that if the thing was going to be done, it ought to be done across the board.

Then there was opposition, it has been shown here, from the Veterans' Affairs Committee. The chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee appeared before our committee and objected to waiving points of order on an item setting up a study committee, duplicating the work his committee was doing.

Other committees were represented as objecting to certain items in the bill which were considered as encroaching on the prerogatives of their respective committees.

Now, I do not know, maybe we are entitled to this chastisement as members of the Committee on Rules. As one member of the committee, I am willing to take my part of it whether I am innocent or whether I am guilty. It is all part of the game. I might say in passing I have a project in the bill. So I had not reason for not wanting points of order waived. It would have been to the

advantage of my district to have them waived. I say to you that this is an unfortunate situation. Those who want to raise points of order against everything in the bill, of course, are permitted to do so. But maybe there was some reason or some justification not aimed at agriculture or at the armed service or at these other agencies that guided the Committee on Rules in taking the action that it did.

I am sure the members of the Committee on Rules need no defense at my hands. They can and will bear their share of the responsibility. But those responsible for mutilating the bill here today must likewise take their full share of the responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLIER] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the session this afternoon is reminiscent of the good old times when I first came to the floor 44 years ago. In those days it was estimated that a third of the time of the House was taken up in the discussions of points of order. We had long sessions, during which all the parliamentary authorities and would-be parliamentary authorities of the House rose and expressed themselves practically every day, taking up a large part of the daily program.

And in those halcyon days the Committee on Rules governed the House. There were three men on the Committee on Rules in those days. And the Speaker of the House was a member of the committee. As I recall it, the Committee on Rules in the 61st Congress consisted of Speaker Cannon; John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, on the part of the majority; and James Richardson, of Tennessee, on the part of the minority. Every day or so they would send around and tell Richardson to "Come on out to the Speaker's room, we are going to have a meeting of the Committee on Rules." They would go into session for about 3 minutes and tell him what the report of the committee would be. Then when they came out on the floor with the resolution Richardson would take up his portion of the time telling what an outrage it was, until finally Speaker Cannon would beckon Dalzell up to the Speaker's stand and say, "John, go down there and tell Jim Richardson to come out to the Speaker's room—we are going to commit another outrage."

Eventually the reaction against the government of the House by the Committee on Rules became so pronounced that in the election of 1910 it was the sole issue before the country in the congressional campaign. The Committee on Rules dominated the House of Representatives. No measure could be considered unless the committee sponsored it. Finally, the reaction against the Committee on Rules became so great that it resulted in an overturn of the House and for the first time in 16 years, the people elected a Democratic Congress.

The proposition before us today is a very familiar one. At the end of every session of Congress there are many odds and ends, many deficiencies, items which

must be disposed of at the last minute in preparation for the hiatus between sessions; and, as everybody knows, all of them are thrown into a hodgepodge, the one last supplemental bill. Necessarily, a large number of these items are subject to points of order. It could hardly be otherwise, handling the tremendous volume of business of the average session. Every year, as you all recall, we bring in a bill like this, the last thing at the end of the session. We always get a rule on it. I have never known a rule to be refused before. There is no ulterior motive of any kind. The Committee on Appropriations has no desire to take away from any Member of the House a single right or prerogative. All we are trying to do is to wind up the business of the session and get ready to quit, as we always do.

The only effect of a lack of a rule here is to deny the House the right to pass on these items. All the Committee on Appropriations is trying to do is to give you an opportunity to debate, to amend, and to vote. If you approve an item you can vote for it, and if you do not approve of it you can vote against it. Why should the Members of the House be denied the right to vote on any proposition? That is what we are here for.

Lack of a rule denies the House the right to vote on these propositions. The Committee on Appropriations has tried to give you that right. What is wrong about that?

What has the Committee on Rules to gain by refusing to give you that opportunity?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of undertaking to clarify, for myself at least, this issue. The Constitution says, I believe, that revenue bills must originate in the House. I believe it has been held that appropriation bills, though not specifically so designated in the Constitution, must originate in the House. When we knock out all of these appropriations for military public works and we permit the appropriation to be initiated in the other body, are we acquiescing in a violation of the traditional rules of the Congress? That is the issue that I think the gentleman from Missouri, being an able parliamentarian, should be able to enlighten us upon.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman should propound that question to the Rules Committee.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. FORD. I think the gentleman has raised a very vital and important problem, not only with reference to the whole bill but the military portions of the bill specifically. I would dislike to have any cloud whatsoever put upon the appropriation of funds for the defense of the country, on the mere whim or caprice of one person. I am not speaking for or against the Committee on Rules. But I just wonder about the wisdom of one person, zealously guarding the rights and prerogatives of 434 other Members of Congress, who, if they wish, could or



would make a point of order against any appropriation.

Mr. MAHON. I am not a parliamentarian, but if we permit the bill to originate in the Senate and we later improve it, it would probably be law when the President signed.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RABAUT. This is a supplemental bill and it contains appropriations for many different items. It has always been the prerogative of the Senate to add certain amendments to a supplemental bill.

Mr. MAHON. It is a supplemental bill, but it is the only bill of the session that contains military public works.

Mr. RABAUT. It is still in the supplemental bill.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 524), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; \$439,950,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 19, line 3, to and including line 16, on the ground that it is not authorized by law and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure we all know exactly what we are doing and we are not doing a very responsible thing. I can understand the feelings of my friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], and he is my friend. I am not concerned with taking part in any jurisdictional fight between the Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, and the Committee on Rules. The country is not concerned with this parliamentary struggle. What I do know is that in the last 15 minutes we have succeeded in striking out a billion dollars' worth of appropriations for necessary construction for the Army and Navy. The country is concerned with that.

We should not permit this fight to distract the attention of the committee and the entire House. I now ask my friend from Michigan if he intends to continue making points of order against these paragraphs.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to play no favorites, so I shall continue to raise points of order against all items subject to a point of order.

Mr. HAND. The gentleman is always fair, but in this case, he is bearing a heavy responsibility. Apparently we are not going to be allowed to legislate.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time because it is obvious that when we get this bill again it will be in the nature of a conference report, and we all understand the limitations of discussion on a conference report.

I would like to call attention to page 10 of the bill and the appropriation for the Export-Import Bank. And I should like to call to the attention of some Members of the House, who feel as I do, that we have overstepped ourselves in dishing out money to Yugoslavia, that the hearings show the Export-Import Bank has loaned some \$40 million to Yugoslavia.

Thus, despite the millions given to Tito in military and economic aid, the Export-Import Bank has financed this dictator to the tune of another \$40 million.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the Export-Import Bank is making loans in furtherance of offshore procurement. According to the hearings they have made loans to foreign manufacturers until they can receive payment from the Defense Department of this country.

I wonder if the Export-Import Bank or any other bank would make loans to the people in my district in Iowa upon the same basis?

Mr. Chairman, this bill also carries a continuation of one of the finest boondoggles I ever heard of, in fact a couple of them. One is this international trade fair business. Do you know that in the past year we have had international trade fairs to which this country has paid for the hauling of brassieres and girdles to Bangkok, Siam, or Thailand, as it is called now. According to the hearings of the committee, the American experts who staged this affair, indicated that some Thailand women wear brassieres, but they had no information as to whether they wear girdles.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman is entitled to the commendation of the House for having read the printed committee hearings. It becomes very apparent that he has thoroughly read them. I am sure he recalls some of the articles which were exhibited at the Bangkok Fair, including a Squibb Co. toothbrush, a can of Ajax cleanser, four boxes of Kotex, and a hair net. The gentleman recalls all that?

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I certainly do, and I also recall the fact that this Government or, rather, the taxpayers of this country paid to send some 10 people, in addition to Department employees, to

accompany these exhibits at the various fairs. One of them, I recall, was a Wall Street banker, another the sales manager for the International Harvester Co.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it would be well to get down to business instead of talking foolishly.

Mr. GROSS. If my colleague from Iowa can think of anything more foolish than to carry on the procedure that was carried on at Bangkok, Siam, and elsewhere in connection with this international trade business, with the taxpayers of this country paying the bills, I would like him to tell me about it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I might remind my friend from Iowa that there are \$5 million worth of this foolishness in the pending bill.

Mr. GROSS. Exactly, and if the gentleman from Michigan does not attempt to take it out on a point of order, I assure the gentleman from Mississippi that I will make a point of order.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is the 17th session I have served in this House. This is the silliest and the most uncalled for ceremony I have ever witnessed in this House of Representatives. Some one got their tender toes stepped on so they are going to take their marbles and go home. We used to see that kind of kid play in school. I thought we had outgrown it but it seems we have not.

Now, there are some things in this bill, of course, that I do not like, but there are a mighty lot of things in this bill that are very necessary, and the longer we wrangle the worse the confusion is going to be. There is \$4.5 million in this bill for poliomyelitis research, matching funds with the States. I hope when we get to that item, even though it might be legislation on an appropriation bill and not authorized by law, that that section will not be stricken. We have a colleague in this House who has dedicated his life to the cause of suffering humanity and to the cure of these dread human diseases, and that gentleman is our friend and colleague from Rhode Island, Mr. FOGARTY.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman for what he has said about me. As I understand, all the items on page 24, under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are authorized by law.

Mr. JENSEN. They are authorized by law? Good; we must not hinder or set back that program a minute.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the matter which the gentleman is discussing is not subject to a point of order, and there is no intention on the part of the Committee to raise a point of order against it.



Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to hear that. There is another provision in this bill for the little farmer, for the little businessman who most of us are concerned about.

Now, let us not act like kids. Let us not talk about something that amounts to just about nothing, as was just talked about a minute ago on this floor. I have been in Thailand, and I will tell you there is not a finer group of people in this world than the Thais. They are a great people; let us not make jokes about them as was just done here on the floor of this House. It is not good for our relations with that country. They are our friends. Let us have no more of that kind of little talk.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I do not rise for the purpose of delaying this procedure this afternoon. There have been a lot of things said about a lot of people and a lot of criticism by some of certain action that has been taken. And, while the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], does not need anybody to defend his action, I do want to say if he had not made some of these points of order that have been made, they would have been made by some of the other Members, including myself.

I also want to express my appreciation to the Committee on Rules for at least making it possible for points of order to be raised on this bill. I was interested in the expressions about the great volumes of testimony that were taken on certain legislation by the Committee on Appropriations. I have every appreciation for the ability of all of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, but at the same time I know that we have other committees that have been assigned to certain duties in this House, and I think we should expect them to discharge those duties.

It has been brought out here that we are trying to reach an adjournment at some fixed date. Well, I am not so much interested in the time of adjournment as I am in seeing that the proper kind of job is done.

I do not think it is necessary for the Committee on Appropriations to take upon itself the responsibility of passing upon legislation that this House might be interested in and then go to the Committee on Rules and expect them to grant a rule waiving points of order so that no points of order could be raised in the bill. I want to say that I was one of the members of the Committee on Agriculture who requested that the Committee on Rules not grant a rule waiving points of order on this bill. I think I can speak for the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and say that he did go to the Committee on Rules at the request of and following a vote of more than two-thirds, a majority, of our committee yesterday requesting that an open rule prevail so that points of order could be made.

Finally, in closing, I want to say that if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], does not make the point of order, I think I shall make a point of

order on page 32, section 1301; because during the past several weeks, with other members of the Committee on House Administration, we have been trying to bring into this House an orderly bill on the adjustment of salaries of employees of the House and employees of committees. I think it should be done through that committee. Unfortunately the Committee on House Administration passed out a bill this morning that I have no doubt they will go with to the Committee on Rules and ask for a closed rule. And I am saying now that if that bill is brought to this House under a closed rule and is passed without any opportunity of amendment, we are going to take another dip into the Treasury for unwarranted increases to employees, increases that are not justified, and leave without raises other employees who are carrying on the work of this House, aside from any partisan political patronage.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is talking about something that never has happened and never will happen. This committee has never asked for a closed rule at any time or under any circumstances. On the contrary, we encourage both debate and amendment. That is why we asked for a rule. The rule we asked opens the bill to debate, and amendments are always in order. You can neither debate or amend these items without a rule. The idea that the Committee on Appropriations would ask for a closed rule is absurd.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The Committee on Appropriations has asked for a rule waiving points of order on appropriation bills.

Mr. CANNON. And that opens these items to debate and amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman said that he would make a point of order against section 1301 if I did not. I suggest to the gentleman that he need not worry. I am going to make a point of order against section 1301.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] if the Appropriations Committee has not brought in appropriation bills with a rule waiving points of order, permitting legislation on appropriation bills to stay in the bills.

Mr. CANNON. The only purpose of waiving points of order is to permit the House to debate and amend and vote. We wanted the House to have an opportunity to vote on these items. Without a rule the House cannot vote for or against.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The committee has asked for rules waiving points of order in order to include legislation on appropriation bills. I am against that policy.

Mr. CANNON. Practically every appropriation bill the gentleman has ever

voted for carried legislation. The gentleman has frequently voted against his policy.

The Clerk read as follows:

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1943, \$3,344.24;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", fiscal year 1946, \$5,838.42; and

"Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$1,359.86.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 9, beginning at line 18 and concluding with line 6 on page 10, that it is beyond the scope of the present law.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Department of the Air Force*

*Military Construction, Air Force*

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of —, 1955 (Public Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$955,929,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning in line 7 on page 10, and concluding with line 21, that it is not authorized by law.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this occasion to inquire of the majority leader if he can tell the House at this time what the program is for the rest of the week and for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad that the gentleman asked about the rest of the week.

This bill is the last order of business for this week. If a rule had been reported out on the minimum-wage bill that would have come up tomorrow. I hope the rule will be reported out tomorrow, but, of course, it could not be brought up tomorrow.

If this bill is disposed of today, I intend to ask unanimous consent at the proper time that the House adjourn over until Monday.

Mr. MARTIN. I was going to inquire about the outcome of the bill under consideration today.



Mr. McCORMACK. I would think that with my announcement that if this bill is disposed of today I am going to ask unanimous consent that the House adjourn over until Monday; the bill ought to be finished today.

The program for next week is as follows:

On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called, and there will be five suspensions:

H. R. 7225, the Social Security Amendments of 1955.

H. R. 7205, relating to the free importation of gifts for members of the armed services.

S. 1355, to amend the Federal Airport Act.

H. R. 6243, a bill from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries authorizing the construction of nuclear vessels.

H. R. 5844, to increase the fee in connection with applications for passports from \$1 to \$3.

Mr. MARTIN. Is that a suspension?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN. I should like to make an inquiry about that bill, if I may. I understand this increases to \$3 the amount to be paid to the clerk. That actually comes out of the Treasury. There is no increase in the fee that is to be charged for the passport. The result is that the Passport Division may be seriously crippled. Is that a fact?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will have to confess my ignorance as to that.

Mr. MARTIN. I thought if that was the case you might have difficulty in suspending the rules and passing that bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to answer the question.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. While I am not enthusiastically for the bill, it increases the fee the clerk of the court in the local jurisdiction gets, which the Passport Division never got, anyway. Before the fee was a dollar, which the applicant paid to the clerk of the court in cases in the local jurisdiction, in Ohio, Massachusetts, or wherever. This raises it so they can charge \$3.

Mr. MARTIN. Does that change the amount charged for the passport? Is the total charge \$10?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. This raises the amount the person applying for the passport pays, and it does not delete anything from the amount the State Department gets.

Mr. MARTIN. That is what I was anxious to know.

Mr. McCORMACK. Thereafter on Monday, if a rule is reported on the minimum-wage bill tomorrow, that bill will be considered.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday:

The Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday. Thereafter, this is the proposed program for next week, although these bills may not necessarily be called in the order in which I am stating them:

H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934. That was on the program for this week.

H. R. 6373, the extension of the Mineral Program Act. That also was on for this week. I may say in connection with both of these bills that the reason they were not brought up was that there was some discussion going on among the Members about them, and I was requested not to call them up pending the outcome of the discussions that were taking place. I may say that the Members concerned are all satisfied with the bills coming up next week.

If the following bills are reported and rules are granted, they will be in order for consideration:

H. R. 7072, the Federal aid highway construction bill.

S. 2126, the housing bill.

There is a bill from the Committee on House Administration to equalize salaries of employees of the House and to increase the clerk-hire allowance of Members of the House.

The foregoing bills will be called up in the order cited.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Any further program or changes in the program will be announced later.

Mr. MARTIN. I take it from what the majority leader has said that that does not preclude the taking up of other legislation, if it is ready to be acted on next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct. Of course, I am expressing my own personal opinion and offering it gratuitously, but there is no reason in my mind why we should not be able to adjourn 2 weeks from Saturday—having in mind the legislation pending. As I say, I am expressing only my own personal opinion as to what I think the Congress should do and what I hope the Congress will do so that we can get through with the program for this session, so that we will be able to adjourn 2 weeks from next Saturday.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I thank the distinguished minority leader, my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Have any plans been made by the leadership to adjourn a week from next Saturday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am only expressing my own personal opinion.

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] just said that he hopes we can adjourn 2 weeks from Saturday.

Mr. McCORMACK. And I went even further than that to say that I do not see any reason why we cannot. But, that is my own personal opinion.

Mr. MARTIN. I believe that we can get the gentleman from Cape Cod back to the seashore by August 1.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, prior to the colloquy concerning the legislative program between the two gentlemen from Massa-

chusetts [Mr. McCORMACK and Mr. MARTIN], action was taken by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] raising a point of order against the language on page 10 starting on line 7 to line 21, which language relates to military construction for the Air Force. That point of order was conceded by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I want to call the attention of the committee to exactly what has happened in these brief moments. By that action there has been stricken from this bill \$959,929,000 for needed bases for our Air Force. These are bases scattered all over the world both here in the United States and abroad. They provide, among others, necessary facilities for our strategic Air Force and for our air defense command and for our farflung radar centers. Mr. Chairman, even though consistency may be a virtue and even though the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has said that he is not going to play any favorites, I can hardly see how anyone who is so vitally concerned with the defense of our country, as he has expressed himself to be, cannot for once be inconsistent. The situation which faces us, inasmuch as the Committee on Rules did not grant a rule waiving points of order, has been thoroughly explained. I can very well understand why, perhaps, if a member of the Committee on Rules thought that certain points of order should not be waived that they might be present today raising those points of order. But the gentleman from Michigan is 1 of 50 members on the Committee on Appropriations. That 50-member Committee on Appropriations reported this bill out unanimously. The 15 members of the Military Appropriations Subcommittee reported out this military construction item unanimously. To let some personal pique or peeve interfere with the defense of our country is something that, for the life of me, I cannot understand. If it were possible, Mr. Chairman, I would plead with the gentleman from Michigan for whom I have a great personal regard, to relax his determined consistency and ask unanimous consent that the committee go back and start to reread the portions of the bill relating to military construction, and then not raise points of order against these sections providing for much needed and strategic vital military construction.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Even if the money were in the bill, it still has to go to the Senate.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman's comment raises the point that some of us talked about in committee. We felt it was not the wise and fair thing to do to put military construction funds in a supplemental bill, but that we should be allowed to bring it out as a separate military construction bill. However, we were asked to speed up hearings and prepare all of this and bring it in in this supplemental bill. I am positive that if this measure had come up as a military



public works bill there would not have been a single objection raised to it, even though the authorization legislation, due to delays over which the Committee on Appropriations has no control, and certainly over which the minority in the House has no control, even though the authorization had not get become law, I know there would not have been a single voice raised objecting to the passage of this bill so that they could have this much needed public defense construction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I dislike to take the time of the Committee at this late hour, but I want to discuss the Air Force Academy briefly.

I am concerned about the action of the committee in denying funds to continue the construction of the Air Force Academy, which is to be located near Colorado Spring, Colo., in my district. I know there are other Members of the House who are equally concerned, because the Air Force Academy has been the subject of great interest over the years. Many Members have been stressing the need for an Air Force Academy and are anxious to see the Academy completed at the earliest possible date. I want to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], for the diligent manner in which his committee checked the many details of the Air Force Academy. I have read the hearings and I have been very much impressed with the thorough manner in which you have inquired into the many phases of the construction program of the Air Force Academy. I understand the committee is not opposed to the construction of the Academy, but does have some question concerning the architectural plans and designs of the Academy. I am aware of the criticism of the model of the Academy which was first placed on exhibit last May.

On Monday of this week, along with other Members of the House, I had the great privilege of seeing the first class of air cadets sworn in at Denver, Colo. The temporary Academy is located at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. We visited the different buildings which have been prepared for these 306 cadets who come from every State in the Union. It was an inspiring sight to see these boys take their oaths. They are a fine group. The present quarters are adequate and will be comfortable. However, as the number of cadets increases from year to year it will be necessary to have the permanent buildings as soon as possible. I have discussed the action of the committee with the Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Talbott. He informs me that he has issued instructions for the architects, and also the consultants who have been working with them, to come to Washington next Monday and they will appear before the Senate Committee on Appropriations to present an architectural plan for the Academy. Mr. Talbott hopes at that time they will have a plan and design for this Academy which will meet with our approval.

There has been considerable criticism of the designs of some of these buildings. Some of you have seen the exhibit which was on display at the Fine Arts Center in Colorado Springs, and which has now been moved to the site of the temporary Academy in Denver. I might state that these models were preliminary in nature and were never intended to be the final pattern.

As I remarked to the chairman of the subcommittee I took special pains to look at the chapel in this exhibit, which has been the subject of so much comment. A change in design has been made and I believe the cause of much of the criticism removed. Many other changes will be made. I have not been happy with all of the architectural designs. However, I feel it is most important to proceed with the construction of this Academy so that the permanent buildings will be ready in 1957 as scheduled. I am anxious to see the necessary funds provided in this bill to carry on during the present fiscal year, so there will be no interruption in this work.

I personally feel that Secretary Talbott has tried in every way possible to carry out the wishes of Congress in the construction of this Academy. He appointed a board of six members, consisting half of civilians and half of military leaders, to select the architectural firm. An outstanding firm was selected. In addition the Secretary brought in three prominent architects to act as consultants. The Secretary advised this group that they would have to reach a unanimous decision before he would approve the final plan.

The Secretary was not satisfied with the first exhibit and so notified the architects. The complaint was received that the designs were too modernistic and that too much glass was being used. The Secretary informed me today that 40 percent of the glass has now been eliminated from the designs. I know of the enthusiasm of the Secretary to make the Air Academy the finest institution of its kind in the country, and he wants to get value received for every dollar spent.

I was happy that the subcommittee heard testimony on the water supplies at Colorado Springs. There has been a rumor that there would not be sufficient water for the Air Academy. I feel confident that the committee is now convinced that water is available. There have been repeated studies of the water supply and in each case the amount has been found to be adequate, and more. I was talking to the mayor of Colorado Springs just this week and he advised me that the present water storage is five times greater than it was at this time last year. The figures submitted to me by the city manager clearly show there will be a surplus of water for all present needs, including the Academy and all other military installations at Colorado Springs.

I am also sorry to see the committee delete the item of \$3,015,000 for construction at Ent Air Force Base in Colorado Springs. The Continental Air Defense Command is located at this base. I am advised that this money is needed in order to furnish necessary housing at

the base and an administration building. The committee indicates in its report that there should be a study of the effect of this construction on the water supply at Colorado Springs. In my opinion there is no question of the water supply. The city manager indicates a prospective use of about 20,000 acre-feet of water, including the Academy and all present military installations. He estimated that there will be available about 34,000 acre-feet, making a surplus of some 14,000 acre-feet over and above anything that is contemplated at this time. I am hoping that this item may be included in the bill before the final passage so that this work may be done this year.

Mr. Chairman, while there has been criticism of the architectural plans and designs, I have heard no criticism of the site that has been selected for the Academy. All of those who have visited the site are loud in their praise of the same. The cadets who will attend this Academy in the years ahead will receive inspiration from the majestic view they will have of the Pikes Peak area. I want to see the buildings in keeping with this beautiful and challenging site. I am confident this can and will be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH] has expired.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *General provisions*

SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the act of —, 1955 (Public Law —).

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning in line 23, on page 10, and concluding in line 3, on page 11, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 11 beginning in line 4 and concluding in line 9, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and specifies additional duties.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the



national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language of section 304 beginning in line 10 on page 11 and concluding in line 18, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and specifies additional duties.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language of section 305 beginning in line 19, page 11, and ending in line 2, page 12, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and specifies additional duties.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to ask the gentleman from Indiana if it would not be in order and if he would be willing at this time to ask unanimous consent that the balance of the bill be considered as read with the right reserved to him to make such points of order as he deems in the best interest for the public interest, in order to conserve the time of the House for the rest of the day.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As soon as the gentleman from Indiana answers my question.

Mr. DIES. But the gentleman does not come from Indiana; he comes from Michigan.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am so confused I placed the gentleman in the wrong State—not the state of confusion. I should have said the State of Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I am in such state that I have no hard feelings against anybody.

Mr. Chairman, I think such procedure would be confusing.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DIES. Would not the more expeditious and sensible procedure be to strike out all after the enacting clause, quit this nonsense, and go home?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I did not understand the gentleman's suggestion. Were we to strike only those paragraphs to which the gentleman from Michigan objected?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. My request was that some gentleman on the committee ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read with the right reserved to the gentleman from Michigan to make points of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I would have to object to that. The bill must be read by paragraphs.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Under this situation, Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to take any time, but I am constrained to take a little time as long as the time of the House is being taken.

Mr. Chairman, I have been in this body some 12 or more years and I hesitate to see the House engage in an act of futility such as we are engaging in this afternoon. I hesitate also to place myself between the millstones of the Appropriations Committee and the Rules Committee, both powerful committees of this body, committees before which every Member sooner or later has to appear with his hat in his hand to request consideration. But in this case I am just wondering where the equity of this procedure lies.

As a Member of the House I have many, many times suffered disappointment at the hands of the Appropriations Committee. Every Member of this House has suffered disappointment at the hands of that committee. Every committee of this House has suffered at the hands of the Appropriations Committee by seeing them perform the functions of a legislative committee. At the same time, we have suffered at the hands of the Rules Committee by their not giving us a rule that we thought and the majority of a legislative committee thought was desirable or in not giving us the kind of a rule we wanted. I cannot understand why the Members of the House this afternoon have to suffer and be ground to pieces between the millstones of the Rules Committee and the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to ask the gentleman because of the manner in which he has expressed himself if during the years of his experience this has not been more or less the truth. When the Rules Committee has jurisdiction and in their wisdom presents a rule to the House, that could not pass and become effective unless the House acquiesced in it. Is that true?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is true.

Mr. SHEPPARD. So if the Appropriations Committee has transgressed upon the feelings of the membership of the House by and through the Rules Committee, there is ultimately vested in every Member of the House the power as to whether or not he or she shall vote for that rule.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I certainly agree to that, but at least we have had a chance to vote on it. Under this procedure today we are not getting the chance to

vote upon these points in the bills. I concede that points of order could have knocked a lot of these things out and the gentleman from Michigan is certainly within his rights under the rules of the House. I am not complaining that he is breaking the rules, but we who have been in this body a few years realize that sometimes there have to be concessions made to the Rules Committee, to the Appropriations Committee and to the legislative committees in order that the business of the House may be accomplished. I hesitate to see the prerogatives of the House given up and transferred to another body in an appropriation bill of this kind. This procedure is in fact an abdication of our customary function and in effect places upon the other body our duties. I fear that it will set an unwise precedent.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all points of order on the remainder of the bill be waived.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design, and architectural services, as authorized by section 504 of the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155).

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 306, line 3, page 12, down to and including line 7. The language is beyond the scope of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the next section of the bill be considered as read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, for the purpose of asking a question of the gentleman from Michigan. Public Law 776 passed in the 1954 session provided for the appropriation of \$5,384,000 under the Rivers and Harbors Flood Control Act. The Bureau of the Budget recommended that that amount be included in this supplemental appropriation bill under civil functions. My question is why was this not included in the appropriation.

Mr. RABAUT. We had no hearings on it.

Mr. BERRY. Would the gentleman have any objection to its inclusion?

Mr. RABAUT. If it is authorized, it will be taken up when it comes up in the other body. All of these other matters will be taken up, I will say to the Members of the House.

Mr. BERRY. It has been authorized?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. BERRY. And had it been included, it would not have been subject to a point of order?



Mr. RABAUT. It will be taken up in the other body.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

*Department of the Army*

Government and Relief in Occupied Areas

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed 10 in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable,

include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertaking specified in section 303 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean-transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against chapter 4, beginning on page 12, line 8, and ending on page 15, line 24, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and imposes additional duties.

Mr. CANNON. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Foreign Claims Settlement Commission*

*International Claims*

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims as authorized by the act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, 84th Congress, first session.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 17, beginning with line 10 and ending on line 21, on the ground that there is no authority in law.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the desire has been expressed on both sides of the aisle that we be allowed to consider these items as we come to them. Now, that is a very simple matter. I ask unanimous consent that all points of order be waived and that we proceed with the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. I object, Mr. Chairman. The Clerk read as follows:

*President's Commission on Veterans Pensions*

For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the President may direct, \$300,000.

The Clerk read as follows:

*General provisions*

SEC. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language from line 3, on page 18, down to and including line 10, that it is beyond the scope of existing law.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Operations," \$650,000.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDSON: On page 18, line 15, strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I have a related amendment to the following paragraph which would have the same effect of raising the figure in the bill to the Budget figure and ask unanimous consent that it may be read at this time and that the two amendments be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDSON: On page 18, line 23, strike out "\$8,000,000," and insert "\$12,000,000."

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, the simple effect of these two amendments is to restore the amount requested by the President and the budget for operations, for surveys, plans, and research, of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. I refer the membership of the House to the report of the committee at page 39 dealing with these items. Part of the first paragraph reads:

The additional amounts at this time are to initiate a program to obtain detailed evacuation, shelter, and other operational plans and related research for each of the critical target areas during time of danger.

The surveys, plans, and research relate directly to the 92 critical target areas in this country and the great pressing problems resulting from radioactive fallout.

For my own part, I confess to this House that I do not believe I have in the past given to the problem of civil defense the earnest attention to which I believe it is entitled. I doubt very much that the House of Representatives or any part of our Government until recent months has given to this pressing prob-



lem the attention it merits. Those of us who have been out to Nevada and who have seen the atomic bomb demonstrated and those of us who recently read the letter of the group of scientists who pointed out that we are at the very brink of extinction today from radioactive fallout; those of us who have carefully in recent months looked at this problem a second time should hesitate a long time before we cut the figures which the President has requested for this very urgent purpose.

The amount involved is less than one-half of 1 percent of this entire bill and yet this one-half of 1 percent may mean life or death, literally life or death, to millions of American citizens. If we have an atomic attack in the future and we have not laid full and adequate plans for civil defense and radioactive fallout, it will mean unnecessary death, destruction, and tragedy from one end of our country to the other.

This is not a great deal of money, as defense expenditures go. Personally I seriously doubt that it is enough—that is, the amount in the budget request. But I have been one of those who have at times criticized the President and this administration for not having an adequate civil defense program. How can we criticize in good faith an inadequate program and yet cut the amount which is requested for that program by one-third? I urge that this House allow the President at least the amount of money he requests for this program. Let not any of us be in a position some day of saying, "Well, we should have given him more money, because that meant life or death for millions of fellow-Americans."

I urge the adoption of these two amendments in order to restore the President's request on the budget items for civil defense.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, the 5 minutes to be consumed by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there are two amendments here. One seeks to increase the administrative costs from \$650,000 to \$1 million. Let us speak of that one first.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration has in the appropriation bill \$11,300,000, so with this additional \$650,000 we give them for administrative expenses for next year of approximately \$12 million.

Why do they seek this additional \$1 million? To implement a program seeking \$12 million additional in the form of a deficiency, but for 1956, for their new endeavor. Your committee instead of giving them \$12 million gave them \$8 million. Frankly, if we go strictly by their own justifications, we should not have given them the \$8 million.

They want to spend \$100,000 in 92 different cities, and they admitted they could not make these tests during the fiscal year 1956 in all of the 92 cities; maybe no more than 45 or 50 of them. If that be true, they need but \$6 million.

The other point is, How are they going to spend the amount they asked for? They asked to spend \$100,000 in each of the cities. "For what?" we asked. When they got through they said, "Well, frankly, we do not know. We are going to make some tests. We are going to count the people here. We are going to find out how many live on the east side, how many live on the north side, how many on the west side, and how many on the south side."

"Well, how much money is that going to cost you to do it?"

"Well, frankly, we do not know. It is an estimate." The local communities are not putting up 1 red cent.

I said, "Instead of spending that money, go to the local communities and they will tell you now where they live. They will tell you now how many bridges you are going to have to cross in the north side of town to get over to the south side of town. The local traffic department in that city already has that information."

So, Mr. Chairman, we have been very generous with them here. There is no question about that. They cannot possibly make these studies in 1 year in all of the 92 cities. So if you are going to change this figure of \$8 million, you ought to cut it down a couple of million more, and cut down the administrative expense accordingly.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I say that the minority side concurred with that, and thought it would be difficult to spend that amount of money in fiscal 1956. When we adjourn 2 weeks from tomorrow, and I say that hopefully, we are not adjourning forever; we are coming back in January.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on both of the amendments. They go hand in hand.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON]. The amendments were rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

#### *Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects*

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15 million, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the 84th Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation.

#### *Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service*

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service," \$200,000; and the limitation under this head in the

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased by \$1,000.

#### *Expenses, general supply fund*

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund," \$1 million, of which \$300,000 shall be for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased by \$22,500.

#### *Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service*

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service," \$100,000.

#### *Strategic and critical materials*

The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)).

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 19, lines 1 to 23, inclusive, and on page 20, lines 1 to 18, inclusive, on the ground that the language is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission" for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), including entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until December 31, 1955.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 22, lines 4 to 10, inclusive, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

#### *Museum of History and Technology*

For necessary expenses of construction of a building for the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized by the act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including the preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and incidental expenses at the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint Congressional Committee established by said act, \$2,288,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the expenses of the Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid upon certification of the chairman of said committee.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language of the bill on page 22, lines 11 to 24, inclusive, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.



Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Bureau of Employment Security*

Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program," \$650,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 3822, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, extending authority for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 23, beginning at line 7 down to and including line 15, on the ground that there is no authority in law for such language.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, there is authority for a Mexican farm-labor program. This provides money for that program. There is a Mexican-labor program at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has conceded the point of order. The Chair is constrained to hold the point of order is well taken and sustains the point of order.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the fact that someone concedes a point of order, notwithstanding that legislation is on the statute books authorizing the appropriation, does not mean that the concession would necessarily prevail; does it?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not ruled on the point of order merely on the basis of the fact that the point of order is conceded. If the gentleman will cite the authority of law authorizing this appropriation, the Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I do not carry my law in my pocket.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Wage and Hour Division*

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this amount, and the amount appropriated in this act for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor," shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 2168, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, increasing the minimum wage.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 23, line 16, down to and including line 23, that there is no authority in law for the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; purchase of aircraft; purchase (not to exceed 479 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$138,577,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That only \$37,400,000 shall be available prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795, 84th Congress.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DURHAM: On page 25, line 14, after the last word in line 13 strike out the figure "\$138,577,000" and insert the figure "\$163,577,000."

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, it is getting late, but I think this body should take time to consider items that seriously affect a program such as atomic energy.

Now, what does this bill do? It simply cuts our peacetime development of atomic energy reactors. What are reactors? Reactors are key parts of the atomic energy program. This joint committee of yours has insisted that the Commission develop the most outstanding program which will probably ever be developed in this world on reactors. It has been said that this program is not definite enough. When we adopted the peacetime act last year to go into the development of power, we knew we would have to have a number of reactors. We also knew we would have to have more out in the Idaho test station. This \$25 million request was gone over with a fine-tooth comb by your joint committee that first authorized this item. We felt very much as some members of the Committee on Appropriations felt, that probably this thing was rather undefined, but when you begin to look at it and go into it, it is a basic research program. It is one you have got to carry out if you expect to be in the forefront of the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. We are in a field today by which a type of reactor would come into being overnight that would mean the expenditure of funds. That applies to research and development reactors, among other things. I am asking that this \$25 million be restored. I could talk about it for hours, and your joint committee has gone into it carefully. We did not authorize these items without first trying to justify them on the basis of whether or not they could be used. The funds this amendment adds may also be used for development of reactors for research in cancer, in medical fields, and in metallurgical testing fields.

I hope this House will restore this item to the measure which is before us this afternoon. If it were not so important I would not take the time of the House

at this hour of the day and with all the confusion we have seen here this afternoon. I have been here quite a long while, and I have not seen anything like what we have had here this afternoon; but that is neither here nor yonder; we are here and we are with it.

But let us not destroy this program. I would not say it would destroy it, but it will damage it to a point where it will slow down and we will be in the position of not being in the forefront of the development of atomic energy which we all know is so important.

Let me now discuss the amendment and certain other points in the bill in a bit more detail.

Chapter IX of H. R. 7278 covers expenses of the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary to carry out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. I would also like to point out to the House that the substantive programs covered by these funds are authorized by H. R. 6795, Public Law 141, 84th Congress. Public Law 141 authorized the appropriation to the Commission of \$269,159,000 for the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion.

This was the first authorizing legislation passed in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. In addition, the present bill, that is, H. R. 7278, includes money for the purpose of acquisition of equipment not included in construction and which did not require authorization and so was not included in Public Law 141, and it includes money for the AEC headquarters building which was authorized by Public Law 31.

H. R. 7278 in total makes available \$55,123,000 less than the amounts contemplated by the authorizing legislation and budget estimates.

The excellent report of the Subcommittee on Public Works which accompanies the bill clearly identifies the programs and projects from which these funds have been cut. While I do not wish to dispute with the Appropriations Committee in their judgment as to the proper amounts to be allocated to these programs and projects, I would like to point out here that the joint committee went into great detail on the need for these programs and projects during hearings on authorizing legislation on May 2, 9, 10, and 31, 1955, and believes the amounts indicated in Public Law 141 for these projects are realistic and needed.

The Appropriations Committee has moreover, indicated it believes the objectives of these programs and the projects involved could be accomplished with somewhat less money. However, as I have said, I do believe that there are several reductions included in this bill which should be corrected. Specifically—and my amendment will correct this deficiency—the present bill does not include any money for project 56b (1), the reactor acceleration project which was authorized in Public Law 141. The



joint committee believed the \$25 million should be allocated for the purposes of this project. In its report the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Appropriations Committee said:

The committee is fully in accord with the philosophy and purposes of the power reactor development acceleration project but feels that insufficient data was presented to justify the budget request of \$25 million.

I cannot emphasize too strongly to the House that if we are to maintain our atomic leadership we must rapidly develop civilian power. To my mind this program measures second in importance only to the importance of production of nuclear material and the development of new and better weapons.

This program for civilian atomic power is one of the strongest weapons we have in the battle we are waging for the mind and hearts of men in the free world. So I am very happy that the committee is in full accord with this program. I also can understand to some extent the committee's reluctance to appropriate funds for the program because it is not fully and clearly identifiable at this time. There are technical developments which must be accomplished. The Commission has, therefore, not been able to supply the reactor or reactor's programs which the money under this item would be used for. Nonetheless the joint committee is in complete accord with the Commission's need for this money. This money will cover work on joint projects in industry; it will cover work pushing ahead on the type of reactor which for some reason industry does not consider amenable to develop with their own funds but which will be of national interest, and should be supported by the Government. It also might be used for development of a 10-megawatt reactor, a small reactor. The Commission is unable at this time because of the rapidly developing technological programs to say exactly where this money will be spent. But the joint committee has complete confidence that the money will be used only in accord with programs authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and that any facilities required by the \$25 million will be constructed on Government-owned sites, and that if any of the money made available under this item is used to provide facilities or plant and equipment for the providing of research assistance in the atomic field, the title to those facilities will remain with the United States Government.

I cannot say too strongly that the joint committee feels that this program is a valid one. I urge, therefore, that funds for this project be added to this bill by the adoption of my amendment.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly to have to disagree with my good friend from North Carolina who is one of the Members of longest service and one of the most beloved Members of the House, and one in whose judgment I have the greatest confidence.

But, Mr. Chairman, here is an impossible situation. They asked us for this money for four firms, all of them private firms, all of them without any connection with the Government whatever. We said, All right, we are anxious to do anything that can be done to promote this important development. What do you propose to do with this money? They could not tell us. At least they would not tell us, and they did not tell us what they wanted the money for or what they would do with it if they got it; as a matter of fact they did not seem to know; they just thought it would be nice if Uncle Sam would just hand over this substantial sum of money, apparently without any definite plans at all. If they had any plans they did not take the committee into their confidence.

In the second place, Mr. Chairman, we have already made provision for research and development of this character. We have provided the Duquesne plant, at Pittsburgh, Pa., with \$32 million for this purpose. Now seeing that it is so easy to get money, four other groups rush in and want their handout, but no one would tell the committee what they are going to do with it. We can't appropriate money that way.

So, Mr. Chairman, the committee could find no reason why they should grant these additional funds. I hope the House will deny them.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before discussing the pending amendment I should like to take just a minute to clarify the situation with respect to appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Although this item of \$138 million is contained in the pending bill as a supplemental appropriation bill, actually so far as the Atomic Energy Commission is concerned this is the regular appropriation to the Commission for the purpose of plant expansion and construction. On yesterday the House completed action when it adopted the conference report on the public works appropriation bill, completed action on appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for operating expenses. The Atomic Energy Commission budget request of the Congress for operating expenses was approximately \$1,500 million. That was the smallest request for appropriations that the Atomic Energy Commission has ever submitted to the Congress in the last 6 or 8 years. Yet as it left the Congress yesterday the request was reduced by \$144 million or approximately a reduction of 10 percent in the operating expenses of the Commission.

What does that mean? Ninety percent of the operating costs of the Atomic Energy Commission are for making weapons, buying raw materials, processing raw materials, fabricating the weapons, and storing them. So when we cut the appropriation for operating expenses by that very severe amount of 10 percent we are placing in jeopardy, and in serious jeopardy, in my opinion, our production of atomic weapons which all of us must admit is largely responsible for the fact there is peace in the world today.

The argument may be made that the operating expenses of the Commission for the past 2 years actually have been 10 to 15 percent less than the money that was appropriated to them. That is true, but it has been occasioned by reason of the fact that the experiences which the Commission has had, the lessons it has learned out of its operations has resulted in its being able to effect savings. We cannot anticipate for the coming fiscal year that we will be able to make comparable savings inoperations.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that when you reduce the operating expenses of the Atomic Energy Commission by as much as 10 percent you assume a serious responsibility.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am not certain from the statement of the gentleman from New York nor from the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina whether this is just a general increase of \$25 million or it is for a specific purpose, having to do with the reactor department.

Mr. COLE. The purpose of the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, and now I may discuss that, is to reinstate the activity requested by the Commission and to have available \$25 million to give assistance in the development of peacetime reactors.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If it were a general addition, I might raise objection or question to it because there has been anywhere from 10 to 17 percent left over each year. There was only a 9-percent cut in this bill. But on that particular item there was some argument in the committee and I personally would raise no objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, to apply to reactor development.

Mr. COLE. I am happy to hear that statement.

Mr. Chairman, for the past 3 years the joint committee has been pressing and demanding and whipping the Commission to get into the business of finding out to what extent this energy can be used for the good of mankind. The Commission has responded to that very effectively and cooperatively. It has laid out a program of one new reactor each year for the next 5 years. And let me tell you that there are as many types of reactors as, as one scientist put it, that you can put into a wagonload. What we are trying to find out is the best type, the most effective and efficient type. That can be done by the Commission doing it alone, as it is with the 5-year reactor program, or the Commission may do it by cooperation or in partnership with private capital. That is the purpose of the \$25 million. Naturally, the Commission does not know what private capital is going to come in to make propositions, therefore its request is necessary and certainly the objective is desirable.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. In order that the Members of the House may pass upon



this question intelligently, I hope the gentleman will tell us why they would not tell the committee what they were going to do with the money, how they expected to spend it or for what purpose they were going to use it.

And if the House should appropriate money without knowing what it is being appropriated for.

Mr. COLE. I have just tried to indicate the impossibility of the Commission specifically telling the committee just how it is going to do it. It has made invitations, open invitations, to the public generally, to industry and capital, "If you have any idea of a new kind of reactor that you think will work and you are willing to put up some of your money with Government money, come in and tell us what it is; perhaps we can give you a little assistance." But I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that whatever funds are contributed by the Commission in a joint effort with private capital, the Government's interests will be protected by the Government having a proportionate interest in whatever the reactor may be, and I urge the adoption of the amendment.

My distinguished colleague, vice chairman of the joint committee, has explained in some detail the background of the items covered by this bill for the AEC. I share his views completely.

The bill removes \$25 million which was authorized to be appropriated by Public Law 141 for the power reactor development in accordance with the President's atoms-for-peace program for harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The House will recall that one purpose of the revision of the Atomic Energy Act last year was to enable rapid development of atomic energy by Government and private industry. The passage of that act was a major step in the atomic-energy program and was, as it were, a pledge to the peoples of the world that we would harness the atom to the ways of peace. Of course, legislative acts and executive-branch programs are fruitless if there is no money appropriated for their purposes.

It is indeed a shallow gesture to, with one hand, authorize by legislative action the achievement of economic civilian power, and with the other hand withhold moneys necessary for its development.

I am aware of the concern, and I think it is a reasonable concern, in the minds of the members of the Appropriations Committee, that projects to be covered by the \$25 million are not clearly identified. I would only point that this is a rapidly developing technical field and it is not unreasonable that the Commission has not found it possible to completely identify each and every project it will support.

I think it is most reasonable to allow some flexibility to the Commission in this instance; to do otherwise would be to forward programs that the growing technological development might show not to be the best. But the Commission is absolutely certain that the program of civilian power will require about \$25 million for the purpose of acquiring and building plants and facilities and equipment.

My distinguished colleague has pointed out some of the programs and projects of the Commission. I do not intend to go in great detail and I do not believe it necessary to take up much of your time. I only want to impress with every power at my command upon the Members of this body that until we make available to the Commission adequate amounts of money for the development of civilian power, we will lose the race for the minds of men and we will sacrifice our atomic preeminence.

Let me point out that the first major break in our dealings with the Soviet Union, to my mind, has resulted from peaceful applications of the atom in the atoms-for-peace program. The \$25 million is crucial for program development because from it will flow economic uses of atomic energy which could be made to relieve the tensions in the rest of the world—the very tensions that require us to appropriate billions and billions for military armaments.

By cutting \$25 million from the appropriations to the Commission we may well sacrifice gains made to date—gains resulting from the pledge, not only by the President, but by Congress in passing the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, that we would with all expeditiousness pursue peacetime uses of the atom.

I urge you to reinstitute funds for this vital program.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment to this same paragraph, and I would object if it applies to that.

Mr. CANNON. Then, I will revise my request. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, further reserving the right to object, my amendment would be an amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hold that the gentleman's amendment is not an amendment to the pending amendment, but can be considered as a separate amendment.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] and concur in the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

As to the remarks which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations made, I very kindly suggest that he does not understand the problem that is involved here, and I say that in all kindness. The Atomic Energy Commission has a five-reactor program. These are small reactors, experimental research type reactors which they are building

and operating. Also, there have been at this time five of the big industrial companies who have offered to build reactors of different kinds. As the gentleman from New York said, there are many different kinds of reactors.

Now, this \$25 million which is included as the No. 1 item in Public Law 141, which was signed by the President yesterday, is an item for \$25 million for power reactor development acceleration. Now, that means in common language research and development by the Atomic Energy Commission for reactors which they are building and for research and development on any of the five or many more reactors which may be built by private industry. The Atomic Energy Commission has certain laboratories and facilities and scientists who are of top grade and who are in a class that can only do the type of research which may be necessary to make these different reactors work.

As the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] said, this would be a contribution on the part of the Atomic Energy Commission to research and development. It might be that any one of these reactors which are being built by industry at their own expense would run into scientific research problems which they could not solve because they do not have the physicists, nor the laboratories and facilities to do the experimental work. They would then go to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission would do that work for them. When they did that work for that specific corporation, however, the result of that research and development would be public property. It would be owned by the Government and every reactor builder in the United States would have access to that information free.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CANNON. May I ask, if that be the situation, why did they not tell the committee?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I will answer the question. I hold in my hands the hearings on the authorizing legislation, hearings of the subcommittee of which I was chairman; on pages 7 and 8, pages 14, 48, and several pages thereafter, pages 53, 54, and 57, there is an adequate explanation by the Commission as to the purposes of this amount \$25 million.

Mr. CANNON. But there is no explanation in the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I cannot express myself on that because I was not there. But it has been adequately explored. It has been authorized by the Congress. It has been signed into law by the President. And I tell you in all seriousness that the elimination of this particular item of \$25 million will strike at the heart of the program of the 5 reactors which the AEC is building, and also the 5 reactors for which permits have been applied for by private industry. If I had additional time, I could go into this matter in greater detail.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. It will also eliminate the possibility of acting favorably upon such applications as one from a big REA cooperative in my State that wants to join with the Atomic Energy Commission in building a small reactor for use at grass-roots level. Maybe a reactor of such size cannot yet be made economically feasible. They want one that will produce about 60,000 kilowatts for use by the REA in Minnesota which has pioneered in this whole field. Failure to adopt the gentleman's amendment would make impossible that sort of cooperation for the peacetime use of the atom for the benefit of our own people.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is true. I respectfully suggest that this was a unanimous authorization by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. There is not one member of the subcommittee who did not go into this in great detail. The answers are contained in the hearings. We are all unanimous. I certainly hope that this \$25 million will be afforded to the Commission. The Committee on Atomic Energy will watch its expenditure. Under the law they have to keep us completely informed, and we will see that it is not wasted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the best speech I could make here at the moment would be to say that I fully corroborate the statements made by the other members of our joint committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], and the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. I sat through the committee hearings chairmaned by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], as these reactor items were fully justified by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Without the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, there will be no funds in this bill to carry on the reactor program of the Atomic Energy Commission. This is one of the keys to our atomic leadership. If we are to maintain the lead in the atomic energy program throughout the world we must lead in the development of civilian power. The reactor program which is to be continued with the funds which will be appropriated by the House, if the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina is adopted, is necessary to maintain this leadership. There is complete justification for the appropriation of these funds.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I call to the attention of the House the fact that there are five applications by industrial groups to build reactors. The first is for a 180,000-kilowatt-hour reactor to be built by the American Gas & Electric Co., the Bechtel Corp., Commonwealth Edison, the Pacific Gas & Electric Corp., and the Union Electric Co. They have joined together to build this tremendous power-producing reactor.

Then there is the Yankee Atomic Electric Co., composed of 12 New England companies, who are also going to build one.

Then there is the Detroit-Edison Co. and eight other power companies. These are all different kinds, I may say.

There is the Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska, which is a cooperative, that is going to build one.

Also, there is the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, which is going to build a reactor.

All of these reactors will depend on the research and development made possible by this \$25 million appropriation.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman is absolutely correct. This is necessary for the success of our own Atomic Energy Commission's program. This program in private industry will fall flat on its face and cannot have any hope of success unless the Commission itself can carry on this program.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I want to emphasize that the amounts mentioned by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] will be spent by the corporations he named and will supplement funds to be allocated by the Atomic Energy Commission from the amount provided for in the amendment.

Mr. PRICE. That is right.

I should like to comment briefly on the point raised by the gentleman from California. As a matter of fact, he contributed to our cause, because he pointed out that there may be some reason for confusion on the part of the House since we have submitted an amendment for a \$25 million increase in the overall appropriation. He wanted to be certain that this \$25 million applied to a reactor program. I think that is pointed out in the committee's own report. The committee said this:

The committee is fully in accord with the philosophy and the purpose of the power reactor development acceleration project, but feels that insufficient data was presented to justify the budget request of \$25 million. More specific information should be furnished as to how and where it is contemplated the funds will be expended.

This \$25 million is placed in here expressly to take up the \$25 million which the committee deleted on the reactor program.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that the Commission itself has given full justification to the Congress for its program.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE. I was a little curious to know if the gentleman would not agree that failure to adopt this amendment would place in serious jeopardy the possibility, even, that this Government may maintain its leadership in the peacetime use of the atom.

Mr. PRICE. Yes. As I remarked at the outset of my statement here, I think if we are to maintain leadership it is important that we have it not only in the field of weapons but in the field of civilian

power. If we fail to adopt this amendment, we fail in that leadership.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. This is a request for \$25 million for plant and equipment in the civilian power-reactor program. As I understand it, this amount is a floating fund of \$25 million which, as the different reactor programs are developed, the Atomic Energy Commission may assign, on the judgment of the Commission, such amounts as it feels necessary for each of these reactor programs. If the power reactor development acceleration program is to go forward at all, this item is necessary. It is also a must for development projects of the Atomic Energy Commission itself, and is not tied down to industry alone. Without this fund, the Atomic Energy Commission could not go ahead with the various industrial power proposals that are now before it. One of these is that of the Yankee Atomic Electric Co., composed of 12 New England power companies. The application of the Yankee Atomic Electric Co. is now before the Commission. The failure to adopt this amendment would completely stymie the Atomic Energy Commission from giving the go-ahead signal to this New England enterprise as well as four other applications of similar nature presently before the Atomic Energy Commission. I trust the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAKER: On page 25, line 14, after "to remain available until expended", insert "and \$2,900,000 which shall be available for the construction of a community hospital at Oak Ridge, Tenn."

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, the Atomic Energy Commission some months ago recommended a new hospital to be built at Oak Ridge. This recommendation was concurred in by the Bureau of the Budget. The hospital was authorized in the bill which we passed a few days ago, and was signed by the President this morning. There is a little hospital at Oak Ridge now. It was built in 1943 at the inception of the old Clinton Engineering Works with 50 beds. It has been built onto in every direction out of wood and fiberboard until it now has 300 beds. I have seen it time and time again and have been all through it. It is an absolute fire trap. Just a few days ago, and this was not publicized too much, a most serious explosion occurred at Oak Ridge injuring 22 workers who were immediately put in that hospital. They have 28 of the finest doctors in the world at Oak Ridge. They tell me that they will not operate that hospital if we dispose of Oak Ridge and do not give them a new hospital. They do not have the facilities. The Government is losing \$100,000 a year there now because it is absolutely uneconomical to run it



the way it is. Dr. Libby, the acting chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, in a letter written just a few days ago to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] strongly recommended this hospital.

I am sorry that I have to talk rapidly because too much cannot be said in 5 minutes, but the only objection in the committee report is that we are about to dispose of Oak Ridge and that, therefore, we should not build them a hospital on the very eve of disposal. Now that is true. I do not know whether we are going to pass the bill or not, but I hope so, and I hope that we will do it next week, but we do have a bill to make Oak Ridge a normal, American community, and it is estimated that when we sell these homes, of which there are about 6,000, the Government will realize about \$42 million. In this bill which I hope we will pass soon, we give them their municipal facilities including a fire department, schools and a hospital, but they will have no money. There is no industry at Oak Ridge and there is nothing on earth down there except these tremendous plants which, as you know, cost something a little under \$2 billion. Here you have a newborn child which we, the Congress, brought into being with no money to build a hospital. This is at a place which I consider to be the most potentially dangerous spot in the world today. That is Oak Ridge. I have had clergymen through the place, and I am sure a number of you also have. It is just inconceivable to me that we would for a moment not provide for this community of 35,000 people among whom are scientists from all over the world. There is not a man in this Chamber, in my opinion, who does not have a constituent or a former constituent there. The people who are at Oak Ridge come from practically every congressional district in the United States. The most important thing about this disposal program is that it must work. The people must be happy with it. According to the first bill that was introduced, the tax rate for the people in Oak Ridge would have been twice what the average American citizen pays in his local community. That is so because you have nothing to tax down there except these houses and very few business properties. Nobody knows what the in lieu of taxes will be.

It just seems to me to be of tremendous importance that funds for this hospital be included in this bill, for when early this year it was decided to transfer these facilities out of Government ownership, in the transaction was a new hospital. The people agreed in town meetings and other ways to accept the responsibilities of self-government, and a part of that integral and essential proposal was this \$2,900,000 hospital.

It seems to me it almost amounts to bad faith not to provide this hospital but just to say to them as the Appropriations Committee has that we will give them \$50,000—with all respect to the Appropriations Committee—that is what they did, they substituted \$50,000 to repair a firetrap—when we have hospitals of the most modern type all over

the United States in Army camps, in defense installations, and all over the world. I cannot emphasize too greatly the importance of this amendment and I do hope the additional \$2,900,000 will be appropriated.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, the time to be allotted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] is recognized.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I confess that when this item was before the Joint Committee my impulse and inclination was to be against it. I could not see why the Federal Government should build a brand-new hospital for this community which within the near future was going to be an independent community. I learned that this was an old hospital that was costing \$100,000 a year to maintain, and I realized that even though we may turn Oak Ridge loose as an independent community, we must, as a mother hen mothers her chickens, nurture and support this new community—it cannot go it alone, we have got to help it. So it is just a question of building a new hospital and saving \$100,000 a year over a course of 10 years, having the cost of the hospital repaid, give them the old dilapidated hospital and subsidizing the care and upkeep.

So I have reversed my thinking and support this item for the hospital at Oak Ridge and urge that you do so likewise.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] is recognized.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, we have been very fortunate at Oak Ridge that we have not had a major catastrophe. It has been one of the most fortunate things in the world, because we all know what type of operation has gone on there for years. The present hospital is in such rundown condition that you would not want anyone that you knew to go to it.

We have been advocating turning this town over, letting it become independent, and we are going to do it, but that does not relieve us of the obligation of building a hospital at Oak Ridge, because that operation there is primarily our responsibility and we cannot take a chance on the employment of highly technical personnel which is worth millions and millions of dollars, yet today they could not be properly treated. I assure you of that fact; and I think we owe it to the community regardless of

what we do on turning it over to civilian ownership, which I am in favor of.

But let us build them a decent hospital there so that we may not some day wake up to face a disaster there and realize we have no facilities at Oak Ridge to meet it.

This amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. The community known as Oak Ridge is before us with a request for \$2,900,000 for a hospital. They have a hospital down there that they have been using, but it has been rather expensive to use. That I want to concede to the Members who have made that point.

But Oak Ridge is to be sold. Is there any reason for the Congress to appropriate another \$2,900,000 to this community? We are going to take a tremendous loss when we sell it without adding \$2,900,000 more to it at this time. This year we allowed \$50,000 for any repairs they wanted to make. The last reported figures that we have showed that they had suffered a loss of \$78,255 in 1954.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAKER) there were—ayes 72, noes 44.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *General provision*

SEC. 902. No money appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other act shall be used for construction of transmission facilities for connection with generating or transmission facilities of the Mississippi Valley Generating Co., as contemplated by the so-called Dixon-Yates contract.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing on page 25, beginning with line 18, down to and including line 24 that it goes beyond the scope of this bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, all that this is is a limitation upon an appropriation bill. It says "no money appropriated or otherwise made available by this act shall be used for a certain purpose." If that is not a limitation I do not know what is and, therefore, I think the point of order should be overruled.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman overlooks in his statement the language in line 20, page 25, of the paragraph that makes it subject to a point of order "by this or any other act." The paragraph is definitely subject to a point of order, and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.



Mr. JONES of Missouri. In other words, Mr. Chairman, if those words were eliminated the rest of it "no money appropriated or otherwise made available by this act" would be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will pass on that when the question presents itself.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the language on page 26, and on page 27 up to and including line 41 on page 28 be considered as read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "International contingencies," \$1,000,000.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the language on page 26 under the title "Department of State" to which I desire to address myself includes an appropriation of \$1,820,000. I assume that includes the appropriation for the education of the children of Foreign Service personnel. I wonder if I am correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The amount requested for education abroad of Foreign Service officers' children was in the amount of \$600,000. The committee, because of the fact that admittedly the figures on which their request was based were 5 years old and because in one instance they talked of sending a youngster to a school in Switzerland where the tuition would be \$1,800 a year, cut the request in half with the idea that they must come up with some firm current figures when we meet again so that we may intelligently understand exactly what they propose to do.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. In view of the criticism heaped on the committee today, I want to compliment the gentleman from New York, Mr. ROONEY, chairman of the subcommittee, and the members of the subcommittee for cutting this amount by 50 percent in view of the testimony that was given to the committee. As I understand, they even proposed spending \$2,000 per pupil, that is, grade and elementary pupils, in order to send them to a boarding school.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Iowa for his comment on the work of this committee. I want to point out that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and the House itself and the other body and its committee authorized the expenditure of money for the education abroad of Foreign Service officers' children, and I propose to carry out the wishes of Congress. I am going to appropriate the money insofar as I am personally concerned, but I do want to make sure that we are getting full value for each taxpayer's dollar before I appropriate such money.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure we all want to do that. But, when you read the hearings and learn that \$240 is allowed dependents of servicemen and the State Department comes along and wants up to \$2,000 per pupil for educational purposes, in other words, wants the taxpayers to send their children to school, provide them with uniforms if uniforms are required, and feed and board them while they are in some foreign school, I say that that is entirely inconsistent and the taxpayers of this country should not be saddled with any such deal.

Mr. ROONEY. The subcommittee developed these things in the course of the hearings, and as the result of the things developed and the fact that the proposed program was based on figures 5 years old, cut the amount requested in half.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I would like to point out, since the Committee on Foreign Affairs has been mentioned, as I recall, when the bill was before the Committee on Foreign Affairs it only provided funds in case there were no schools available, in hardship posts, in order to send them to some base in order to get them into a suitable school.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman that when the Department of State came before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, they asked for \$442,000 and a few days later, when they came before the Committee on Appropriations they asked for \$600,000.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I am not disputing that; neither am I taking issue with the gentleman from Iowa or the gentleman from New York. But I just wanted to point out to you what the intent of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was, and if the State Department tried to go beyond that, then I am glad we have watchdogs around here to look after the situation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am wondering if this \$233,000 to be made available for rents in the District of Columbia is for office rent for the State Department, if the gentleman knows. I think that should be made clear to the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I did not hear the question asked by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is inquiring as to the \$233,000 available for rents in the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROONEY. That is a provision which applies to the passport office and agency of the Department of State. The building in which they are presently located, the Winder Building on 17th Street, is altogether inadequate. It has become dilapidated. It is in very poor repair. This money would provide for their moving and occupying a new and justified location.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to another item that

has just been read by the Clerk, "International contingencies," an appropriation of \$1 million.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. That appropriation is for the purpose of the so-called summit meetings and would provide for the top level meeting and five subsequent Ministers meetings and another set of meetings at a third level. The subcommittee thought we had no alternative but to furnish the funds for these meetings, and in the report directed that if the money is not used exactly as was justified before the committee that the Department of State shall see that the money reverts to the Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. May I say to the gentleman that it is my opinion that there are enough special funds kicking around in the executive department and the Department of State that the expenses of this summit meeting and other conferences incident to that meeting could very well have been paid without coming to the committee for a special \$1 million appropriation.

Let me say one other thing. It is my understanding that there is another entertainment allowance or fund set up within this \$1 million appropriation. This House just a few days ago, voted \$575,000 for entertainment for the State Department. I opposed it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this House just voted \$575,000 for entertainment for the Department of State. I think we all understand what entertainment means, in a large measure. We are asked to vote another \$1 million here in another contingent fund, and I know that there is some more entertainment money earmarked in this item of \$1 million. Where is this business of entertainment in the Department of State and elsewhere in Government going to stop? That is the question I would like somebody to answer.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say that the gentleman from New York understands what the gentleman from Iowa is speaking about, but only in a small measure.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I know you do. But it is still going on, and we have already voted \$575,000 for that purpose.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry," \$275,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAY: On page 26, after line 21, insert the following:

"Federal Prison System, buildings and facilities: For an additional amount for buildings and facilities \$17,100,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to make a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, but I reserve



that point of order so that he may be recognized.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleague from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] in apologizing to the committee for offering an amendment at this late hour. I know everyone is tired and it is getting late. That seems to be the story of my life. I am always a day late and a dollar short. But I shall briefly explain my amendment.

This amendment would add to this supplemental appropriation bill \$17,100,000 for the construction of two Federal penitentiaries that are badly needed in this country. One would be a close-custody reformatory, for \$7,500,000; and another would be a maximum-security penitentiary for \$9,600,000.

This request was submitted to the Committee on Appropriations by the Department of Justice. It was approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

In connection with the point of order, I would like to state that the reasons given by the committee for not reporting this item out, according to the hearings is this. They say:

The committee is of the opinion that this is an item which should be a part of the regular annual budget submission rather than a supplemental request.

As far as the authorization is concerned, I cannot of course rule on that, but I think certainly this is in order. I should like to have a ruling at this time, if I may, whether or not it is in order. There is no use of my putting up an argument for this appropriation if it is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York renew his point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York contend that there is no authorization for this construction?

Mr. ROONEY. That is the committee's position.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois know of any statute authorizing the construction of these buildings?

Mr. GRAY. Nothing other than that the Bureau of Prisons holds the belief that authorization is contained in their regular Justice Department laws now in effect allowing security facilities to be built. This of course would come under the Justice Department, in building Federal penitentiaries. I brought this question up with the Parliamentarian, and no one seemed to know exactly whether this had come in form of an authorization from the committee or whether they could request direct funds for the present prison system.

The CHAIRMAN. As the gentleman from Illinois realizes, the burden is on the gentleman from Illinois to advise the Chair of legislation authorizing this construction. If the gentleman is in position so to advise the Chair, the Chair would appreciate his doing so.

Mr. GRAY. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I do not have that, other than the fact that I did try to run it down and find out if it was authorized. I took the committee report to mean that it was authorized, because they held extensive

hearings on it and said the only reason they were turning it down was that they felt it should come up in the regular appropriation and not in the supplemental appropriation bill. So I would take it from this report that they meant it was authorized, otherwise there would have been no point in holding hearings on the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that no specific legislation authorizing the construction of these buildings has been submitted to the Chair, the Chair is constrained to hold that the point of order made by the gentleman from New York is well taken. Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. GRAY. I thank the Chair for the ruling.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do want to point out why the subcommittee at this time denied the requested \$17 million for these two new penal institutions. In the first place, the Bureau of Prisons would not definitely state whether or not they planned to close the maximum security prison at Alcatraz which is now occupied below capacity and in the second place, I here hold in my hand the entire justification for this request for \$17 million. This is the front cover, and I take that off. I take off the back cover, and we now have the small two-page justification for an expenditure of \$17 million of the taxpayers' money. A proposed expenditure such as this requires some looking into, and should be considered in a regular, not a supplemental bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### *Emergency fund for international affairs*

For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$5 million, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language appearing on page 28, lines 5 to 16, inclusive, that it is not authorized by law and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. The point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, next week President Eisenhower goes to Geneva to begin negotiations with the Russians aimed at bringing about a lessening of world tension and reaching some sort of modus vivendi with the Soviet Union. As many of us said on this floor last Tuesday, we wish him well and hope that he has great success in this supremely important venture.

Whatever the nature or degree of success at Geneva, however, I think we can all safely assume that the United

States will still be faced with the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to use the phraseology of William Randolph Hearst. This struggle has been going on for several years and seems likely to continue into the indefinite future. One of the most important aspects of this competitive coexistence lies in the field of cultural relations. For years the Communists have been charging the United States with being a nation of materialistic barbarians. Their campaign, until recently, had met with much success as we had done little or nothing to combat it. Today we are being asked to vote money for the continuance of the President's Emergency Fund which is used to counter the propaganda offensive the Russians are waging against us. To date, our program has been a great success, but it has now used up the money at its disposal. We have, therefore, been asked to provide an additional \$5 million to continue this supremely important and worthy program.

Five million dollars is certainly a great deal of money in terms of our own individual pocketbooks, but in terms of national defense, it is almost in the nature of a drop in the bucket. For example, one battleship is likely to cost several hundred million and an aircraft carrier of the *Forrestal* type takes over \$200 million to construct. In today's divided world, the battleships and the carriers are vitally necessary, but I would maintain that our cultural weapons are equally important, especially in a struggle which is as much ideological as it is military.

The funds we are asked to vote today are a very important part of our defense effort. They are also part of a great program we have launched to build understanding between our people and the other peoples of the world, in the hope of establishing a future in which battleships, bombers, and carriers will be obsolete.

The trade fair program and the cultural offensive have been tested by time and have more than proven their value. To cite only one example, let me call to your attention the tour recently undertaken in the Far East by the NBC Symphony of the Air. As one Far Eastern expert pointed out following this tour, the orchestra changed almost overnight the attitude of the Asian peoples toward the United States. It may seem unlikely that such a change could have been effected so quickly, but when one considers the numbers of people who were able to hear the orchestra, the people with whom they discussed the event and the fine reviews and comments in the newspapers, it is perhaps not quite so surprising. This was the first great Western symphony to visit the East and it was American. What better way could there be to combat the Communist charge that we are "materialistic barbarians"?

The trade fairs in various European countries have been another important source of favorable reaction to the United States. Initially, we did not take part in these showings of industrial might. The Communists were then able to walk off with many of the honors and



convinced people quite easily of the superiority of their own system. Since we have entered this competition, we have garnered top honors time after time in public reaction and as a result the Russians have refused to participate in several such fairs when they discovered the United States would exhibit.

Quite obviously, the peoples of the world are intensely interested in the American way of life. This is well illustrated by the fact that two of the most popular volumes in the United States Information Agency's libraries overseas are the Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward catalogs. Both are literally thumbed to pieces, though obviously not for the same reason that they are here in the United States. What better example of the interest in our life can be given? How much better this interest is when, through the trade fair programs, the actual goods are shown, not just pictures of them.

In reporting out this bill, the Committee on Appropriations stated that over \$2¼ million of last year's \$5 million remained unobligated as of June 1. This was technically true as of that date in that formal contracts had not been signed. However, firm plans for definite projects had already been made for most of this amount.

For example, some \$400,000 was definitely committed on the books of the Department of State for a tour by the Porgy and Bess company in South America, and some \$120,000 for a similar tour by the Martha Graham Dance Group.

Therefore, the implication that the original fund is still almost 50 percent intact is far from a fact. As of now, only \$4,697 of the State Department's funds remain unobligated. The portion of the fund assigned to the Commerce Department was \$2,592,456. Yesterday the Department addressed a letter to the United States Information Agency asking for an additional \$295,000. In other words, Commerce has not only committed its entire portion, but will also need an additional quarter of a million dollars by the end of this month.

I think these figures effectively show the definite need for this money. I hope the arguments I have advanced show what a useful and important weapon these funds are in meeting the challenge of competitive coexistence. As the Washington Post said in an editorial this morning:

We can think of no better or more inexpensive way to advertise America's good name overseas.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *Corporation*

#### *Federal Facilities Corporation Fund*

The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$800,000" to "\$975,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language of the bill appearing on page 9, beginning on line 10 down to and including line 15, on the ground that it goes beyond the scope of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read:

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *Capital outlay*

#### *Public Building Construction*

The appropriation for "Capital outlay, public building construction," contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's Center and the erection of the following structures, including the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Woodridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building (including the installation of telephones, telephone switchboard, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine house in the vicinity of 24th and Irving Streets SE. (including instruments for receiving alarms and connecting said house to the fire alarm system).

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing in the bill beginning on page 31, line 20 down to and including line 9 on page 32, on the ground that the language goes beyond the scope of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *CHAPTER XIII*

#### *LEGISLATIVE BRANCH*

#### *House of Representatives*

#### *General Provision*

SEC. 1301. After June 30, 1955, salaries of employees of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives shall be fixed on the basis of grades and rates of compensation provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in such manner as the Committee may determine.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language in the bill appearing on page 32, line 16, down to and including line 25, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *CHAPTER XV*

#### *GENERAL PROVISIONS*

#### *Uniform allowances*

SEC. 1501. The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):

#### *Legislative branch:*

Architect of the Capitol:

"Capitol Buildings";

"Senate Office Buildings";

"House Office Buildings";

#### *Independent offices:*

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses";

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses";

General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses";

Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said act;

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries and expenses";

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses";

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses";

Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art";

Veterans' Administration:

"General operating expenses";

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses";

"Maintenance and operation of supply depots"; Department of Agriculture:

"Office of the Secretary";

Commodity Credit Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses";

Department of Commerce:

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses";

"Working capital fund";

Bureau of the Census: "Salaries and expenses";

Civil Aeronautics Administration: "Operation and regulation";

Maritime activities: "Salaries and expenses";

National Bureau of Standards: "Working capital fund";

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";

Public Health Service:

"Assistance to States, general";

"Venereal diseases";

"Tuberculosis";

"Communicable diseases";

"Sanitary engineering activities";

"Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska";

"Hospitals and medical care";

"Foreign quarantine service";

"Indian health activities";

"National Institutes of Health, operating expenses";

"National Cancer Institute";

"Mental health activities";

"National Heart Institute";

"Dental health activities";

"Arthritis and metabolic disease activities";

"Microbiology activities";

"Neurology and blindness activities";

St. Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";

Social Security Administration: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance";

Department of the Interior:

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses";

"Working capital fund";

Bureau of Indian Affairs: "Education and welfare services"; and

Department of Labor: Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expense".

SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that



advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force, or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. RABAUT (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all of the language on pages 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 be considered as read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan to dispense with the reading of the remainder of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language of the bill starting on page 34, line 1, and including all of pages 35, 36, 37, and 38, on the ground that the language goes beyond the scope of the bill and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, the pending supplemental appropriations bill represents the considered judgment of the members of the various subcommittees and the full Committee on Appropriations with regard to additional funds needed at this time by various agencies of the Government, including the Department of Defense.

The supplemental funds for the Defense Department has been discussed at length and further detailed discussion appears unnecessary. The recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations should be supported in this regard.

With respect to the work of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices on Appropriations the committee has recommended funds in the amount of \$15 million additional for acquiring lands, drawing up plans and specifications and such for public buildings, including post-office buildings, under the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act.

The committee has urged the General Services Administration to go forward with greater acceleration in this important and needed work. There have been

practically no Federal buildings provided for the past 12 to 15 years and the time has come when we should move forward in the direction of meeting this great existing need.

The Public Works Subcommittee on Appropriations has recommended \$138,577,000 additional for the Atomic Energy Commission and its many defense-supporting programs. In addition it should be pointed out that the AEC has available to it some \$101 million in unobligated funds available from prior authorizations.

Mr. Chairman, while it is generally recognized that the provisions of section 902, page 25 of the bill constitutes legislation in connection with the pending appropriations bill, I would like to point out that this is language that is both needed and desirable and should not be deleted from the bill.

It was the intent of the committee, clearly and definitely, that no funds appropriated should be used for the purpose of construction of any power transmission lines for the now defeated Dixon-Yates scheme. In view of the President's recent action canceling the Dixon-Yates contract, it is not to be expected that any funds will be needed or used for this purpose. The committee wanted to tie the matter down in definite terms and so as not to be misunderstood and so have put into the bill the language to which I have referred. I trust that the bill will be approved.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. FORD. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FORD moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 24, line 13, strike out "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$150,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have permission to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF SECTION NUMBERS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks of the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to correct section numbers and headings in the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### RUFINO MERINO JIMINEZ

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) authorizing a change in the enrollment of S. 63.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 63) for the relief of certain alien shepherders, to make the following change, namely: On page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "Rufino Merino Jiminez" and the comma.*

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1617) to amend section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:



On page 2, line 18, after "clause" insert "except that premiums shall not be automatically waived with respect to any policy where the amount of the dividend earned would exceed the amount of the premium waived."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill about which the gentleman spoke to me?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951

Mr. COOPER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4904) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years, for printing under the rule:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1188)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4904) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with the following amendments:

Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment and, on page 1 of the House engrossed bill, in line 11, strike out "section 106" and in lieu thereof insert the following: "section 106 (a) (8)".

On page 1 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 3, strike out "Sec. 2." and in lieu thereof insert "Sec. 3."

On page 2 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 6, strike out "for civilian, industrial, or commercial" and in lieu thereof insert the following: "for general civilian industrial or commercial".

On page 2 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 16, strike out "Sec. 3." and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Sec. 4."

On page 3 of the Senate engrossed amendment, strike out lines 4 to 7, inclusive, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply only to contracts with the Departments made after December 31, 1954."

On page 3 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 8, strike out "Sec. 4." and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Sec. 5."

On page 3 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 19, strike out "Sec. 5." and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Sec. 6."

On page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendment, beginning with line 19, strike out all through line 2 on page 7.

And the Senate agree to the same.

JERE COOPER,  
JOHN D. DINGELL,  
W. D. MILLS,  
THOMAS A. JENKINS,  
RICHARD M. SIMPSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HARRY F. BYRD,  
WALTER F. GEORGE,  
ROBERT S. KERR,  
By HARRY F. BYRD,  
E. D. MILLIKIN,  
EDWARD MARTIN,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4904) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment proposed to strike out section 2 of the House bill and insert in lieu thereof five new sections numbered 2 to 6, inclusive.

Section 2 of the House bill proposed to amend section 102 (d) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951. This subsection provides that the profit-limitation provisions of the act of March 27, 1934, as amended and supplemented (the Vinson-Trammel Act), and of section 505 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act shall not apply to contracts or subcontracts if any of the receipts or accruals therefrom are subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951. Under the amendment proposed by section 2 of the House bill, these profit-limitation provisions also would not apply to contracts or subcontracts if any of the receipts or accruals therefrom would be subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951 except for the provisions of section 106 (relating to exemptions). Under the conference agreement, section 2 of the House bill is restored with an amendment limiting its application to contracts or subcontracts if any of the receipts or accruals therefrom would be subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951 except for the provisions of section 106 (a) (8) (relating to exemption of standard commercial articles and standard commercial services).

Section 2 contained in the Senate amendment amended section 106 (a) (8) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, which exempts contracts and subcontracts for the making or furnishing of a standard commercial article, so as to provide a similar exemption for a standard commercial service. This provision, like that previously enacted with respect to the standard commercial article exemption, is made applicable to contracts with the departments and subcontracts to the extent of the amounts received or accrued by a contractor or subcontractor after December 31, 1953. The conference agreement retains this provision, with a clarifying amendment, as section 3 of the bill.

Section 3 contained in the Senate amendment provided for a mandatory exemption of competitive-bid construction contracts similar to the exemption contained in subsection (i) (1) (E) of the Renegotiation Act of 1943. Under the Senate amendment this provision would have applied to contracts with the departments and subcontracts to the extent of the amounts received or accrued by a contractor or subcontractor after December 31, 1954. The exemption provided by the Senate amendment was made not applicable to military housing construction financed with a mortgage or mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act as now or hereafter amended. Section 3 is included in the conference agreement as section 4 of the bill, but with a provision that the amendment applies only to contracts with the departments made after December 31, 1954.

Section 4 contained in the Senate amendment related to the definition of durable productive equipment contained in section 106 (c) (2) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951. This amendment was adopted as a clarifying amendment to cure an inconsistency created by a previous amendment which extended the partial mandatory exemption for new durable productive equipment to prime contracts. Under existing law a manufacturer who sells an item of new durable productive equipment directly to the Government is exempt, whereas he is not exempt if he sells

the same item to another manufacturer who incorporates it in equipment which is sold to the Government. Under the amendment the exemption applies in both cases. The amendment was made effective to coincide with the effective date of the amendment extending the new durable productive equipment provision to prime contracts, namely, to fiscal years ending on or after June 30, 1953. The conference agreement retains this provision as section 5 of the bill.

Section 5 contained in the Senate amendment authorizes and directs the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to make a complete study in order to determine (1) whether there is any necessity of extending the Renegotiation Act of 1951 beyond December 31, 1956, and (2) if any such further extension is found necessary, the extent to which renegotiation of Government contracts should apply after such date. The joint committee is required to make a report to the Senate and House of Representatives not later than May 31, 1956. The conference agreement retains this provision as section 6 of the bill.

Section 6 contained in the Senate amendment would have amended title II of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 by adding at the end thereof a new section authorizing the Renegotiation Board, notwithstanding any statute of limitations or any other provision of law, to review the renegotiation of contracts or subcontracts which were renegotiated under the Renegotiation Act, which applied during World War II, in cases specified in the amendment. The provision also would have authorized review of the Board's action in such cases by the Tax Court. Under the conference agreement this section is eliminated from the bill.

JERE COOPER,  
JOHN D. DINGELL,  
W. D. MILLS,  
THOMAS A. JENKINS,  
RICHARD M. SIMPSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 127.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas the United States, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and United Kingdom are parties to the North Atlantic Treaty; and

Whereas the primary objective of the treaty is to contribute to the maintenance of peace by making clear the determination of the parties collectively to resist armed attack upon any of them; and

Whereas the parties have joined, pursuant to the treaty, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a collective-defense arrangement for the North Atlantic area established within the framework of the United Nations Charter and based upon the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by article 51 of the charter; and

Whereas the membership of Spain would strengthen the strategic position of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the Department of State should take all proper and necessary steps to bring about an invitation to Spain to become a party to the North Atlantic Treaty and a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.







84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 7278

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 18, 1955

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5       plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6       “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956”) for the fiscal  
7       year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, namely:



1

## CHAPTER I

2

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

## EXTENSION SERVICE

4

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

5

RICO

6

For an additional amount for "Payments to States,

7

Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$1,250,000.

8

## FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

9

For an additional amount for "Federal Extension Serv-

10

ice", for administration and coordination, \$35,000.

11

## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

12

## CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

13

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations",

14

\$150,000.

15

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

16

## MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

17

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and

18

service", for marketing research and agricultural estimates,

19

\$250,000.

20

## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

21

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

23

\$850,000.

## OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel", \$36,000.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for "Office of the Secretary", \$19,000.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For an additional amount for "Office of Information", \$30,000.

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport", including construction, alterations, and repairs, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$159,000.

1 CHAPTER III  
2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY  
3 FUNCTIONS  
4 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES  
5 ACCESS ROADS

6 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-  
7 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the  
8 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,  
9 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950  
10 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized  
11 therein are certified as important to the national defense  
12 by the Secretary of Defense, \$2,250,000, to remain avail-  
13 able until expended.

14 LORAN STATIONS

15 For construction of additional Loran Stations by the  
16 Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$4,200,-  
17 000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Ac-  
18 quisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

19 CHAPTER IV  
20 CORPORATION

21 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
22 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
23 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
24 law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-



1 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
2 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
3 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
4 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1956 for such  
5 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

6 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

7 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

8 Not to exceed \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
9 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
10 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal  
11 year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-  
13 gust 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50  
14 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
15 penses (including special services performed on a contract  
16 or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and  
17 fees or dues to international organizations of credit institu-  
18 tions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with  
19 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
20 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
21 bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
22 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or ap-  
23 praisal of any property in respect to which an application  
24 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadmin-  
25 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

1

## CHAPTER V

2

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

3

## FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

4

## OPERATIONS

5

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$650,000.

6

## SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

7

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

14

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

15

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

16

## ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

17

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Annual contributions", \$4,100,000.

19

## CHAPTER VI

20

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

22

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

23

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$250,000.

24

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## PAYMENT TO CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation and relocation in accordance with the provisions of section V of the Act of September 3, 1954 (Public Law 776), \$5,160,000.

## BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL  
RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$625,000.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Investigations of resources", \$730,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$325,000, to remain available until expended.

## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$110,000.



1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
2 WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 including hire of motor vehicles, \$300,000, to be available  
7 for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to polio-  
8 myelitis vaccine.

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE  
11 ON EDUCATION

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
13 White House Conference on Education", \$50,000.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

16 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,  
17 general", \$4,500,000, to be available only for grants to  
18 States for planning and operating a program for distribu-  
19 tion and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ANIMALS

21 For construction of facilities for housing animals for  
22 the National Institutes of Health, including equipment  
23 and preparation of plans and specifications, \$400,000.

## CHAPTER VIII

## PUBLIC WORKS

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; purchase of aircraft; purchase (not to exceed four hundred and seventy-nine for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$163,577,000, to remain available until expended and \$2,900,000 which shall be available for the construction of a community hospital at Oak Ridge, Tennessee: *Provided*, That only \$37,400,000 shall be available prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795, Eighty-fourth Congress.

## CHAPTER IX

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,820,000, of which \$233,000 shall be available for rents in the District of Columbia.

## 1 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

2 For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$1,000,000.

## 4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 5 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND  
7 MARSHALS

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$1,160,000.

## 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$275,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

## 16 THE JUDICIARY

## 17 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## 18 SALARIES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$90,000.

## 20 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
23 \$40,000.



## CUSTOMS COURT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$67,500.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$40,000.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",  
\$2,678,000.

## SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",  
\$70,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-  
lished in pursuance to the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended  
(11 U. S. C. 68).

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$243,260.

1 CHAPTER X  
2 TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
3 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS  
4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$185,000.

7 COAST GUARD  
8 OPERATING EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",  
10 \$5,000,000.

11 RETIRED PAY

12 For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$2,600,000.

13 RESERVE TRAINING

14 For an additional amount for "Reserve training",  
15 \$228,000.

16 CHAPTER XI  
17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 OPERATING EXPENSES

19 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 For an additional amount for "Department of General  
21 Administration", \$190,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose  
22 of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of  
23 Columbia \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
24 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,

1 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in  
2 excess of \$100 per diem.

3 COURTS

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "United  
5 States courts", \$132,812.

6 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

7 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Medical  
8 charities", \$43,120.

9 PUBLIC WELFARE

10 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Op-  
11 erating expenses, protective institutions", \$137,936.

12 PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

13 For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be  
14 transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia  
15 to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal  
16 year 1956 from which said employees are properly payable,  
17 \$448,047, of which \$65,645 shall be payable from the high-  
18 way fund, \$75,108 from the water fund, and \$38,945 from  
19 the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compen-  
20 sation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period  
21 beginning after June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no retro-  
22 active compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of  
23 any individual not in the service of the municipal government  
24 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this



1 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary  
2 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or  
3 of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after  
4 the effective date of the increase.

#### 5 AUDITED CLAIMS

6 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,  
7 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District  
8 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which  
9 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the  
10 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title  
11 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1953  
12 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Num-  
13 bered 199 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$252,036, together  
14 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-  
15 est on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per  
16 centum per annum as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47,  
17 sec. 2413d).

#### 18 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

19 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
20 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
21 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
22 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
23 the fiscal years involved.

## CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 184, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$5,343,868, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 14, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

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JULY 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations







ects are sold to settlers as may be reasonably necessary to permit such settlers to acquire, develop and establish successful farming operations on their farm units and to pay any adjusted obligations.

12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader scheduled a call of the Calendar on Monday, followed by a consideration of bills on motion to which there is no "real" objection. On Tues., July 26, consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill is scheduled (p. 9754).

13. ADJOURNED until Mon. July 25 (p. 9755).

#### HOUSE

14. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee ordered reported (21 to 9) H. R. 7535, to authorize a \$1.6 billion, 4-year program of Federal-State school construction (p. D764).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

15. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. S. 2604, by Sen. Ellender, to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9653).

S. 2616, by Sen. Smith, N. J., requiring the Commodity Credit Corporation to make periodic inspections of the agricultural commodities held by it and to report thereon to the Congress, discontinuing loans by the Corporation on agricultural commodities; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9653).

16. MONOPOLIES. S. 2605, by Sen. Kilgore, to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914; to Judiciary Committee (p. 9653). Remarks of author (p. 9654).

17. POSTAL RATES. S. 2615, by Sen. Smith, N. J., authorizing the Postmaster General to include certain indirect costs in determining the total costs of the parcel post service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9653). Remarks of author (p. 9655).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article, "Our Land and Water: Basic Resources," which stresses the importance of conservation measures in protecting our natural resources (pp. A5387-8).

19. TEXTILES. Sen. Ervin inserted editorials from North Carolina papers opposing lowering of tariffs on textiles, and stating that Japanese competition is threatening the domestic textile industry (pp. A5388-9).

20. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Sieminski inserted excerpts from a book, "Flood Problems," warning of the possibility of major floods in the future and urging a long-range program of flood control (pp. A5397-9).

#### SENATE (CONTD.)

21. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1956, on July 23 during Senate recess (S. Rept. 1094).



The committee restored the budget estimates on the following items, which had been stricken from the bill on the floor of the House through points of order: Authority to use \$25,000 for the ARS building at Miles City, Mont., to replace an equipment repair shop destroyed by fire; authority to use not over \$5,000,000 of the ACP appropriation for the fiscal year 1955 to meet emergency drought conditions in the southern great plains by assisting farmers to carry out emergency wind erosion control measures; and authority to employ a CCC sales manager at GS-17; permission to use certain appropriations for uniform allowances as authorized by the act of 1955.

The committee inserted the following budget estimates which had been recommended to the Senate: ARS, \$500,000 to prepare plans and specifications for animal-disease laboratory facilities; \$300,000 for the Forest Service, and \$65,000 for OGC, to carry out the new legislation to amend the mining law; and \$33,000 for the recently passed bill to include onions under the Commodity Exchange Act.

The committee rejected all of the items for the rural development program (for low-income farmers).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR JULY 25: Increase in commodity exchange fee (Kauffman), assistance to desert-land entrymen (McLeaish, Smith), sale of CCC feed grain at 10% below support (Case, CSS), amendment to rice quota law (Dean, Satterfield, and Patzig, CSS), H. Agriculture. Farm credit bill, S. Agriculture (exec.).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A).

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## THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

JULY 23, 1955.—Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of July 22, 1955,  
and ordered to be printed

MR. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7278]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$224, 276, 628
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net).....	1, 601, 834, 986
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 826, 111, 614
Total estimates considered by the Senate including \$195,565,204 not considered by House.....	2, 123, 351, 072
Under budget estimates.....	297, 239, 458

Chapter	Department or agency	Page of report
I	Department of Agriculture.....	5
II	Department of Commerce.....	7
III	Central Intelligence Agency and Department of Defense....	11
IV	Foreign Operations.....	17
V	General Government Matters.....	18
VI	Independent Offices.....	20
VII	Department of the Interior.....	27
VIII	Department of Labor and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	32
IX	Public Works.....	37
X	Department of State, Department of Justice, and the Judiciary..	41
XI	Treasury Department and Post Office Department.....	43
XII	District of Columbia.....	45
XIII	Legislative Branch.....	46
XIV	Claims and judgments.....	47
XV	General provisions.....	48

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
I	Agriculture-----	\$3, 598, 000	\$2, 620, 000	\$598, 000	—\$3, 000, 000	—\$2, 022, 000
II	Commerce-----	157, 154, 000	2, 759, 000	83, 004, 000	—74, 150, 000	+80, 245, 000
III	Defense-----	1, 480, 000, 000	6, 450, 000	1, 280, 377, 300	—199, 622, 700	+1, 273, 927, 300
IV	Foreign operations-----	3, 000, 000	-----	3, 000, 000	-----	+3, 000, 000
V	General Government matters-----	1, 225, 000	-----	825, 000	—400, 000	+825, 000
VI	Independent offices-----	44, 905, 000	12, 750, 000	45, 055, 000	+150, 000	+32, 305, 000
VII	Interior-----	19, 182, 500	7, 090, 000	19, 765, 662	+583, 162	+12, 675, 662
VIII	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	48, 981, 700	5, 360, 000	71, 905, 780	+22, 924, 080	+66, 545, 780
IX	Public works-----	313, 282, 014	166, 477, 000	286, 289, 014	—26, 993, 000	+119, 812, 014
X	State, Justice, and the Judiciary-----	33, 736, 500	7, 413, 760	16, 975, 500	—16, 761, 000	+9, 561, 740
XI	Treasury-----	10, 013, 000	8, 013, 000	11, 013, 000	-----	+2, 000, 000
XII	District of Columbia-----	(1, 213, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	—(10, 000)	-----
XIII	Legislative branch-----	155, 835	-----	185, 835	+30, 000	+185, 835
XIV	Claims and judgments-----	8, 117, 523	5, 343, 868	8, 117, 525	-----	+2, 773, 655
XV	General provisions-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total-----	2, 123, 351, 072	224, 276, 628	1, 826, 111, 614	—297, 239, 458	+1, 601, 834, 986



## GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill as reported to the Senate exceeds the bill as it passed the House by the sum of \$1,601,834,986. However, this increase is misleading since many items of appropriation including well over a billion dollars for military construction were deleted on the floor of the House on points of order. The authorizing legislation on military construction had passed both Houses of Congress and was awaiting the signature of the President which made the appropriation subject to a point of order. Other authorizing bills were in various stages of legislative process. The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate, when compared with the bill as reported to the House by the House Appropriations Committee, is as follows:

Amount of bill as reported to House-----	\$1, 648, 876, 128
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	1, 826, 111, 614
<hr/>	
Increase of Senate committee bill over bill reported to House-----	177, 235, 486

In addition, the Senate committee considered budget estimates in excess of the estimates considered by the House in the amount of \$195,565,204.



CHAPTER I  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends approval of the supplemental request for authorization to construct a building at Miles City, Mont. The new building is to replace an equipment repair shop which was destroyed by fire. The following language is added to the bill:

*Not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana.*

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

The committee recommends the approval of an estimate sent directly to the Senate which requests authority to prepare plans and specifications and to conduct surveys to determine costs for facilities suitable for the conduct of animal disease research and control work.

On July 1, 1955, this research work was discontinued in the Department's Administration Building. This action was based on recommendations of a survey made by a committee of scientists from outside the Department who found existing facilities lacking in safeguards to protect research workers.

The recommended authorization submitted in the estimate follows:

*For preparation of plans and specifications for construction of facilities for animal disease research and control, and for surveys to determine the cost of acquiring and altering facilities which may be made suitable for such work, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.*

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

The committee recommends the restoration of the section providing that not to exceed \$5 million of the unused balances under the 1954 agricultural conservation program be made available during fiscal year 1956 for emergency wind erosion control practices.

The committee is advised that \$2,500,000 of the amount recommended will be used to reimburse the President's Disaster Relief Fund for funds advanced to pay for emergency tillage practices.

The following provision is recommended by the committee:

*Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head "Agricultural conservation program", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein.*



## COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

1956 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$698, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No.   )-----	33, 000
Committee recommendation-----	33, 000

The committee recommends an additional \$33,000 requested in the estimate sent to the Senate. This amount is required to administer H. R. 122 which was passed by Congress on July 11, 1955, amending the Commodity Exchange Act by extending its provisions to onions.

## OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$2, 100, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No.   )-----	65, 000
Senate recommendation-----	65, 000

The committee recommends the amount of \$65,000, the estimate sent to the Senate. This is to provide funds for legal services under the provisions of H. R. 5891, 84th Congress, which covers mining claims on land under the administration of the Secretary.

The bill has passed Congress and the appropriation of funds is recommended in accordance with the estimate:

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee recommends the restoration of the following section in the bill to authorize the position of Sales Manager for the Corporation in grade GS-17:

*For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act.*

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In view of the denial by the committee of the request for additional loan authorizations for low income and part-time farmers all other items contained in the bill for the proposed program are recommended to be stricken.

## CHAPTER II

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

For the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies, the committee considered estimates aggregating \$157,154,000, and recommends appropriation of \$83,004,000, a reduction of \$74,150,000. The amount recommended is \$80,245,000 more than the \$2,759,000 in this chapter of the bill as passed by the House.

The estimates considered by the Senate which were not presented to the House totaled \$113,900,000, for which items totaling \$52,430,000 are recommended in the bill. As to the items considered by the House, and for which the House committee recommended \$29,879,000, the bill as reported to the Senate would provide \$30,574,000, an increase above the House committee recommendations of \$695,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

###### OPERATION AND REGULATION

1955 adjusted appropriation	\$103, 111, 734
1956 appropriation	106, 150, 000
Supplemental estimate	1, 200, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	1, 200, 000

The committee recommends \$1,200,000, the amount of the estimate, for additional funds for the airway traffic services of CAA in fiscal year 1956.

Testimony before the committee indicated that the workload in airway traffic-control centers, airport control towers, and related communications facilities had already increased 15 percent beyond the increase predicted at the end of fiscal year 1956, and far exceeds that on which the original budget estimate was based.

It was categorically stated that the amount requested was not in any sense intended to substitute for the funds for operation of the interstate airways communication centers which were directed to be continued during fiscal year 1956; but that studies were still in progress to attain the expressed wish of Congress, and to finance continued operation of those stations previously scheduled for closing during the current fiscal year, by absorption of the added costs by other means.

###### CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

1955 appropriation	\$340, 000
1956 appropriation	525, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)	2, 600, 000
House allowance	2, 600, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 600, 000

The committee recommends \$2,600,000, the full amount of the estimate and the amount in the bill as passed by the House, for the construction of facilities at Washington National Airport to relieve to some extent the congestion now evident.

It is not believed that the additional construction will provide, however, more than a temporary solution; testimony was to the effect that the relief provided would carry only into 1957 at the present rate of air traffic growth.

Pending the completion of action on any of the proposals for a longer range solution, the committee recommends that there be initiated immediately studies of the possibilities in extending the utility of the existing facilities and those which are planned for construction with these funds by the removal of Military Air Transport Service aircraft and supporting activities to another airfield in the area.

### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$10, 200, 000
1956 appropriation.....	10, 225, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171).....	159, 000
House allowance.....	159, 000
Committee recommendation.....	159, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, \$159,000, the amount passed by the House. This is required to cover the increased pay of active and retired commissioned officers, mandatory under the Career Incentive Act of 1955.

### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

#### MARITIME TRAINING

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 200, 000
1956 appropriation.....	2, 085, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171).....	115, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	115, 000

The amount included is required to pay for increases, for uniformed members of the staff of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, which are mandatory under the Career Incentive Act of 1955. Although the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives recommended \$100,000 for this purpose; the need for \$115,000 is based upon a position-by-position computation of the cost of the increased rates.

### REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

1955 appropriation.....	(\$225, 000)
1956 appropriation.....	(150, 000)
Supplemental estimate.....	(180, 000)
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	(180, 000)

The amount of contracting authority carried forward into fiscal year 1956, plus the additional amount which is authorized during the current fiscal year, will permit a much more rapid rate of accomplishment of the project for the completion of repairs to reserve fleet



vessels than was contemplated in the 1956 budget. In keeping with the accelerated program, additional work in inspection and the audit of contractors' books is required in excess of that which was estimated earlier. For this purpose, the committee recommends a \$180,000 increase in the limitation for administrative expenses, to a total of \$330,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

### INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

1955 appropriation.....	\$5, 750, 000
1956 appropriation.....	25, 250, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	49, 730, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	49, 730, 000

Since the consideration of the appropriation for fiscal year 1956, Public Law 129 has been approved (the act of July 1, 1955). The committee, in its report on the regular appropriation for fiscal year 1956 (Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956), said:

*Inter-American Highway.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,250,000 for the continuance of the construction of the Inter-American Highway which is the full amount of the authorized but unappropriated balance.

It is the sense of the committee that the interests of this Nation, our friendship for the neighbor nations, the value of surface access to the Panama Canal, and many other mutual benefits dictate early completion of this highway.

In recommending \$49,730,000 for this purpose, the committee is, in the strongest terms, reiterating the views which were stated in the previous report. Under this appropriation, the highway should be completed in 3 years.

## WEATHER BUREAU

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$24, 940, 000
1956 appropriation.....	32, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	1, 500, 000

The committee recommends \$1,500,000, half the amount of the estimate, for additional funds for research into methods of bettering hurricane and tornado predictions. The amount recommended will be sufficient to cover the major part of the research operations. It is felt that, if additional equipment for research is required, it may be procured with the funds provided by the regular 1956 appropriation, in excess of the budget estimate, for the procurement of weather observation and research equipment in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1956. The funds which were provided in that act were to remain available for a period of 4 years because all could not be obligated at this time; the committee can see no objection to the use of a part of the amount for expedited procurement of material now available which will hasten progress to more accurate predictions.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 325, 000
1956 estimate (H. Doc. 203).....	2, 700, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	2, 700, 000

The committee recommends \$2,700,000 in appropriations for the administrative expenses of the Small Business Administration, the full amount of the budget estimate and \$680,000 more than was allowed by the House appropriations committee. In addition, the committee recommends authority to transfer a total of \$3,400,000 from loan funds to this account to cover the cost of loan service activities—the same amount for this purpose as was recommended by the House committee, and the amount which was recommended in the estimate.

The appropriated amount is provided to cover the agency's services in behalf of small business, in the form of management aids and technical assistance and in securing set-asides of Government contracts for smaller firms. It is proposed to decentralize a greater proportion of this work to the regional offices and to decrease the Washington office staff during the coming fiscal year.

## REVOLVING FUND

1955 appropriation.....	\$25, 000, 000
1956 estimate (H. Doc. 203).....	25, 000, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the estimate, \$25,000,000, for the revolving fund, which is the source of the small business loans made by this agency. This amount will provide for a continued operation of the loan program at present level, and leave a relatively small amount of the fund available to meet contingencies. Out of this fund, new loans in fiscal year 1956 are expected to total 1,100.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended the full amount, but because of a lack of basic authorization, the item was stricken from the bill on a point of order—as were many other items in this bill—during its consideration on the floor of the House.

## UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

In previous years, the appropriations for the United States Tariff Commission have been included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Acts. This year, for the first time, the agency's funds are provided in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. The Commission requested, and the committee recommends, a provision which is similar in purpose to a general provision which was carried this year, and has been carried for a number of years previously, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, authorizing the use of funds which are available for travel to be available for the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the business of the agency.

By law, such expenses are not payable from appropriations unless such use is specifically provided for in an appropriation act, or in other law.

## CHAPTER III

### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

#### CONSTRUCTION

1956 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210), from unobligated balances-----	\$59, 500, 000
House committee, from unobligated balances-----	3, 000, 000
House floor-----	0
Senate committee-----	7, 000, 000

The committee has approved \$3 million for planning and \$4 million for roads and purchase of site, including not to exceed \$350,000 for land purchase, if needed when final decision on the selection of the site is made. The committee believes that further careful study and investigation should be made before the site is finally determined. There is much objection locally to the proposed Langley site. In addition, the traffic problem may be difficult. The committee believes that the proposed construction of the building should be commenced. Therefore, planning money is included. Money for the George Washington Memorial Parkway should be used only if the Langley site is finally chosen. The committee believes that a proper site can be acquired for less than \$350,000 and so has put that limitation in the appropriation.

(The recommended language is as follows:)

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

#### CONSTRUCTION

*For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), to remain available until expended \$7,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the National Capital Planning Commission and to the Department of the Interior for acquisition of land and construction to extend the George Washington Memorial Parkway: Provided, That if it is determined such headquarters installation will not be constructed at the Research Station of the Bureau of Public Roads at Langley, Fairfax County, Virginia, none of the funds shall be available for acquisition of land and construction to extend the George Washington Memorial Parkway and not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available from such \$4,000,000 for acquisition of land for the site of the headquarters installation.*

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

#### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

#### ACCESS ROADS

1955 appropriation-----	\$13, 500, 000
1956 estimate-----	2, 250, 000
House committee-----	2, 250, 000
House floor-----	2, 250, 000
Senate committee-----	2, 250, 000

The budget estimate of \$2,250,000, as approved by the House, is recommended by the Senate committee for access road construction for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.



## LORAN STATIONS

1956 estimate .....	\$4, 200, 000
House committee .....	4, 200, 000
House floor .....	4, 200, 000
Senate committee .....	4, 200, 000

The Senate committee approves the recommendation of the House in providing \$4,200,000, the budget estimate, for loran stations to fill the specific requirements of the Department of Defense.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

To carry out the military construction program in the fiscal year 1956, which amounts to \$2,636,504,700, the committee recommends the sum of \$2,014,804,300. This sum is \$2,008,354,300 over the House allowance and \$265,195,760 under the budget estimates. Distribution of the total committee recommendation by services, is as follows:

Service	Budget estimates	House allowances	Senate recommendations
Interservice activities: Appropriations .....	\$6, 450, 000	\$6, 450, 000	\$6, 450, 000
Army: Transfers .....	545, 000, 000	-----	486, 427, 000
Navy: Appropriations .....	528, 550, 000	-----	443, 278, 300
Air Force:			
Appropriations .....	945, 000, 000	-----	823, 649, 000
Transfers .....	255, 000, 000	-----	255, 000, 000
Total, Air Force .....	1, 200, 000, 000	-----	1, 078, 649, 000
Total, all appropriations .....	1, 480, 000, 000	6, 450, 000	1, 273, 377, 300
Total, all transfers .....	800, 000, 000	-----	741, 427, 000
Grand total, all funds .....	2, 280, 000, 000	6, 450, 000	2, 014, 804, 300

The Senate committee has reviewed the entire program and appropriations requested by the Department of Defense and has made certain changes. Those changes are cited in the paragraphs which follow relating to the individual departments. With the exception of these changes, the committee approves in full the program and appropriations requested by the Department of Defense and authorized by the Congress.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

1955 appropriation .....	0
1956 estimate .....	\$545,000,000 by transfer
House committee .....	483,612,000 by transfer
House floor .....	0
Senate committee .....	486,427,000 by transfer

The Senate committee considered for the Department of the Army military construction items totaling \$545 million, the budget estimate, to be derived by transfer from "Procurement and production, Army." This was the funding necessary to provide a program totaling \$566,533,000. The House committee provided funds, by transfer, totaling \$483,612,000. The entire appropriation was stricken on the House floor on a point of order. The Senate committee recommends an appropriation by transfer of \$486,427,000, which is an increase of

\$2,815,000 over the amount recommended by the House committee, and is \$58,573,000 less than the estimates.

In making this recommendation the Senate committee restored to the bill the following items:

*Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.*—The budget estimate for this item was \$8,615,000. The House committee reduced this amount by \$5,433,000. Total restoration was requested. The Senate committee granted an additional \$200,000 for planning of the academic building, or a total of \$3,382,000.

*Black Hills Ordnance Depot, Black Hills, S. Dak.*—The budget estimate for this item was \$1,428,000, which the House committee reduced by \$1,350,000. The Senate committee recommends the restoration of this amount for family housing.

*Fort Huachuca, Ariz.*—The budget estimate for this item was \$5,913,000. The House committee reduced this by \$1,265,000. The Senate committee recommends that this amount be restored.

Certain specific deletions in the requests were made by the Senate. The Senate committee did not approve the request for the West Coast Ammunition Terminal, Calif., amounting to \$3,209,000. This item was disallowed also by the House committee.

In addition the Senate committee recommends an overall reduction for the Department of the Army of \$48,735,000 in the belief that such reduction will not jeopardize the orderly program of the Department and that recurrent slippages should be taken into consideration.

No restoration of funds was requested and none granted for certain minor items at Oakland Army Base, Fort Riley, Fort Benning, and Fort Lewis.

With these cited exceptions the full program as justified by the Department of the Army was approved.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

1955 appropriation.....	\$98, 000, 000
1956 estimate.....	528, 550, 000
House committee.....	439, 950, 000
House floor.....	0
Senate committee.....	443, 278, 300

The Senate committee considered, for the Department of the Navy, military construction items totaling \$528,550,000, the budget estimate. This is the funding necessary to provide a program totaling \$614,279,700. The House committee allowed \$439,950,000. The entire appropriation was stricken on the floor of the House on a point of order. The Senate committee recommends an appropriation of \$443,278,300 which is \$3,328,300 over the amount allowed by the House committee and \$85,271,700 under the budget estimate.

In making this recommendation, the Senate committee restored to the bill the following items:

*Puget Sound Shipyard.*—The budget estimate for this item was \$2,200,000. The House committee reduced this by \$2 million. Full restoration of \$2,200,000 was recommended by the Senate committee.

*Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Ga.*—The budget estimate for this item was \$3,800,000. This was not allowed by the House committee but has been restored in full by the Senate committee.

The Senate committee made specific deletions in the Navy program.

The committee was requested to restore \$2 million deleted by the House committee for correction of deficiencies, but did not allow this amount. Instead the committee granted the \$4 million allowed by the House committee.

The Senate committee did not approve the request for \$350,000 for the Armed Forces Medical Library at the National Naval Medical Center. The committee did this without prejudice and suggests that this item may be again considered next year.

The committee also reduced the amount requested by the Marine Corps for housing at Quantico, Va., from \$4,121,700 to \$2 million in the conviction that housing facilities already available should be utilized before the full program requested by the Department is accepted.

In addition the committee recommends an overall reduction for the Department of the Navy of \$80,800,000 in the belief that absorption of this cut will in no wise adversely affect the program as justified to the committee by the Department, and which, with the exceptions noted above, has been approved by the committee.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

The following language was deleted on the House floor and is the same as proposed by the House committee. The committee recommends the inclusion of this provision.

*Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:*

*"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;  
 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1943, \$3,344.24;  
 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", fiscal year 1946, \$5,838.42; and  
 "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$1,359.86.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

##### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

1955 appropriation.....	\$630, 000, 000
1956 estimate (plus \$255,000,000 transfer).....	945, 000, 000
House committee.....	955, 929, 000
House floor.....	0
Senate committee (plus \$255,000,000 transfer).....	823, 649, 000

For the Department of the Air Force, the committee considered military construction items totaling \$1,200,000,000, of which \$945,000,000 was to be provided in new funds and the remainder, \$255,000,000, was to be provided by transfer from "Procurement and production, Army" unobligated balances. This funding was to provide a program totaling \$1,449,242,000. The entire appropriation was stricken in the House on a point of order. The Senate committee recommends an appropriation including transfers of \$1,078,649,000, which is \$122,680,000 over the amount allowed by the House committee and \$121,351,000 under the budget estimates.

In making these appropriations the Senate committee restored to the bill the following items:

*Buckingham Weapons Employment Center.*—The House committee deleted this entire item, for which the budget estimate was \$11,577,000. The Senate committee recommends the restoration of the full estimate.



*Duluth Air Force Base.*—The Senate committee recommends the restoration of \$60,000 reduced by the House committee from the estimate of \$2,541,000.

*Grand Forks Site Air Force Base.*—The House committee deleted this item which was budgeted for \$5,822,000. The Senate committee recommends full restoration.

*Traverse City Air Force Base.*—The House committee eliminated the item, budgeted at \$1,881,000. The Senate committee recommends full restoration.

*Hunter Air Force Base.*—The Senate recommends restoration of \$142,000 deleted by the House committee, restoring the item to the full budget estimate of \$4,223,000.

*Lake Charles Air Force Base.*—The Senate recommends restoration of \$155,000, the amount reduced by the House committee, and providing \$2,396,000.

*Travis Air Force Base.*—The Senate recommends restoration of \$218,000 reduced by the House committee, thus providing the full estimate of \$9,897,000.

*England Air Force Base.*—The Senate committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$2,684,000, restoring \$129,000 deleted by the House committee.

The Senate committee recommends that \$79,527,000 be appropriated for the Air Force Academy, which item was not allowed by the House committee.

*Classified overseas bases.*—The Senate committee recommends restoration of \$23,169,000 for classified bases overseas, which items were deleted by the House.

Certain specific reductions were made in the appropriations requests for the Air Force by the Senate committee.

Appropriations were not granted for Ent Air Force Base for which \$3,015,000 was requested; for the Air Research and Development Center transfer to Wright-Patterson Field, for which \$6,000,000 was requested; for Beale Air Force Base for which a restoration from the House committee of \$1,928,000 was requested; for the St. Louis Aeronautical Chart Center for which a restoration of \$494,000 from House committee action was requested; for Lincoln Air Force Base for which a restoration of \$2,667,000 from the House committee action was requested; and for Keflavik, Iceland, for which \$135,000 was requested.

In addition, the Senate committee recommends an overall reduction for the Department of the Air Force of \$106,214,000 in the belief that such reduction can be absorbed within the overall program funding without detrimental effect on individual projects.

The Senate committee did not consider for appropriation items for which no appeal for restoration of funds was made. These include funds for Chanute Air Force Base, McConnell Air Force Base, Biggs Air Force Base, and Hickam Air Force Base. No restoration of funds has been granted regarding House committee reductions in these items.

With these exceptions, the full program as justified by the Department of the Air Force was approved.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE RESEARCH LABORATORY AT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

The Department of Defense requested the following amendment:

*including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Dayton, Ohio*

The committee recommends the inclusion of this amendment in order to make available funds for the construction of an urgently needed science research laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base without increasing the total amount for the base, as authorized by Public Law 161, 84th Congress.

ACCESS ROAD BETWEEN KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE AND BILOXI, MISS.

This item was recommended by the Department of Defense in order to alleviate a congested traffic condition that exists immediately adjacent to Keesler Air Force Base. The committee recommends the insertion of the following language:

*: Provided, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (P. L. 161).*

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 302, 303, 304, 305, and 306 were stricken on the floor of the House by a point of order. The committee recommends that the following general provisions be inserted:

*SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161).*

*SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.*

*SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.*

*SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.*

*SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design and architectural services, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155).*

## CHAPTER IV

### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

1955 appropriation.....	\$3, 100, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 000, 000
1956 House committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000
1956 House recommendation.....	0
1956 Senate committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$3,000,000 for expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, the most important of which is Okinawa. The amount provided is the same as the budget estimate and is \$100,000 below the appropriation for the last fiscal year. The full amount of the estimate was recommended by the House committee but the item was deleted on the House floor on a point of order. This item is not a supplemental appropriation but the regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1956.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

##### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

1955 limitation.....	\$1, 125, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	1, 500, 000
1956 House committee and House allowance.....	1, 500, 000
1956 Senate committee recommendation.....	1, 500, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,500,000 for the administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank. This is the same amount allowed by the House and is an increase of \$375,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1955. This item is a limitation on the funds of the bank which may be used for the purpose, and is not an appropriation out of the general revenues of the Treasury. This is not a supplemental item but the regular administrative expenses limitation for the bank for fiscal year 1956.



# CHAPTER V

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$2, 161, 000
Appropriation, 1956-----	2, 125, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 65)-----	500, 000
(Not presented to House.)-----	
Senate committee recommendation-----	100, 000

The increase of \$100,000 recommended by the committee is to provide funds to enable the Office of Defense Mobilization to conduct investigations as to articles being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security, in accordance with section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, as requested in the supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 65).

An additional item in the supplemental estimate, to provide \$400,000 for moving expenses and rent in the District of Columbia, was denied by the committee.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate, 1956 (S. Doc. 69)-----	\$25, 000
(Not considered by House.)-----	
Senate committee recommendation-----	25, 000

As requested in the supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 69), the committee recommends \$25,000 for necessary expenses of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, authorized by Public Law 128, approved July 1, 1955.

#### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

##### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

Appropriation, 1955 (from war claims fund)-----	\$1, 045, 000
Appropriation, 1956 (\$350,000 from war claims fund; \$150,000 from Korean claims appropriation)-----	500, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 202)-----	400, 000
House committee recommendation-----	400, 000
House bill (deleted on point of order)-----	0
Senate committee recommendation-----	400, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$400,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, to provide for administrative expenses in connection with the pending legislation to authorize the settlement of claims of United States nationals against the Soviet Union, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania for property and other losses suffered as a result of war damages in and nationalization and defaults on governmental debts by those countries.

## PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS' PENSIONS

Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 202)-----	\$300, 000
House committee recommendation-----	300, 000
House bill (deleted on point of order)-----	0
Senate committee recommendation-----	300, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$300,000 for the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, to provide funds to review the structure, scope, philosophy, and administration of the pension, compensation, and related nonmedical benefits furnished under Federal legislation to veterans and their families with the objective of improving the benefit structure and establishing an orderly and equitable relationship to other benefit programs.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

## GENERAL PROVISIONS -----

SEC. 502. Expenses of attendance at meetings.  
(Deleted by House on point of order.)

The committee recommends the restoration of the general provision authorizing expenses of attendance at meetings in title I of the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956.

## CHAPTER VI

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATIONS

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$10,025,000
Appropriation, 1956-----	11,300,000
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171)-----	1,000,000
House committee recommendation-----	650,000
House bill-----	650,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	1,000,000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate for operations of \$1,000,000, or an increase of \$350,000 over the House allowance.

##### SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171)-----	\$12,000,000
House committee recommendation-----	8,000,000
House bill-----	8,000,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	12,000,000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate for the new appropriation item of "Surveys, plans, and research," of \$12,000,000, or an increase of \$4,000,000 over the House allowance.

##### CIVIL DEFENSE FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

(Consolidated from estimates in various regular bills.)

Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171)-----	\$3,050,000
House committee recommendation-----	0
House bill-----	0
Senate committee recommendation-----	3,050,000

The committee recommends the insertion of a new appropriation item for "Civil defense functions of Federal agencies" in the amount of \$3,050,000, as estimated in House Document No. 171. In using the six agencies concerned for the delegation of civil-defense responsibilities which parallel the normal functions of such agencies, the committee believes that the Federal Government should assume its proper responsibilities for leadership in the program, and that the agencies having substantial duties in the program should not have to divert funds budgeted and appropriated for other purposes in order to perform such functions.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACT, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

Appropriation, 1956-----	Unobligated balances
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171)-----	\$15,000,000
House committee recommendation-----	15,000,000
House bill (deleted on point of order)-----	0
Senate committee recommendation-----	15,000,000



The committee recommends the restoration of \$15,000,000 for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954, as estimated.

The committee also recommends the restoration of the provision to enable the General Services Administration to make annual payments under lease-purchase contracts for 1956 in an amount sufficient to cover all projects for which funds are requested for design and site acquisition.

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171).....	\$400, 000
House committee recommendation.....	0
House bill.....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends the insertion of an appropriation of \$300,000 for expenses necessary for acquisition in square 62 of the District of Columbia. The committee is informed that the objections stated by the House report have been eliminated, and that it is in the best interest of the Government to obtain these properties at the earliest possible moment.

Under the authorization recommended the committee understands there would be an exchange of land between the National Association of Life Underwriters and the Administrator so as to relocate the Underwriters' Building in the center of the C Street frontage consistent with plans heretofore observed for the area. There would also be an exchange of land between the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Administrator to enable the association to expand its building by making available to it additional land. The Government and the Underwriters would then dedicate land for widening C and 23d Streets.

The authorization will also permit the Administrator, with the approval of the Planning Commission, to determine the exact boundary lines of the properties being exchanged and to impose conditions, such as the location, height, and setting of the buildings to be erected and provisions for access drives and the maintenance and upkeep of the grounds surrounding the buildings.

The committee relies upon the assurance of the interested parties that this arrangement is satisfactory, and directs the General Services Administrator to conform to this compromise agreement.

#### REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appropriation, 1955.....	\$12, 000, 000
Appropriation, 1956.....	25, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 205).....	1, 150, 000
House committee recommendation.....	0
House bill.....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	1, 150, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$1,150,000 to permit the initiation of a program to air-condition Federal court facilities, as estimated. The committee was informed by a committee of the Judicial Conference of Federal Judges that providing this amount at this time would facilitate the continuance of court sessions during the summer months in the courts selected and would aid materially in

shortening the vacation time of the courts and thereby reduce the backlog of cases in such courts. The committee believes it is wiser to give a measure of immediate relief in this matter, than to require the courts to wait upon a survey to be presented next year.

## FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$2, 660, 000
Appropriation, 1956-----	3, 005, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171)-----	250, 000
House committee recommendation-----	200, 000
House bill (deleted on point of order)-----	0
Senate committee recommendation-----	200, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$200,000 for operating expenses of the Federal Supply Service, as recommended by the House committee, which is \$50,000 below the budget estimate.

## EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$12, 066, 800
Appropriation, 1956-----	12, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171)-----	1, 300, 000
House committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000
House bill (deleted on point of order)-----	0
Senate committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$1,000,000 for expenses of the general supply fund, as recommended by the House committee, which is \$300,000 below the budget estimate.

SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND  
DISPOSAL PRACTICES

Appropriation, 1955 (Supplemental)-----	\$300, 000
Not estimated for 1956 (Not considered by House.)	
Senate committee recommendation-----	300, 000

The committee recommends the insertion of an appropriation of \$300,000 for survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices.

Last year the committee was informed that there was in existence in the Federal Government an accumulation of over 25 million cubic feet of records, enough to fill 7½ buildings the size of the Pentagon Building. At that time this vast accumulation was increasing at the rate of 4.2 million cubic feet per year, but some progress has been made toward reducing this accumulation as well as reducing the great bulk of paper and slowing down the creation of records. The committee understood at that time that the cost of creating and maintaining such accumulation was about \$4 billion per year, that efforts of private firms and of State governmental bodies indicated the vast savings possible by a survey of the situation by competent and disinterested records specialists, with estimates ranging from 20 to 33 percent for possible savings in the total cost of record procedures by such surveys.

The quarterly reports received by the committee indicate substantial savings already achieved, in the order of 10 to 1 for the funds provided for such surveys, with further savings to be derived when the recommendations resulting from the surveys are fully implemented.

As stated last year, in recommending that \$300,000 be made available to the Administrator of General Services, it is the intention of the committee that the Administrator contract with private records management specialists for surveys of Government agencies to cover the creation, management, and disposal of Government records. The survey should also include specifically the necessity for, and the practices of, the compilation of agency reports.

The committee believes that the Administrator of General Services should have broad authority in handling this program and has so provided. The committee believes that an exception should be made in the case of investigative agencies having responsibility under law for the detection of crime or subversive activity. The committee feels that there may be other exceptions and has provided the necessary authority for the Administrator to make such exceptions.

In view of the very substantial economies, involving many millions of dollars, which should be effected by improving Government practices in this series of surveys, the committee feels that the Administrator of General Services should continue this survey program and continue to provide detailed quarterly reports to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress so that progress can be followed closely. As stated last year, it is the hope of the committee that the organizational improvements resulting will be such that permanent economies may be effected and future accumulation of records will be further sharply curtailed.

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Appropriation, 1955.....	\$5, 000, 000
Appropriation, 1956.....	5, 550, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (H. Doc. 171).....	145, 000
House committee recommendation.....	100, 000
House bill (deleted on point of order).....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	145, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$145,000 for operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Service, as estimated.

#### STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The committee recommends the restoration of the provision that appropriations for 1956 for strategic and critical materials shall be available for expenses within the United States for transportation and handling and other costs related to such materials purchased with foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The committee considered supplemental estimates not presented to the House and recommends the following increases as estimated:

APPROPRIATIONS	
Office of the Administrator:	
Reserve of planned public works.....	\$5, 500, 000
Salaries and expenses (reserve of planned public works).....	170, 000
Public Housing Administration, administrative expenses.....	760, 000
Total appropriations.....	<u>6, 430, 000</u>



## INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS

Federal Housing Administration:	
Administrative expenses-----	730, 000
Nonadministrative expenses-----	4, 350, 000
Total increases in limitations-----	5, 080, 000

Most of the above items would become effective only upon enactment into law of the housing amendments of 1955, S. 2126, which has passed the Senate and is pending in the House.

In addition to the above, the committee recommends the inclusion of the following items in order to provide necessary administrative funds for the Housing and Home Finance Agency to undertake certain new and expanded programs authorized in the pending housing bill. No estimates were received by the committee for these items, but the committee is of the opinion that they should receive prompt attention if authorized by the Congress, and should not have to wait for funds until the second session of this Congress when the next supplemental appropriation bill will be considered. The amounts added by the committee are as follows:

## APPROPRIATIONS

Public Housing Administration, administrative expenses-----	300, 000
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## INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS

Office of the Administrator:	
Housing loans for educational institutions-----	200, 000
Public facility loans-----	250, 000
Federal Housing Administration:	
Administrative expenses-----	370, 000
Nonadministrative expenses-----	250, 000
Total increases in limitations-----	1, 070, 000

The committee also recommends increases in the applicable limitations on expenses of travel in connection with the items recommended for inclusion in the bill.

## RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

The increase recommended by the committee of \$5.5 million is for making interest-free advances to local communities and States for planning non-Federal public works. This program would be authorized by section 702 of the Housing Act of 1949 as amended by the pending bill, S. 2126, and the appropriation is contingent on enactment of the bill. The amendments would authorize a revolving fund ultimately amounting to \$48 million, of which \$10 million is authorized to be appropriated through the fiscal year 1956. The amount requested, together with the \$4.5 million heretofore appropriated, would provide \$10 million for the revolving fund as authorized. An increase for salaries and expenses is also recommended in the amount of \$170,000.

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$760,000 for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration. \$700,000 of this amount would be for the additional costs of planning and

developing 35,000 units of low rent public housing under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended; this amount would be contingent upon enactment of the pending housing amendments of 1955. The remaining \$60,000 is for an increase above original estimates in the reimbursable cost of the annual audit performed by the General Accounting Office.

#### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

*Administrative expenses.*—The committee recommends an increase in the amount of the estimate, \$730,000, in the limitation on administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration. According to testimony received in the hearings this increase would provide (1) \$145,000 for an increase in the estimated cost of the audit performed by the General Accounting Office; (2) \$377,000 for the expense of the FHA's program of attempting to recover windfall profits realized by certain sponsors of housing projects insured under section 608; and (3) \$208,000 for strengthening central office management and control over insuring operations.

*Nonadministrative expenses.*—The committee recommends an increase of \$4,350,000, the estimate, in this item, which covers operating costs of FHA insuring operations, mostly in its field offices. The committee was advised that the amount now available for these expenses is not sufficient to process the volume of applications for insurance expected to be received, and that serious backlogs and delays may result unless additional funds are made available. \$1,750,000 of the increase recommended is contingent upon enactment of the pending housing amendments.

#### AMOUNTS ADDED BY COMMITTEE

As noted above, the committee added certain amounts on which no estimates were received and all of which are contingent upon the enactment of the housing amendments of 1955, as follows:

*Housing for the aged.*—The pending housing bill, S. 2126, would authorize the Public Housing Administration to enter into annual contributions contracts for 20,000 units of low rent public housing for aged families and single persons (in addition to the units authorized for the regular low rent housing program). The committee recommends appropriation of \$300,000 for the administrative expenses of the PHA in planning and developing 10,000 units of such housing, which is the number authorized for the first year of the program, the fiscal year 1956.

*Housing loans to educational institutions.*—The pending amendments in S. 2126 would make certain changes in the college housing program authorized by the Housing Act of 1950. The total authorization for loans outstanding at any one time would be increased from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000; the requirements as to loan term and interest rate would be liberalized; and certain facilities other than dormitories and college housing would be made eligible for financing with such loans. It seems evident that enactment of these amendments would result in a substantial increase in the number of applications filed for loans under this program, and in order that such applications may receive proper attention the committee recommends an

increase of \$200,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses for this program.

*Public facility loans.*—The pending housing bill would authorize loans up to \$100 million to States and local communities for terms up to 40 years to assist in providing essential public facilities where funds are not otherwise available at reasonable rates. These funds could not be put to use without administrative funds to employ the necessary engineers, financial analysts, and other personnel required to process loan applications. Accordingly, the committee recommends language making \$250,000 of the revolving fund available for administrative expenses. The committee has also included language providing for the merger of the existing revolving fund under section 108 of the RFC Liquidation Act, for which \$2 million was appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, into the new fund established pursuant to S. 2126, in order to avoid needless duplication and expense in accounting and other administrative controls.

*Cooperative housing.*—The housing amendments of 1955, S. 2126, would amend the existing program under section 213 of the National Housing Act to make the program more attractive to lenders and more feasible for groups of families seeking to develop cooperative housing projects. Such housing amendments would change the base for computing the maximum mortgage amount from "estimated value" to "estimated replacement cost," and would provide for advance commitments by the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase section 213 mortgages up to \$50 million. The FHA would also be required to furnish advice and assistance to cooperative groups. To meet these new requirements, and to provide for processing the increased volume of applications for 213 projects which would be received, the committee recommends an additional increase of \$370,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, and of \$250,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses.

## NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1955.....	\$55, 000
Appropriation, 1956:	
(Senate amendment for \$25,000 lost in conference).....	0
Supplemental estimate, 1956 (S. Doc. 67).....	80, 000
(Not considered by House.)	
Senate committee recommendation.....	80, 000

The committee recommends the insertion of an appropriation for the National Security Training Commission in the amount of \$80,000, as estimated in Senate Document No. 67, to be effective upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7000. As agreed to in conference, the Reserve bill provides for the Commission to submit to the Secretary of Defense certain recommendations within 60 days after the date of enactment of such bill.

### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The committee recommends the insertion of an authorization to make the funds appropriated for 1956 available for expenses of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists.



## CHAPTER VII

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

#### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

##### MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1955.....	\$12, 263, 000
Regular Act, 1956.....	13, 450, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171).....	250, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee recommends that the supplemental estimate of \$250,000 be allowed. The tremendous activity in uranium prospecting, and the increase in the number of filings for small-tract leases have resulted in a workload that was not contemplated at the time the original budget was submitted. These funds are necessary to assure that applications may be processed expeditiously.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The committee has been advised that funds appropriated in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act will be insufficient to meet the needs of all the States receiving funds for the education of Indian children under the Johnson-O'Malley Act. The committee directs that the matter of aid to States and school districts be studied to determine the amount of additional funds that are necessary to meet the responsibility of the Federal Government with respect to the education of Indian children, and that a supplemental estimate for such an amount be forwarded to the Congress through the Bureau of the Budget for consideration early in the next session.

##### PAYMENTS TO CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171).....	\$5, 160, 000
House allowance.....	5, 160, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 160, 000

The committee recommends that the Senate concur in the action of the House in allowing \$5,160,000—the supplemental estimate—for payments to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians. These funds, authorized by Public Law 776 of the 83d Congress, are for the purpose of relocating and reestablishing those members of the tribe residing in the area to be inundated by the Oahe Reservoir.

## TRIBAL FUNDS

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to authorize the use of \$200,000 of the funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of California for the payment of expenses incurred by attorneys representing the Indians of California before the Indian Claims Commission. No part of the funds authorized are for the payment of attorney fees.

In reimbursing attorneys for their expenses, the committee expects the Secretary to pay only those expenses that are necessary and proper in the prosecution of the claims of the Indians.

## BUREAU OF MINES

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1955_	\$13, 500, 000
Regular Act, 1956_	12, 893, 000
Supplemental estimates:	
H. Doc. 171_	\$1, 250, 000
S. Doc. 68_	200, 000
	<hr/>
House allowance_	1, 450, 000
Committee recommendation_	625, 000
	1, 450, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,450,000 for "Conservation and development of mineral resources, Bureau of Mines." The amount recommended is the total of the two supplemental estimates considered by the committee.

The funds recommended are for the following purposes:

*Synthetic liquid fuels, \$1,250,000.*—To provide for the continued operation of the oil-shale plant at Rifle, Colo., where the Bureau of Mines conducts research on the mining and retorting of oil shale for the production of liquid fuels and byproducts.

*Fuels (coal), \$200,000.*—These funds are necessary to meet the expenses of administering the program authorized by Public Law 162 of the 84th Congress. The act authorizes a contribution of \$8,500,000 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the drainage of anthracite mines. The Bureau of Mines will provide engineering review and appraisal of projects submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and will recommend approval or disapproval by the Secretary.

## DRAINAGE OF ANTHRACITE MINES

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 68)_	\$8, 500, 000
House allowance_	Not considered
Committee recommendation_	8, 500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$8,500,000 for a contribution to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be matched, for the purpose of draining anthracite mines. This contribution was authorized by Public Law 162 of the 84th Congress. No part of the funds recommended are for the operation or maintenance of any facilities constructed under this program.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$4, 127, 000
Regular act, 1956-----	4, 187, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)-----	730, 000
House allowance-----	730, 000
Committee recommendation-----	730, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$730,000. These funds are for research activities in participation with Japan and Canada concerning the migration and distribution of salmon and related species of fish, as contemplated by the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$300, 000
Regular Act, 1956-----	1, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)-----	325, 000
House allowance-----	325, 000
Committee recommendation-----	786, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$786,000 for construction of facilities by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The funds recommended are for the following facilities:

*Headquarters building, Pascagoula, Miss., \$170,000.*—Funds are recommended for the construction of permanent facilities at Pascagoula, Miss. Local industry members and municipal officials at Pascagoula have offered land for the building site, and have agreed to build dock facilities and make channel improvements to accommodate the vessels of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

*Repair of docking facilities at Woods Hole Fishery Biology Station, Mass., \$155,000.*—These funds are necessary to provide for the repairs and reconstruction of facilities at this station that were damaged by Hurricane Carol in August of 1954.

*Dakota Lake National Wildlife Refuge, N. Dak., \$6,000.*—Funds, in the amount of \$6,000, are recommended to allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to join the State Water Conservation Commission of North Dakota in the construction of an auxiliary spillway on the James River. The State water conservation commission has agreed to provide a like amount.

*Fish cultural facilities below Norfolk Dam, Ark., \$455,000.*—Funds are recommended for the construction of a fish hatchery below the Norfolk Dam, which was constructed by the Corps of Engineers, in Arkansas. The construction of the dam has made the stream unsuitable for the natural propagation of the present species of fish. Therefore the committee recommends the inclusion of funds for the construction of a hatchery to stock the stream with a suitable species of fish. A provision has been included in the bill to accomplish this purpose.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1955	\$30, 536, 500
Regular act, 1956	35, 511, 500
Supplemental estimate	300, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	300, 000

The supplemental estimate of \$300,000 is recommended. These funds are necessary to carry out the provisions of H. R. 5891, which has been passed by both Houses and is now awaiting the approval of the President. This legislation provides for giving notice to mining claimants that a determination of surface rights is to be made in an area of land under the jurisdiction of the National Forest Service.

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, to date	\$25, 000
Committee recommendation	122, 162

The committee recommends the allowance of \$122,162 for the expenses of the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission during fiscal year 1956. Language is recommended to provide that this appropriation does not become effective until the enactment into law of Senate bill No. 1395.

## BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

Supplemental estimate	\$40, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	40, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$40,000 for the expenses of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission. This commission was authorized by Public Law 75, approved June 16, 1955. The purpose of the commission is to investigate the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, Federal program in the city of Boston for the purpose of preserving the historic properties and buildings in that area.

## JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Appropriation to date	\$10, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)	82, 500
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	82, 500

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental budget estimate of \$82,500 for the expenses of the John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission. This Commission was established by Public Law 581 of the 83d Congress, for the purpose of preparing plans and programs for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$143, 000
Regular Act, 1956-----	143, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 66)-----	57, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	57, 000

Allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$57,000 for salaries and expenses, National Capital Planning Commission, is recommended by the committee. In view of the increase in the duties and responsibilities of the Commission, the committee feels that additional funds are necessary.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 202)-----	\$2, 288, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	2, 288, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$2,288,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications, and for incidental expenses connected with the construction of a new Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution. The construction of this museum was authorized by Public Law 106 of the 84th Congress, approved on June 28, 1955.

## SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, to date-----	\$15, 000
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The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to authorize the use of funds heretofore appropriated for the Soo Locks Centennial Commission for the expenses of official entertainment.

## CHAPTER VIII

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 450, 000
1956 appropriation.....	1, 482, 900
Supplemental estimate.....	200, 000
House allowance.....	110, 000
Committee recommendation.....	303, 800

The committee recommends approval of \$303,800, the funds necessary to render legal services in connection with the increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 as proposed in bills passed by the Senate and the House amending the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The supplemental estimate is based on an increase in the minimum wage provision from 75 to 90 cents, as recommended by the administration. But inasmuch as the bill now in conference provides an increase to \$1, the committee felt sufficient funds should be provided for the proper administration of the act, and so recommends approval of \$303,800.

#### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

##### DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S HUMAN RESOURCES

The committee was presented on July 14, 1955, with a supplemental estimate, Senate Document No. 63, for \$1,350,000 from the Bureau of Employment Security for its newly developed program, styled "development of agriculture's human resources," a cooperative venture with the Department of Agriculture.

The committee has disallowed the funds requested—\$150,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, and \$1,250,000 for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, to await a more thorough examination of such estimates in the regular appropriations bill next year. Similar action was taken with respect to the request from the Department of Agriculture.

#### MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 756, 000
1956 appropriation.....	1, 135, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	650, 000
House committee recommendation.....	650, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	650, 000

There was provided in the regular 1956 appropriation bill funds for operation of this program only through December 31, 1955, the expiration date of the agreement between the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

On July 6 the House passed H. R. 3822, extending the authorization for this agreement to June 30, 1959, and the funds here recommended are to provide operating funds for the final 6 months of the fiscal year, contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 3822



## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1955 appropriation.....	\$6, 116, 500
1956 appropriation.....	6, 162, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 800, 000
House committee recommendation.....	1, 100, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	2, 185, 000

The supplemental submitted to the House on June 29, 1955, requesting \$1,100,000, was based on an increase in the minimum wage from 75 to 90 cents, as proposed by the administration. The Senate and House have each since acted on the bill proposing amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, and there is provided in the bill now in conference an increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.

The committee was advised that the increase in the minimum wage from 90 cents to \$1 would greatly add to the inspection work and the administrative burden of the Division—the number of employees directly affected by the \$1 provision is estimated at 2,100,000, compared with 1,300,000 under the 90-cents provision; and the number of business establishments that would be substantially affected (those where 20 percent or more of the employees are presently receiving less than \$1 an hour) would be increased from 105,000 under the 90-cents provision to 235,000 under the \$1 provision.

With this evidence before it the committee recommends approval of \$2,185,000 to finance the added costs of operation under the \$1 provision for 6 months, and to permit the use of \$200,000 for advance recruiting and training of personnel.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

1955 appropriation.....	\$5, 100, 000
1956 appropriation.....	5, 484, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	300, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

This appropriation provides funds to be available only for enforcement of food and drug laws related to poliomyelitis vaccine. Additional enforcement activities are considered essential in order to combat possible unauthorized sales of vaccine and to insure the proper distribution and use of the vaccine, in accordance with the Durham-Humphrey Act.

## GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1955 appropriation.....	\$410, 000
1956 appropriation.....	539, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	<sup>1</sup> 14, 100
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	14, 100

<sup>1</sup> Of this amount, \$5,400 is proposed to be derived by transfer from 1955 unobligated balances.

Funds here recommended are for pay increases for Gallaudet College employees, other than teachers, comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, which act is not applicable to employees in this unit.

As has been done in the past, this appropriation is made to provide for these increases by administrative action.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 720, 000
1956 appropriation.....	2, 875, 400
Supplemental estimate.....	<sup>1</sup> 296, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	296, 000

<sup>1</sup> Of this amount, \$76,000 is proposed to be derived by transfer from 1955 unobligated balances.

The recommended funds are for pay increases for regular personnel of Howard University comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, which act does not apply to the employees of the university. The Congress has customarily made funds available for this purpose following enactment of pay increases for the classified employees of the Government.

## WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

1955 appropriation.....	\$900, 000
1956 appropriation.....	200, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	238, 000
House allowance.....	50, 000
Committee recommendation.....	238, 000

The House disallowed funds requested—\$170,000—for the payment of travel expenses of delegates from the States to the forthcoming White House Conference on Education for the reason, as stated in the report from its committee, that there was doubt as to the funds appropriated under Public Law 530, 83d Congress, being available for such purpose.

The opinion of the Office of the Legislative Counsel was sought and the committee received from it an opinion that the authorizing statute was broad enough to cover such an expenditure of funds. Accordingly, and with requests from educators throughout the Nation, the committee recommends approval of the full supplemental estimate, \$238,000.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

## INCREASED PAY COSTS, CAREER INCENTIVE ACT

Supplemental estimate.....	\$1, 375, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	1, 375, 000

No cognizance was given this estimate, submitted on May 26, 1955, in the House committee report.

There is provided in this item increases for sundry appropriation accounts in the Public Health Service to meet increased salary and other costs resulting from the enactment of the Career Incentive Act of 1955, the costs of which were not of course contemplated in the regular 1956 budget estimates.

Under the terms of the act additional charges accrue, \$1,192,253 in basic pay, \$141,000 in retired pay, \$126,186 in travel allowances, and \$72,553 for dislocation allowances for duty station changes. Of this total cost, \$1,531,992, the Service contemplates the absorption of \$156,992.

## ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1955 appropriation-----	\$13, 007, 000
1956 appropriation-----	13, 660, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	4, 500, 000
House allowance-----	4, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 500, 000

The funds recommended are for grants to States to partially meet State administrative costs incurred in planning and operating a program for distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine. When vaccine in excess of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis program needs is available, action by the States will be necessary to insure the availability of the vaccine for children and expectant mothers through established channels. Present funds available to States are inadequate and would not permit them to carry out an effective program.

## SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation-----	\$2, 756, 500
1956 appropriation-----	3, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	4, 500, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	1, 190, 000

The committee recommends approval of only those funds requested under the air pollution research and technical assistance program authorized under Public Law 159, 84th Congress. The request for \$3,310,000 contingent upon enactment of S. 890, to amend the Water Pollution Control Act, is disallowed in its entirety.

The new legislation on air pollution provides for a research and technical assistance program of increased scale and broader scope than was previously authorized by law, and with the funds here recommended the Public Health Service will embark upon a program through research grants, research contracts, research studies and in training.

## MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation-----	\$14, 147, 500
1956 appropriation-----	17, 751, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	250, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	250, 000

The committee recommends approval of this estimate to provide funds for grants by the Public Health Service for carrying out of a program of research into and study of our resources, methods, and practices for diagnosing, treating, caring for, and rehabilitating the mentally ill.

The authorization provides that this research and study shall be completed within 3 years with annual reports made to the Congress. In addition to the appropriation here recommended, there is authorized for each of the two succeeding fiscal years the sum of \$500,000 for the completion of such research and study.

## GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Supplemental estimate-----	\$30, 000, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	60, 000, 000



The House committee took no action on this request for the reason there had been no report to either body from its committee on the pending authorization bills. The committees have since acted, bills have been passed, and conference action on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses is expected within a few days.

The supplemental estimate, submitted to the House on June 30, 1955, was based on provisions in bills submitted by the Department to provide free vaccine to needy children only. The Secretary of the Department suggested in her testimony before the Senate committee on the authorization bill that the language so limiting the availability of funds be stricken out. The committee approved, and the Senate passed, a bill without restrictions.

This committee was advised, in response to its request, that the maximum potential cost of S. 2501 would be approximately \$137,000,000, and that for H. R. 7126 it would be approximately \$105,000,000. The committee felt that the allowance of approximately one-half of the average of these two estimates should suffice to provide free vaccine to all eligible applicants within the coming year, and so recommends an appropriation of \$60,000,000.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ANIMALS

Supplemental estimate	\$400, 000
House allowance	400, 000
Committee recommendation	685, 280

The committee recommends \$685,280, an increase of \$285,280 over the supplemental estimate and House allowance, for construction of an additional animal building at the National Institutes of Health, to provide for the housing of monkeys needed for the expanded poliomyelitis vaccine-testing program.

The supplemental estimate contemplated a building of cinder-block construction, without brick facing and without air conditioning. This is planned as a permanent building and the later addition of brick facing and air conditioning would be substantially more than the increase here recommended. There seems to have been no justification for not requesting the total cost of the building and the committee therefore recommends allowance of total cost of a completed building.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate	\$3, 190, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	None

The committee disallowed the estimate for \$3,190,000 for the erection of an additional laboratory building for the Division of Biologies Standards at the National Institutes of Health. The disapproval was based on the suggestion that a more thorough examination and study of this request should be made.

## CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC WORKS

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

#### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 204) .....	\$294, 700, 000
House committee recommendation .....	138, 577, 000
House bill .....	166, 477, 000
Senate recommendation .....	273, 700, 000

The committee recommends appropriations for plant and equipment totaling \$273,700,000, consisting of \$2,900,000 added by the House for construction of a community hospital at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and \$270,800,000 provided as a lump sum for other projects. The total amount provided is \$21,000,000 below the budget estimate, the amount requested for a merchant ship reactor and disallowed by the House, for which restoration was not requested.

In restoring \$101,000,000, the amount of the unexpended balances, the committee recommends the insertion of a provision authorizing the transfer of that amount to "Operating expenses of the Commission."

The committee also recommends the deletion of the provision limiting the amount available prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795, since the authorization became Public Law 141 on July 11, 1955.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

##### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1955 .....	\$24, 314, 000
Regular act, 1956 .....	14, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 64) .....	2, 038, 000
House allowance .....	Not considered
Committee recommendation .....	2, 038, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$2,038,000 for "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration." The funds recommended are to provide for the construction of the necessary transmission facilities to serve the proposed aluminum reduction plant to be constructed by the Harvey Machine Co. at The Dalles, Ore.

The committee directs that no part of the funds provided for these facilities shall be obligated until the Secretary has definite assurances that the plant will be constructed, and placed in operation, by the Harvey Machine Co.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, 1955-----	\$133, 757, 000
Regular act, 1956-----	146, 041, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. —)-----	5, 000, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of construction of the upper Colorado River project. A proviso is recommended to provide that this appropriation shall not become effective until pending legislation to authorize this project has been enacted into law. Senate bill 500 authorizing this project was passed by the Senate on April 20, 1955.

The funds recommended are for the following units of the project:

Glen Canyon unit, Arizona-Utah-----	\$3, 500, 000
Advance planning and facilitating construction-----	1, 500, 000

*Missouri River Basin project, Transmission division.*—The committee has approved the request of the Department to use \$240,000 of available funds for the completion of the Yellowtail-Lovell transmission line. However, in approving the use of funds to complete this facility the committee desires to make it clear that nothing in the wording of the request of the Department of the Interior, or in the letter of approval of the Bureau of the Budget, is to be understood as a waiver of any preference expressed in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 or in the Federal reclamation laws.

## CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

## APPROPRIATION: CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1955 appropriation-----	\$306, 352, 600
1956 appropriation (regular act)-----	401, 173, 000
Supplemental request-----	11, 384, 014
(H. Doc. 171)-----	\$5, 384, 014
(S. Doc. —)-----	6, 000, 000
House allowance—not considered-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	5, 551, 014

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$5,551,014 for construction, general for application to the following projects:

Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak. and N. Dak-----	\$5, 384, 014
Meredosia bridge replacement, Illinois-----	167, 000

## OAHE RESERVOIR, S. DAK. AND N. DAK.

Public Law 776, approved September 3, 1954, conveys to the United States, in return for certain specified payments, title to lands and improvements on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation which are required in connection with the Oahe Dam on the Missouri River by the Corps of Engineers.

Under the terms of section II of the act, the United States agrees to pay out of funds appropriated for construction of the Oahe project



the sum of \$5,384,014, which is to be deposited to the credit of the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Tribe in the Treasury of the United States. The act was made effective by the issuance of a proclamation by the Secretary of the Interior on April 6, 1955, that three-fourths of the adult members of the tribe had ratified the agreement contained in Public Law 776. This appropriation is necessary to provide the funds required under the terms of section II of the act.

#### MEREDOSIA BRIDGE REPLACEMENT, ILLINOIS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$167,000 to finance the Federal share of the first year's cost of reconstruction of the Meredosia-Valley City bridges. The relocation plan provides for the construction of a new bridge at Valley City, and the removal of the existing bridges at Meredosia and at Valley City. The cost of the reconstruction will be apportioned in accordance with the provisions of the Truman-Hobbs Act, and in this case the cost to the Federal Government will be about 55 percent, and the cost to the bridge owner will be about 45 percent.

During a recent 2-year period these two bridges have been struck a total of 69 times by river vessels, indicating clearly the extent and continuing nature of the danger to both river and rail traffic.

## CHAPTER X

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation-----	\$66, 760, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 176)-----	2, 256, 000
House allowance-----	1, 820, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 120, 000

The committee allowance of \$2,120,000 will provide \$300,000 for communications and \$600,000 for the Passport Office, the same amounts as allowed by the House, and \$1,220,000 instead of \$920,000 the House allowance for implementation of benefits under Public Law 22, approved April 5, 1955. The increase of \$300,000 will enable the Department to carry out the educational allowance program in the fiscal year 1956. If it develops, however, that the full amount proposed is not required for this purpose, any balance should revert to the Treasury.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

1956 appropriation-----	\$1, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 176)-----	1, 000, 000
House allowance-----	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance and budget estimate of \$1 million to finance, in the fiscal year 1956, the several conferences which are expected to be undertaken by the Department following the current Geneva Conference.

#### EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62)-----	\$2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 500, 000

The committee has approved the \$2,500,000 estimate requested to defray the cost of preparing plans and conducting related preliminary work preparatory to the remodeling and construction of an addition to the existing main building of the Department of State. The Department's activities in Washington are scattered in about 30 buildings, with the result that efficiency and economy of operation is seriously impaired.

#### PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The committee has approved the increase in the annuity payment to the Republic of Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 pursuant to the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation signed January 25, 1955. Language to effectuate this recommendation follows:

## PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

*After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January 25, 1955, by the United States of America and the Republic of Panama (Senate Executive F, 84th Congress, 1st Session: Ratification advised by the Senate), the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually (in lieu of the annual payment provided under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954) out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,930,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with Article I thereof.*

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The committee has approved language to increase the administrative expense limitation from \$3,300,000 to \$3,485,000 to defray the increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 94, 84th Congress, and reflected in this activity.

## ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The committee has approved language, under this heading, to increase the administrative expense limitation from \$900,000 to \$950,000 to defray the increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 94, 84th Congress.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,  
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation.....	\$435, 000
Committee recommendation.....	75, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$75,000 under this head, for the preparation of a preliminary examination and survey report on the design, Federal and non-Federal cost, and economic justification of a number of channel storage structures below the Falcon Dam. Testimony presented to the committee revealed that dams constructed below the Falcon Dam would catch the uncontrolled drainage and would materially assist in the operation of pumping equipment.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

1956 appropriation.....	\$17, 240, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171).....	1, 260, 000
House allowance.....	1, 160, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 160, 000

The committee concurs with the House recommendation that \$1,160,000 be provided for the increased salary rates for United States attorneys and assistant United States attorneys as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE  
ANCESTRY, 1955

1955 appropriation.....	\$870, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 183).....	275, 000
House allowance.....	275, 000
Committee recommendation.....	275, 000



The committee approves the budget estimate and House allowance of \$275,000 for payment of claims already adjudicated or expected to be adjudicated during the fiscal year 1955.

#### BUREAU OF PRISONS, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1956 appropriation-----	\$875, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)-----	17, 100, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	500, 000

The committee recommends that \$500,000 be allowed for making plans, conducting surveys, and preparing site recommendations for necessary new prison facilities. This sum is recommended in lieu of the request for \$17,100,000 as contained in House Document No. 171, for construction of a new maximum security prison and a new close custody reformatory.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The committee agrees to the House allowance and budget estimate of \$2,915,500 to cover the increased salary costs of judges, as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955, also the increased compensation costs to certain referees in bankruptcy as authorized by the Judicial Conference in the amount of \$70,000 and which is payable from receipts accruing in the referees' salary appropriation.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1956 appropriation-----	\$85, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 171)-----	430, 000
House allowance-----	243, 260
Committee recommendation-----	430, 000

The committee recommendation of \$430,000 restores the budget estimate to implement the benefits provided Foreign Service personnel and their dependents under authority of Public Law 22, approved April 5, 1955. Specifically the sum provides \$25,830 for hardship post salary differentials, \$22,500 for home service transfer allowance, \$274,350 for educational allowance as compared to \$137,175 provided under the House bill, \$8,190 for medical examinations, and \$99,130 for administrative support costs as compared to \$49,565 allowed under the House bill.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1955 appropriation-----	\$5, 000, 000
1956 estimate (H. Doc. No. 171)-----	6, 000, 000
House committee recommendation-----	5, 000, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	6, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$6,000,000 for the emergency fund for international affairs. The committee urges that hereafter this item be presented in the regular budget estimate. The committee is of the opinion that greater emphasis be placed on international fairs, particularly with regard to the exhibition of agricultural food products.

## CHAPTER XI

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation-----	\$2, 548, 700
1956 appropriation-----	2, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)-----	185, 000
House allowance-----	185, 000
Senate committee allowance-----	185, 000

The committee recommends that the budget estimate of \$185,000 be granted for this item. This is the amount allowed by the House of Representatives. These funds will enable the Treasury Department to reimburse Federal Reserve banks for handling depository receipts on deposits of taxes made in the banks. These receipts have increased markedly subsequent to the passage of a penalty provision relative to the failure to deposit taxes.

#### COAST GUARD

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

1955 appropriation-----	\$155, 889, 300
1956 appropriation-----	153, 750, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)-----	7, 000, 000
House recommendation-----	5, 000, 000
Senate committee recommendation-----	7, 000, 000

The budget estimate of \$7 million was requested in order to pay the increased cost of pay and allowances of military personnel resulting from the passage of Public Law 20, the Career Incentive Act of 1955. The House of Representatives recommended a reduction of \$2 million from the budget estimate.

Testimony before the committee revealed that if the reduction were allowed to stand the Coast Guard would be reduced by 500 individuals. Therefore, the committee recommends that the full amount of the budget estimate of \$7 million be allowed.

##### RETIRED PAY

1955 appropriation-----	\$19, 855, 000
1956 appropriation-----	21, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171)-----	2, 600, 000
House recommendation-----	2, 600, 000
Senate committee recommendation-----	2, 600, 000

The Senate committee agrees with the House that the budget estimate of \$2,600,000 should be provided for this appropriation item. This is to cover the increased costs of the retired pay program during fiscal year 1956 resulting from the enactment of Public Law 20 and Public Law 33.

## RESERVE TRAINING

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 500, 000
1956 appropriation.....	3, 175, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 171).....	228, 000
House recommendation.....	228, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	228, 000

The Senate committee agrees with the House that the budget estimate of \$228,000 is necessary to cover the cost of the military pay increases as authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955, Public Law 20, during the fiscal year 1956.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

## CITY DELIVERY CARRIERS

The Senate committee recommends that language be inserted in the bill to pay claims arising as a result of Public Law 492, April 29, 1950, which provides for retroactive grade increases for certain World War II veterans who lost opportunities for probational civil-service appointments by reason of their service in the Armed Forces of the United States. The language recommended is as follows:

*For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "City delivery carriers", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway Mail Service", fiscal year 1947.*

## FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

1955 Act.....	\$275,000.
1956 Act.....	\$100,000 limitation.
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 191).....	\$175,000 additional limitation.
House committee recommendation.....	\$175,000 additional limitation.
House floor recommendation.....	0.
Senate committee recommendation.....	\$175,000 additional limitation.

Funds were provided in the regular 1956 act for a sufficient amount to administer the tin program on the supposition that the operations at the Texas City smelter would be discontinued by June 30, 1955, and that the activity in the program would be limited to cleanup work in connection with the closing of the smelter. However, authority to continue the operation of the smelter until June 30, 1956, is contained in section 2 of the joint resolution approved June 28, 1947.

The sum of \$100,000 was included for the cleanup work in 1956, but additional funds are needed to continue the salaries and related expenses.

The recommended language designed to provide these funds is as follows:

## FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

*The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$800,000 to \$975,000.*



## CHAPTER XII

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$1,203,951 for operating expenses, reflected in supplemental estimates House documents numbered 199 and 206. Distribution of the sum allowed and payable out of the general fund of the District of Columbia is as follows:

1. *Department of General Administration, \$190,000.*—This sum is necessary to carry out the new real-property assessment program.
2. *Courts, operating expenses, 1954, \$132,812.*—This sum is required to reimburse the Federal Treasury of the balance due for services rendered to the District by the Justice Department and the judiciary.
3. *Health Department, medical charities, 1954, \$43,120.*—This sum is required to reimburse private hospitals for balances due for services rendered indigent patients in the fiscal year 1954.
4. *Department of Public Welfare, operating expenses, protective institutions, 1954, \$137,936.*—This sum is necessary to reimburse the Federal Treasury for balance due for care of boys at the National Training School for Boys in fiscal year 1954.
5. *Personal services, wage-scale employees, \$448,047.*—This sum is required to cover the 6-cents-per-hour increase for 3,589 wage-scale employees in the various departments of the District of Columbia government, in the fiscal year 1956.
6. *Audited claims, \$252,036.*—This sum covers the payment of claims certified to be due for services rendered in the fiscal year 1953 and prior fiscal years.

The committee has also approved the following language amendments to be added to the bill as passed the House:

#### SALARY INCREASES, POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

*The provisions of Title II of Public Law 123, approved June 30, 1955, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law —, Eighty-fourth Congress: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either S. 2428 or H. R. 7159, or similar legislation.*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CAPITAL OUTLAY

##### PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

*The appropriation for "Capital outlay, public building construction", contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's Center and the erection of the following structures, including the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Woodridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building (including the installation of telephones, telephone switchboard, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine house in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Streets Southeast (including instruments for receiving alarms and connecting said house to the fire alarm system).*

## CHAPTER XIII

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### SENATE

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1955, \$185,835.*

The following general provision under the Senate is recommended:

#### GENERAL PROVISION

*Subsection (b) of section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 663, Eighty-third Congress), is hereby amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and inserting the following: "Provided further, That in the case of the Senate such report shall be made not later than March 31 of the year following the year with respect to which the report is made."*

Section 1311, subsection (b), of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, requires that not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall report, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year. The gross unliquidated obligations and the net obligated balance would be most difficult for the financial clerk of the Senate to develop for submission by September 30 because of the fact that the accounts of the financial clerk are maintained on a checks-issued basis and the development of obligations would necessarily require that obligation accounts be maintained at the obligation level. This amendment is intended to adjust the submission date of the required report by the Senate, without impairing its value, to a date more suitable under the necessarily complex legislative accounting system.

## CHAPTER XIV

### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends the sum of \$8,117,523 for payment of damage claims, audited claims and judgments. This amount includes \$5,343,868 as set forth in House Document No. 184 and contained in the bill as it passed the House, and \$2,773,655 for additional claims and judgments submitted to the Senate.



## CHAPTER XV GENERAL PROVISIONS

### UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

The following language permitting the use of existing appropriations to implement the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act has been added to the bill:

## CHAPTER XV GENERAL PROVISIONS

### UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

*SEC. 1501. The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):*

#### *Legislative branch:*

*Architect of the Capitol:*  
*"Capitol Buildings";*  
*"Senate Office Buildings";*  
*"House Office Buildings";*

#### *Independent offices:*

*Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said Act;*  
*National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art";*  
*Veterans' Administration:*  
*"General operating expenses";*  
*"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses";*  
*"Maintenance and operation of supply depots";*

#### *Department of Agriculture:*

*"Office of the Secretary";*  
*Commodity Credit Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses";*

#### *Department of Commerce:*

*Office of the Secretary:*  
*"Salaries and expenses";*  
*"Working capital fund";*  
*Bureau of the Census: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*Civil Aeronautics Administration: "Operation and regulation";*  
*Maritime activities: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*National Bureau of Standards: "Working capital fund";*

#### *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:*

*Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*Public Health Service:*  
*"Assistance to States, general";*  
*"Venereal diseases";*  
*"Tuberculosis";*  
*"Communicable diseases";*  
*"Sanitary engineering activities";*  
*"Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska";*  
*"Hospitals and medical care";*

*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued*  
*Public Health Service—Continued*

*"Foreign quarantine service";*  
*"Indian health activities";*  
*"National Institutes of Health, operating expenses";*  
*"National Cancer Institute";*  
*"Mental health activities";*  
*"National Heart Institute";*  
*"Dental health activities";*  
*"Arthritis and metabolic disease activities";*  
*"Microbiology activities";*  
*"Neurology and blindness activities";*  
*Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";*  
*Social Security Administration: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance";*  
*Department of the Interior:*  
*Office of the Secretary:*  
*"Salaries and expenses";*  
*"Working capital fund";*  
*Bureau of Indian Affairs: "Education and welfare services"; and*  
*Department of Labor:*  
*Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expense".*

Title IV of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), authorizes appropriations to be granted for the purpose of providing uniforms, or allowances therefor, for civilian employees who are required to wear a prescribed uniform in the performance of their official duties. The amount which may be paid to each employee, or the cost of the uniforms furnished, may not exceed \$100 per annum.

This act was amended on May 13, 1955 (69 Stat. 49), to allow benefits under the act when the wearing of uniforms is required by regulations issued after September 1, 1954. One purpose of this amendment was to permit the extension of these benefits to employees such as certain nurses, guards, chauffeurs, and firemen who wear uniforms as a matter of custom or tradition but were not required to do so by regulation in effect on September 1, 1954. The foregoing provision will make the above-enumerated appropriations to the departments and agencies available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1956.

The committee recommends the inclusion in the bill of the customary antistrike provision, as follows:

*SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force, or violence: Provided further, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
(1)						
	CHAPTER I					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE					
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	1 \$380, 000	-----	(1)	-\$380, 000	-----
S. —	Animal disease laboratory facilities-----	500, 000	-----	\$500, 000	-----	+\$500, 000
	EXTENSION SERVICE					
H. 171	Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----	1, 250, 000	\$1, 250, 000	-----	-1, 250, 000	-1, 250, 000
H. 171	Federal Extension Service-----	35, 000	35, 000	-----	-35, 000	-35, 000
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE					
H. 171	Conservation operations-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----	-150, 000	-150, 000
H. 171	Agricultural conservation programs-----	(2)	-----	(2)	-----	-----
	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE					
H. 171	Marketing research and service-----	250, 000	250, 000	-----	-250, 000	-250, 000
S. —	Commodity exchange authority-----	33, 000	-----	33, 000	-----	+33, 000



FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION									
H. 171	Loan authorizations	(30, 000, 000)					(-30, 000, 000)		
H. 171	Salaries and expenses	850, 000	850, 000				-850, 000		-850, 000
H. 171	Office of the General Counsel	36, 000	36, 000				-36, 000		-36, 000
S. —	Office of the General Counsel	65, 000				65, 000			+65, 000
H. 171	Office of the Secretary	19, 000	19, 000				-19, 000		-19, 000
H. 171	Office of Information	30, 000	30, 000				-30, 000		-30, 000
	Commodity Credit Corporation					(2)			
	Total, chapter I	3, 598, 000	2, 620, 000			598, 000	-3, 000, 000		-2, 022, 000
CHAPTER II									
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE									
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION									
S. —	Operation and regulation	1, 200, 000				1, 200, 000			+1, 200, 000
H. 171	Construction, Washington National Airport	2, 600, 000	2, 600, 000			2, 600, 000			
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY									
H. 171	Salaries and expenses	159, 000	159, 000			159, 000			
MARITIME ACTIVITIES									
H. 171	Ship construction	12, 650, 000					-12, 650, 000		
S. —	Ship construction	60, 000, 000					-60, 000, 000		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER II—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Con.					
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES—continued					
H. 171	Maritime training-----	\$115, 000	-----	\$115, 000	-----	+ \$115, 000
S. —	Repair of reserve fleet vessels-----	(2)	-----	(2)	-----	-----
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
S. —	Inter American Highway-----	49, 730, 000	-----	49, 730, 000	-----	+ 49, 730, 000
	WEATHER BUREAU					
S. —	Salaries and expenses-----	3, 000, 000	-----	1, 500, 000	— \$1, 500, 000	+ 1, 500, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	129, 454, 000	\$2, 759, 000	55, 304, 000	— 74, 150, 000	+ 52, 545, 000
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
H. 203	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 700, 000	-----	2, 700, 000	-----	+ 2, 700, 000
H. 203	Revolving fund-----	25, 000, 000	-----	25, 000, 000	-----	+ 25, 000, 000
	Total, Small Business Administration-----	27, 700, 000	-----	27, 700, 000	-----	+ 27, 700, 000

S.	UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION	(2)		(2)			
—	Salaries and expenses		2, 750, 000	83, 004, 000	—74, 150, 000		+80, 245, 000
	Total, chapter II	157, 154, 000					
	CHAPTER III						
	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY						
H. 210	Construction	<sup>3</sup> (59, 500, 000)		7, 000, 000	+7, 000, 000		+7, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS						
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES						
H. 210	Access roads	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000			
H. 210	Loran stations	4, 200, 000	4, 200, 000	4, 200, 000			
	Total, interservice activities	6, 450, 000	6, 450, 000	6, 450, 000			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
H. 210	Military construction, Army	<sup>4</sup> (545, 000, 000)		<sup>4</sup> (486, 427, 000)	(—58, 573, 000) <sup>4</sup> (	+486, 427, 000)	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY						
H. 210	Military construction, Navy	528, 550, 000		443, 278, 300	—85, 271, 700		+443, 278, 300
	Total, Department of the Navy	528, 550, 000		443, 278, 300	—85, 271, 700		+443, 278, 300

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER III—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
H. 210	Military construction, Air Force-----	\$945, 000, 000	-----	\$823, 649, 000	-\$121, 351, 000	+\$823, 649, 000
H. 210	Military construction, Air Force-----	<sup>4</sup> (255, 000, 000)	-----	<sup>4</sup> (255, 000, 000)	-----	<sup>4</sup> ( + 255, 000, 000 )
	Total, Department of the Air Force-----	945, 000, 000	-----	823, 649, 000	- 121, 351, 000	+ 823, 649, 000
	Total, military construction-----	1, 473, 550, 000	-----	1, 266, 927, 300	- 206, 622, 700	+ 1, 266, 927, 300
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
H. 171	Audited claims-----	<sup>(5)</sup>	-----	<sup>(5)</sup>	-----	-----
	Total, chapter III-----	1, 480, 000, 000	\$6, 450, 000	1, 280, 377, 300	- 199, 622, 700	+ 1, 273, 927, 300
	CHAPTER IV					
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
H. 16	Government and relief in occupied areas-----	3, 000, 000	-----	3, 000, 000	-----	+ 3, 000, 000

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK						
H. 16	} Administrative expense limitation-----		(1, 500, 000)	(1, 500, 000)		
H. 150						
	Total, chapter IV-----		3, 000, 000	(1, 500, 000)		+ 3, 000, 000
	CHAPTER V					
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
	OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION					
S. 65	Salaries and expenses-----		500, 000		100, 000	+ 100, 000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION					
S. 69	Salaries and expenses-----		25, 000		25, 000	+ 25, 000
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COM- MISSION					
H. 202	International claims-----		400, 000		400, 000	+ 400, 000
	PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS' PENSIONS					
H. 202	President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions-----		300, 000		300, 000	+ 300, 000
	Total, chapter V-----		1, 225, 000		825, 000	+ 825, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
(1)						
	CHAPTER VI					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
H. 171	Operations-----	\$1, 000, 000	\$650, 000	\$1, 000, 000	-----	+\$350, 000
H. 171	Surveys, plans, and research-----	12, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	-----	+4, 000, 000
H. 171	Salaries and expenses, Civil Defense functions of Federal agencies-----	3, 050, 000	-----	3, 050, 000	-----	+3, 050, 000
	Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	16, 050, 000	8, 650, 000	16, 050, 000	-----	+7, 400, 000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
H. 171	Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects-----	15, 000, 000	-----	15, 000, 000	-----	+15, 000, 000
H. 171	Acquisition of land, District of Columbia-----	400, 000	-----	300, 000	-\$100, 000	+300, 000
H. 171	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	250, 000	-----	200, 000	-50, 000	+200, 000
H. 171	Expenses, General Supply Fund-----	1, 300, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	-300, 000	+1, 000, 000



H. 171	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	145, 000	-----	145, 000	-----	+ 145, 000
	Survey of Government records.....	-----	-----	300, 000	+ 300, 000	+ 300, 000
H. 171	Strategic and critical materials.....	(2)	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)
H. 205	Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.....	1, 150, 000	-----	1, 150, 000	-----	+ 1, 150, 000
	Total, General Services Administration.....	18, 245, 000	-----	18, 095, 000	- 150, 000	+ 18, 095, 000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
	Office of the Administrator					
S. —	Salaries and expenses.....	170, 000	-----	170, 000	-----	+ 170, 000
S. —	Reserve of planned public works.....	5, 500, 000	-----	5, 500, 000	-----	+ 5, 500, 000
	Public Housing Administration					
S. —	Administrative expense.....	760, 000	-----	1, 060, 000	+ 300, 000	+ 1, 060, 000
H. 171	Annual contributions.....	4, 100, 000	-----	4, 100, 000	-----	-----
	CORPORATIONS					
S. —	Federal Housing Administration.....	(2)	-----	(2)	-----	-----
S. —	Public Housing Administration.....	(2)	-----	(2)	-----	-----
	NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION					
S. 67	Salaries and expenses.....	80, 000	-----	80, 000	-----	+ 80, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
S. 67	CHAPTER VI—Continued					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
S. 67	Salaries and expenses-----	(7)	-----	(7)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter VI-----	\$44, 905, 000	\$12, 750, 000	\$45, 055, 000	+ \$150, 000	+ \$32, 305, 000
	CHAPTER VII					
H. 171	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
	Management of lands and resources-----	250, 000	250, 000	250, 000	-----	-----
H. 171	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
	Payment to Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians-----	5, 160, 000	5, 160, 000	5, 160, 000	-----	-----
	Tribal funds-----			(200, 000)	(+ \$200, 000)	(+ \$200, 000)
H. 171 S. 68	BUREAU OF MINES					
	Conservation and development of min- eral resources-----	{ 1, 250, 000 200, 000	625, 000	1, 250, 000 200, 000	----- -----	+ 625, 000 + 200, 000

S. 68	Drainage of anthracite mines-----	8, 500 000	-----	8, 500, 000	-----	-----	+ 8, 500, 000
	Total, Bureau of Mines-----	9, 950, 000	625, 000	9, 950, 000	-----	-----	+ 9, 325, 000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
H. 171	Investigation of resources-----	730, 000	730, 000	730, 000	-----	-----	-----
H. 171	Construction-----	325, 000	325, 000	786, 000	+ 461, 000	-----	+ 461, 000
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service--	1, 055, 000	1, 055, 000	1, 516, 000	+ 461, 000	-----	+ 461, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior	16, 415, 000	7, 090, 000	16, 876, 000	+ 461, 000	-----	+ 9, 786, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
	FOREST SERVICE						
S. —	Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000	-----	300, 000	-----	-----	+ 300, 000
	Total, Department of Agriculture--	300, 000	-----	300, 000	-----	-----	+ 300, 000
	Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission-----						
S. —	Boston National Historic Sites Commission-----		-----	122, 162	+ 122, 162	-----	+ 122, 162
	John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission-----	40, 000	-----	40, 000	-----	-----	+ 40, 000
H. 171	NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION	82, 500	-----	82, 500	-----	-----	+ 82, 500
S. 66	Salaries and expenses-----	57, 000	-----	57, 000	-----	-----	+ 57, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
H. 202	CHAPTER VII—Continued					
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
	Museum of History and Technology	\$2, 288, 000	-----	\$2, 288, 000	-----	+\$2, 288, 000
	Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission	-----	-----	(2)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter VII	19, 182, 500	\$7, 090, 000	19, 765, 662	+\$583, 162	+12, 675, 662
H. 200	CHAPTER VIII					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
	Salaries and expenses	200, 000	110, 000	303, 800	+103, 800	+193, 800
S. 63	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
	Salaries and expenses	150, 000	-----	-----	—150, 000	-----
S. 63	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	1, 200, 000	-----	-----	—1, 200, 000	-----

H. 200	Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program-----	650, 000	-----	650, 000	-----	+ 650, 000
	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
H. 200	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 800, 000	-----	2, 185, 000	+ 385, 000	+ 2, 185, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	4, 000, 000	110, 000	3, 138, 800	- 861, 200	+ 3, 028, 800
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
H. 190	Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000	-----	-----
	GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
S. —	Salaries and expenses-----	8, 700	-----	8, 700	-----	+ 8, 700
	HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
S. —	Salaries and expenses-----	220, 000	-----	220, 000	-----	+ 220, 000
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
H. 179	Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education-----	238, 000	50, 000	238, 000	-----	+ 188, 000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
	Career Incentive Act costs:					
H. 171	Assistance to States, general-----	98, 900	-----	98, 900	-----	+ 98, 900
H. 171	Venereal diseases-----	31, 100	-----	31, 100	-----	+ 31, 100
H. 171	Tuberculosis-----	25, 200	-----	25, 200	-----	+ 25, 200

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
(1)						
	CHAPTER VIII—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
	Career Incentive Act costs—Con.					
H. 171	Communicable diseases-----	\$116, 800	-----	\$116, 800	-----	+\$116, 800
H. 171	Sanitary engineering activities-----	107, 000	-----	107, 000	-----	+107, 000
H. 171	Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska-----	13, 000	-----	13, 000	-----	+13, 000
H. 171	Salaries and expenses, hospital construction service-----	16, 200	-----	16, 200	-----	+16, 200
H. 171	Hospital and medical care-----	454, 500	-----	454, 500	-----	+454, 500
H. 171	Foreign quarantine service-----	32, 300	-----	32, 300	-----	+32, 300
H. 171	Indian health activities-----	32, 200	-----	32, 200	-----	+32, 200
H. 171	National Cancer Institute-----	57, 600	-----	57, 600	-----	+57, 600



H. 171	Mental health activities-----	39, 500	-----	39, 500	-----	+39, 500
H. 171	National Heart Institute-----	56, 600	-----	56, 600	-----	+56, 600
H. 171	Dental health activities-----	39, 700	-----	39, 700	-----	+39, 700
H. 171	Arthritis and metabolic activities-----	36, 300	-----	36, 300	-----	+36, 300
H. 171	Microbiology activities-----	54, 300	-----	54, 300	-----	+54, 300
H. 171	Neurology and blindness activities-----	7, 800	-----	7, 800	-----	+7, 800
H. 171	Retired pay of commissioned officers-----	141, 000	-----	141, 000	-----	+141, 000
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	15, 000	-----	15, 000	-----	+15, 000
H. 190	Assistance to States, general-----	4, 500, 000	\$4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----	-----
S. —	Sanitary engineering activities-----	4, 500, 000	-----	1, 190, 000	-\$3, 310, 000	+1, 190, 000
S. —	Mental health activities-----	250, 000	-----	250, 000	-----	+250, 000
H. 190	Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccinations-----	30, 000, 000	-----	60, 000, 000	+30, 000, 000	+60, 000, 000
H. 190	Construction of housing facilities for animals-----	400, 000	400, 000	685, 280	+285, 280	+285, 280
S. —	Construction of research facilities-----	3, 190, 000	-----	-----	-3, 190, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	44, 981, 700	5, 250, 000	68, 766, 980	+23, 785, 280	+63, 516, 980
	Total, chapter VIII-----	48, 981, 700	5, 360, 000	71, 905, 780	+22, 924, 080	+66, 545, 780

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
(1)						
	CHAPTER IX PUBLIC WORKS					
H. 204	Atomic Energy Commission-----	\$294, 700, 000	\$166, 477, 000	\$273, 700, 000	-\$21, 000, 000	+\$107, 223, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
S. 64	Construction-----	2, 038, 000	-----	2, 038, 000	-----	+2, 038, 000
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
S. —	Construction and rehabilitation-----	5, 000, 000	-----	5, 000, 000	-----	+5, 000, 000
S. 64	Operation and maintenance-----	160, 000	-----	-----	-160, 000	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	7, 198, 000	-----	7, 038, 000	-160, 000	+7, 038, 000
	CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
H. 171	Construction, general-----	5, 384, 014	-----	5, 384, 014	-----	+5, 384, 014
S. —	Construction, general-----	6, 000, 000	-----	-----	-6, 000, 000	-----
	Construction, general-----	-----	-----	167, 000	+167, 000	+167, 000

	Total, civil functions, Department of the Army-----	11, 384, 014	-----	5, 551, 014	-5, 833, 000	+5, 551, 014
	Total, chapter IX-----	313, 282, 014	6 166, 477, 000	286, 289, 014	-26, 993, 000	+119, 812, 014
	CHAPTER X					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
H. 176	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 256, 000	1, 820, 000	2, 120, 000	-136, 000	+300, 000
H. 176	International contingencies-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
S. 62	Extension and remodeling, State Department Building-----	2, 500, 000	-----	2, 500, 000	-----	+2, 500, 000
S. --	Payment to the Republic of Panama-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
	International educational exchange activities-----	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
	Acquisition of buildings abroad-----	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
	Salaries and expenses, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico-----	-----	-----	75, 000	+75, 000	+75, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	5, 756, 000	2, 820, 000	5, 695, 000	-61, 000	+2, 875, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 260, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 160, 000	-100, 000	-----
H. 183	Salaries and expenses, claims of Japanese ancestry (fiscal year 1955)-----	275, 000	275, 000	275, 000	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER X—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued					
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
H. 171	Buildings and facilities-----	\$17, 100, 000	-----	\$500, 000	-\$16, 600, 000	+\$500, 000
	Total, Department of Justice-----	18, 635, 000	\$1, 435, 000	1, 935, 000	-16, 700, 000	+500, 000
	THE JUDICIARY					
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
H. 171	Salaries-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----	-----
	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-----	-----
	CUSTOMS COURT					
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	67, 500	67, 500	67, 500	-----	-----
	COURT OF CLAIMS					
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-----	-----

H. 171	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES	2, 678, 000	2, 678, 000	2, 678, 000		
H. 171	Salaries of judges-----	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	(70, 000)		
	Salaries of referees-----					
	Total, the judiciary-----	2, 915, 500	2, 915, 500	2, 915, 500		
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	430, 000	243, 260	430, 000		186, 740
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
H. 171	Emergency fund for international affairs-----	6, 000, 000		6, 000, 000		+ 6, 000, 000
	Total, chapter X-----	33, 736, 500	7, 413, 760	16, 975, 500	-16, 761, 000	+ 9, 561, 740
	CHAPTER XI					
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
H. 171	Salaries and expenses-----	185, 000	185, 000	185, 000		
	COAST GUARD					
H. 171	Operating expenses-----	7, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	7, 000, 000		+ 2, 000, 000
H. 171	Retired pay-----	2, 600, 000	2, 600, 000	2, 600, 000		
H. 171	Reserve training-----	228, 000	228, 000	228, 000		
	Total, Coast Guard-----	9, 828, 000	7, 828, 000	9, 828, 000		+ 2, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1956 (6)	House bill (7)
(1)	CHAPTER XI—Continued Post Office Department OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL					
	City delivery carriers-----	7 (\$10, 000)	-----	7 (\$10, 000)	-----	7 (+ \$10, 000)
	CORPORATION					
H. 191	Federal Facilities Corporation Fund-----	8 (175, 000)	-----	8 (175, 000)	-----	8 (+ 175, 000)
	Total, chapter XI-----	10, 013, 000	\$8, 013, 000	10, 013, 000	-----	+ 2, 000, 000
	CHAPTER XII					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	OPERATING EXPENSES					
H. 206	Department of General Administration--	(200, 000)	(190, 000)	(190, 000)	(- \$10, 000)	-----
H. 199	Courts (United States courts)-----	(132, 812)	(132, 812)	(132, 812)	-----	-----
H. 199	Health Department (medical charities)---	(43, 120)	(43, 120)	(43, 120)	-----	-----
H. 199	Public Welfare (protective institutions)---	(137, 936)	(137, 936)	(137, 936)	-----	-----
H. 199	Personal Services, wage-scale employees	(448, 047)	(448, 047)	(448, 047)	-----	-----
	Salary increase, policemen and women	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



H. 199	Audited claims.....	(252, 036)	(252, 036)	2, 036)	-----	-----
	Total, operating expenses.....	(1, 213, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(-10, 000)	-----
	CAPITAL OUTLAY					-----
	Public building construction.....			(2)		-----
	Total, chapter XII.....	(1, 213, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(1, 203, 951)	(-10, 000)	-----
	CHAPTER XIII					-----
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					-----
	SENATE					-----
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					-----
S. 61	Miscellaneous items.....	155, 835		185, 835	+30, 000	+185, 835
	Total, chapter XIII.....	155, 835		185, 835	+30, 000	+185, 835
	CHAPTER XIV					-----
H. 184	Claims, audited claims, and judgments.....	5, 343, 868	5, 343, 868	5, 343, 868		-----
S. —	Claims, audited claims, and judgments.....	2, 773, 655		2, 773, 655		+2, 773, 655
	Total, chapter XIV.....	8, 117, 523	5, 343, 868	8, 117, 523		+2, 773, 655
	General provisions.....	(2)		(2)		-----
H. 185	Grand total.....	2, 123, 351, 072	224, 276, 628	1, 826, 111, 614	-297, 239, 458	+1, 601, 834, 986

<sup>1</sup> Limitation of \$25,000 for construction of a building at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont.

<sup>2</sup> Language only.

<sup>3</sup>To be derived by transfer from 1953 and 1954 balances.

<sup>4</sup> To be derived by transfer from "Procurement and production, Army."

<sup>5</sup> Language making available current appropriation to pay claims certified to be due.

<sup>e</sup> In addition an unobligated balance of \$101 million is available, and includes \$2,900,000 for construction of community hospital at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

<sup>8</sup> Increase in administrative expense limitation.



Calendar No. 1106

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 7278

[Report No. 1094]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 23, 1955

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of July 22, 1955, by Mr.  
HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5       plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6       “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956”) for the fiscal  
7       year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, namely:



1

## CHAPTER I

2

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

*AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE*

4

*SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

5

*Not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana.*

10

11

*ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES*

12

*For preparation of plans and specifications for construction of facilities for animal disease research and control, and for surveys to determine the cost of acquiring and altering facilities which may be made suitable for such work, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.*

19

20

**EXTENSION SERVICE**

21

**PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO**

22

**RICO**

23

*For an additional amount for "Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$1,250,000.*

24

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Federal Extension Service", for administration and coordination, \$35,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", \$150,000.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", for marketing research and agricultural estimates, \$250,000.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for "Commodity Exchange Authority", \$33,000.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$850,000.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel", \$36,000.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the General

1 *Counsel*", \$65,000: *Provided, That this appropriation shall*  
 2 *be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5891,*  
 3 *Eighty-fourth Congress.*

#### 4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 ~~For an additional amount for "Office of the Secretary",~~  
 6 ~~\$19,000.~~

#### 7 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

8 ~~For an additional amount for "Office of Information",~~  
 9 ~~\$30,000.~~

#### 10 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

11 *Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the*  
 12 *head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the*  
 13 *Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration*  
 14 *Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes*  
 15 *specified under the head "Agricultural conservation pro-*  
 16 *gram", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,*  
 17 *1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided*  
 18 *therein.*

#### 19 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

20 *For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit*  
 21 *Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the posi-*  
 22 *tion of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17*  
 23 *of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as*  
 24 *amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures*  
 25 *of that Act.*



## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATION AND REGULATION

*For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", \$1,200,000.*

## CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

*For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport", including construction, alterations, and repairs, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.*

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$159,000.*

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

## MARITIME TRAINING

*For an additional amount for "Maritime training", \$115,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime Administration is increased by \$5,000.*

## REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

*The limitation under this head in the Department of*

1 *Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956,*  
 2 *on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation,*  
 3 *"Salaries and expenses, maritime activities," for adminis-*  
 4 *trative expenses is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$330,000".*

5 *BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS*

6 *INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY*

7 *For an additional amount for "Inter-American High-*  
 8 *way", as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public*  
 9 *Law 129), \$49,730,000, to remain available until expended.*

10 *WEATHER BUREAU*

11 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 13 *\$1,500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Depart-*  
 14 *ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,*  
 15 *1956, on the amount available for improvement and oper-*  
 16 *ation of hurricane, severe storm, and tornado warning serv-*  
 17 *ices, including research and construction of related facilities,*  
 18 *is increased from "\$4,250,000" to "\$5,750,000".*

19 *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*  
 22 *the Small Business Administration, including expenses of*  
 23 *attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this*  
 24 *appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,700,-*  
 25 *000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appro-*

1    *priation not to exceed \$2,865,000 from the Revolving Fund,*  
 2    *Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$535,000*  
 3    *from the fund for Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance*  
 4    *Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration,*  
 5    *for administrative expenses in connection with activities*  
 6    *financed under said funds: Provided, That the amount au-*  
 7    *thorized for transfer from the Revolving Fund, Small Busi-*  
 8    *ness Administration, may be increased, with the approval of*  
 9    *the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required*  
 10    *to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of*  
 11    *disaster loans.*

#### 12                                    *REVOLVING FUND*

13        *For additional capital for the Revolving Fund author-*  
 14    *ized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be*  
 15    *available without fiscal year limitation, \$25,000,000: Pro-*  
 16    *vided, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the*  
 17    *Small Business Administration for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 18    *for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the*  
 19    *enactment into law of S. 2127, Eighty-fourth Congress, first*  
 20    *session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business*  
 21    *Administration during the fiscal year 1956.*

#### 22                                    *UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION*

23        *That part of title III of Public Law 121, Eighty-fourth*  
 24    *Congress, approved June 30, 1955, which pertains to the*  
 25    *appropriation for the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year*



1 ending June 30, 1956, is hereby amended by changing the  
2 period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the follow-  
3 ing additional proviso: "And provided further, That that  
4 part of the foregoing appropriation which is for expenses of  
5 travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the  
6 head of the Tariff Commission, for expenses of attendance  
7 at meetings of organizations concerned with the functions and  
8 activities of the said Commission".

### 9 CHAPTER III

## 10 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### 11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of  
13 a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and  
14 for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of  
15 July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), to remain available until  
16 expended, \$7,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be avail-  
17 able for transfer to the National Capital Planning Commis-  
18 sion and to the Department of the Interior for acquisition of  
19 land and construction to extend the George Washington  
20 Memorial Parkway: Provided, That if it is determined such  
21 headquarters installation will not be constructed at the Re-  
22 search Station of the Bureau of Public Roads at Langley,  
23 Fairfax County, Virginia, none of the funds shall be avail-  
24 able for acquisition of land and construction to extend the  
25 George Washington Memorial Parkway and not to exceed

1 *\$350,000 shall be available from such \$4,000,000 for*  
 2 *acquisition of land for the site of the headquarters installation.*

### 3 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

#### 4 FUNCTIONS

##### 5 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

##### 6 ACCESS ROADS

7 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-  
 8 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the  
 9 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,  
 10 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950  
 11 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized  
 12 therein are certified as important to the national defense  
 13 by the Secretary of Defense, \$2,250,000, to remain avail-  
 14 able until expended.

##### 15 LORAN STATIONS

16 For construction of additional Loran Stations by the  
 17 Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$4,200,-  
 18 000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Ac-  
 19 quisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

### 20 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### 21 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

22 *For acquisition, construction, installation, and equip-*  
 23 *ment of temporary or permanent public works, military*  
 24 *installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by*

1 the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the  
2 Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August  
3 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Pub-  
4 lic Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law  
5 765), and the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161),  
6 without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes,  
7 as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to  
8 remain available until expended, \$486,427,000, to be derived  
9 by transfer from the appropriation for "Procurement and  
10 production, Army".

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

12 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

13 For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,  
14 installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public  
15 works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as  
16 authorized by the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law  
17 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the  
18 Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July  
19 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954  
20 (Public Law 765), and the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public  
21 Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Re-  
22 vised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger  
23 motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and person-  
24 nel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal



1 *services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation;*  
2 *\$443,278,300, to remain available until expended.*

3 *AUDITED CLAIMS*

4 *Applicable current appropriations of the Department of*  
5 *the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certi-*  
6 *fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the*  
7 *amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:*

8 *“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal*  
9 *year 1943, \$171.48;*

10 *“Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year*  
11 *1943, \$3,344.24;*

12 *“Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, fiscal year 1946,*  
13 *\$5,838.42; and*

14 *“Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,*  
15 *\$1,359.86.*

16 *DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE*

17 *MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE*

18 *For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,*  
19 *installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent*  
20 *public works, military installations, and facilities for the*  
21 *Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950*  
22 *(Public Law 783), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public*  
23 *Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534),*  
24 *the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of*

1 April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954  
2 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public  
3 Law 765), and of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law  
4 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised  
5 Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor  
6 vehicles, including research and development facilities at  
7 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain  
8 available until expended, \$1,078,649,000 of which \$255,-  
9 000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
10 tion "Procurement and Production", Army: Provided, That  
11 not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used  
12 for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the Act of  
13 July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161).

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
16 ments for military public works in prior years are hereby  
17 made available for military public works authorized for  
18 each such department by the Act of July 15, 1955  
19 (Public Law 161).

20 SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chap-  
21 ter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-  
22 fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000  
23 to be performed within the continental United States without

1 *the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense*  
2 *setting forth the reasons therefor.*

3       *SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this*  
4 *chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in*  
5 *expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense*  
6 *certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national*  
7 *interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each*  
8 *such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the*  
9 *requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic*  
10 *and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the*  
11 *application of economical construction practices.*

12       *SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chap-*  
13 *ter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or re-*  
14 *activation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility*  
15 *in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which*  
16 *the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving*  
17 *his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such*  
18 *facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at*  
19 *reasonable rates.*

20       *SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military depart-*  
21 *ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-*  
22 *vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-*  
23 *ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September*  
24 *28, 1951 (Public Law 155).*



1                                    CHAPTER IV  
2                    *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL*  
3                                    *FUNCTIONS*

4                                    *DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY*  
5                    *GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS*

6            *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to*  
7 *meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States*  
8 *in connection with the government or occupation of the*  
9 *Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations*  
10 *and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the*  
11 *department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,*  
12 *and fees incident to instruction in the United States or*  
13 *elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out*  
14 *the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and*  
15 *transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the*  
16 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in*  
17 *excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten*  
18 *in number; translation rights, photographic work, education*  
19 *exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview*  
20 *and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger*  
21 *motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of build-*  
22 *ings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies,*  
23 *commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry*  
24 *out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,000,000, of which*  
25 *not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative*

1 and information and education expenses: Provided, That  
2 the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the  
3 current fiscal year for the military functions of the Depart-  
4 ment of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that  
5 Department from this appropriation: Provided further, That  
6 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside  
7 continental United States, when necessary to carry out its  
8 purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and  
9 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classi-  
10 fication laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of  
11 any person not a citizen of the United States: Provided  
12 further, That expenditures from this appropriation may be  
13 made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without  
14 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and  
15 the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C.  
16 151-161): Provided further, That expenditures may be  
17 made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation  
18 in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent  
19 with the general objectives of title II and III of the Mutual  
20 Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by  
21 sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: Provided further,  
22 That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the  
23 time of the termination of occupation by the United States,  
24 of any area for which such funds are made available, may  
25 be expended by the President for the procurement of such

1 commodities and technical services, and commodities procured  
2 from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government  
3 and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an  
4 area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may  
5 be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist  
6 in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of  
7 such areas: Provided further, That before any such assist-  
8 ance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into  
9 between the United States and the recognized government  
10 or authority with respect to such area containing such under-  
11 takings by such government or authority as the President  
12 may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient  
13 use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: Pro-  
14 vided further, That such agreement shall, when applicable,  
15 include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the  
16 requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of  
17 the Mutual Security Act of 1954: Provided further, That  
18 funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as prac-  
19 ticable, and under such rules and regulations as may be  
20 prescribed by the head of the department or agency con-  
21 cerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United  
22 States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the  
23 Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or pur-  
24 chased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies  
25 registered with and recommended by the Advisory Com-



1    *mittee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages con-*  
2    *signed to individuals residing in such areas: Provided fur-*  
3    *ther, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed,*  
4    *the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix*  
5    *and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transporta-*  
6    *tion of all relief packages of food or other general classifica-*  
7    *tion of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of*  
8    *methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular*  
9    *agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply*  
10    *to shipments made by individuals to individuals: Provided*  
11    *further, That the President may transfer to any other depart-*  
12    *ment or agency any function or functions provided for under*  
13    *this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such*  
14    *department or agency without reimbursement and without*  
15    *regard to the appropriation from which procured, such*  
16    *property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall*  
17    *determine to relate primarily to any function or functions*  
18    *so transferred.*

## 19                                    CORPORATION

20        The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
21    such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
22    authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
23    law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
24    out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section

1 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
2 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
3 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1956 for such  
4 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

5 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

7 Not to exceed \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
8 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
9 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal  
10 year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-  
12 gust 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50  
13 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
14 penses (including special services performed on a contract  
15 or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and  
16 fees or dues to international organizations of credit institu-  
17 tions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with  
18 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
19 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
20 bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
21 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or ap-  
22 praisal of any property in respect to which an application  
23 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadmin-  
24 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## CHAPTER V

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of the Act of June 21, 1955 (Public Law 86), \$100,000.*

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM

## COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), \$25,000.*

## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

## INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

*For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims as authorized by the Act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session.*



1        *PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS' PENSIONS*

2        *For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans'*  
3        *compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the*  
4        *President may direct, \$300,000.*

5        *SEC. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the*  
6        *General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956,*  
7        *available for expenses of travel shall be available, when*  
8        *specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establish-*  
9        *ment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of*  
10       *organizations concerned with the function or activity for*  
11       *which the appropriation concerned is made.*

12                                *CHAPTER V VI*

13                                *INDEPENDENT OFFICES*

14                                *FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION*

15                                *OPERATIONS*

16        *For an additional amount for "Operations", \$650,000*  
17        *\$1,000,000.*

18                                *SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH*

19        *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for*  
20        *studies and research to develop measures and plans for*  
21        *evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,*  
22        *as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil De-*  
23        *fense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as author-*  
24        *ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*

1 55a), ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$12,000,000, to remain available until  
 2 expended.

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CIVIL DEFENSE FUNCTIONS OF*  
 4 *FEDERAL AGENCIES*

5 *For necessary expenses to enable departments and agen-*  
 6 *cies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated under*  
 7 *the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense*  
 8 *Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance*  
 9 *at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;*  
 10 *and the purchase of materials and supplies necessary thereto;*  
 11 *\$3,050,000.*

12 *GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION*  
 13 *SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACT, AND PUBLIC*  
 14 *BUILDINGS PROJECTS*

15 *For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions*  
 16 *of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68*  
 17 *Stat. 518), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended*  
 18 *and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes*  
 19 *as any unobligated balances which have been or may be*  
 20 *made available, by any law enacted during the first session*  
 21 *of the Eighty-fourth Congress, for carrying out the purposes*  
 22 *of said Act: Provided, That any such unobligated balances*  
 23 *may be consolidated with this appropriation.*

24 *The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of*

1 principal and interest thereon required by all purchase con-  
 2 tracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to  
 3 the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended  
 4 by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68  
 5 Stat. 518), shall not exceed \$10,000,000, in addition to  
 6 the unused portion of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable  
 7 prior to July 1, 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said  
 8 Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended.

9 ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

10 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
 11 acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of a  
 12 portion of the land, including improvements thereon, in square  
 13 62, District of Columbia, \$300,000, to remain available  
 14 until expended: Provided, That the Administrator of Gen-  
 15 eral Services is authorized to exchange the same or a part  
 16 thereof for any other land in said square on such terms and  
 17 conditions as the Administrator may determine with the  
 18 approval of the National Capital Planning Commission.

19 REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY  
 20 OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF  
 21 COLUMBIA

22 For an additional amount for "Repair, improvement,  
 23 and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the Dis-  
 24 trict of Columbia", \$1,150,000, to remain available until  
 25 expended; Provided, That the limitation under this head in



1 *the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the*  
 2 *amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from*  
 3 *“\$145,000” to “\$155,000”.*

#### 4 *OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE*

5 *For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Fed-*  
 6 *eral Supply Service”, \$200,000; and the limitation under*  
 7 *this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,*  
 8 *1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is in-*  
 9 *creased by \$1,000.*

#### 10 *EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND*

11 *For an additional amount for “Expenses, general sup-*  
 12 *ply fund”, \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 shall be for non-*  
 13 *recurring moving and space costs in connection with the*  
 14 *relocation of warehouse management and other employees*  
 15 *into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation*  
 16 *under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation*  
 17 *Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is*  
 18 *increased by \$22,500.*

19 *Survey of Government Records, Records Management,*  
 20 *and Disposal Practices, General Services Administration:*  
 21 *For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$50,000 for*  
 22 *administrative expenses, in connection with conducting sur-*  
 23 *veys of Government records, and records creation, mainte-*  
 24 *nance, management and disposal practices in Federal agen-*  
 25 *cies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Prop-*

erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,  
\$300,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other pro-  
vision of said Act, the Administrator shall have final au-  
thority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and  
the implementation of recommendations based on such sur-  
veys: Provided further, That the one year limitation in  
section 208 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative  
Services Act of 1949, as amended, shall not apply to the  
procurement of services in connection with the conduct of  
such surveys: Provided further, That a detailed quarterly  
report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder  
shall be made to the Appropriations Committees of the  
Congress.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND  
RECORDS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
National Archives and Records Service", \$145,000.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The appropriation granted under this head in the Inde-  
pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available  
for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, with-  
in the United States (including charges at United States  
ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and  
critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile  
pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade De-

1 *velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704*  
 2 *(b)).*

### 3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

#### 4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 7 *\$170,000, and the limitation under this head in the Inde-*  
 8 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount*  
 9 *available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$263,700"*  
 10 *to "\$273,000".*

##### 11 RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

12 *For an additional amount for "Reserve of planned*  
 13 *public works", \$5,500,000.*

#### 14 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

##### 15 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

16 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Annual*  
 17 *contributions", \$4,100,000.*

##### 18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 *For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",*  
 20 *\$1,060,000.*

##### 21 CORPORATIONS

22 *Office of the Administrator, housing loan for educational*  
 23 *institutions: The amount made available under this head in*  
 24 *the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for admin-*  
 25 *istrative expenses, is increased by \$200,000.*



1        *Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not*  
2        *to exceed \$250,000 of the revolving fund established pur-*  
3        *suant to the Housing Amendments of 1955 (S. 2126, Eighty-*  
4        *fourth Congress) shall be available for administrative ex-*  
5        *penses: Provided, That the revolving fund established*  
6        *pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-*  
7        *poration Liquidation Act (67 Stat. 230), as amended, shall*  
8        *be merged with the revolving fund for public facility loans*  
9        *established pursuant to said Housing Amendments of 1955*  
10       *(S. 2126, Eighty-fourth Congress).*

11       *Federal Housing Administration: The amount made*  
12       *available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices*  
13       *Appropriation Act, 1956 (Public Law 112), is increased*  
14       *from \$5,900,000 to \$7,000,000 and the limitation on the*  
15       *amount available for expenses of travel is increased from*  
16       *\$300,000 to \$464,400: Provided, That the limitation under*  
17       *said head on the amounts available for certain nonadmin-*  
18       *istrative expenses of said Administration is increased from*  
19       *\$33,000,000 to \$37,600,000.*

20       *Public Housing Administration: The amount made avail-*  
21       *able under this head in title II of the Independent Offices*  
22       *Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the*  
23       *Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties im-*  
24       *posed by law, is increased from "\$8,200,000" to "\$9,260,-*  
25       *000", and the limitation under said head on the amount*

1 available for expenses of travel is increased from “\$530,000”  
2 to “\$600,000”.

3       Appropriations and authorizations contained in this Act  
4 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency (except \$730,000  
5 of the increase in the amount made available for administra-  
6 tive expenses of the Federal Housing Administration and  
7 the amount available for expenses of travel; \$2,600,000 of  
8 the increase in the limitation on certain nonadministrative ex-  
9 penses of said Administration; the additional amount appro-  
10 priated for “Annual contributions” and \$60,000 of the in-  
11 crease in amounts for administrative expenses of the Public  
12 Housing Administration) shall be effective only upon the  
13 enactment into law of the Housing Amendments of 1955  
14 (S. 2126, Eighty-fourth Congress).

15           NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

16                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17       For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-  
18 ing Commission, including services as authorized by section  
19 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
20 for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts  
21 with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed an-  
22 nually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
23 with the purposes of this appropriation; \$80,000: Provided,  
24 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment  
25 into law, during the first session of the Eighty-fourth Con-

gress, of H. R. 7000, or similar legislation: Provided further,  
 That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appro-  
 priation “Special Projects, Executive Office of the President”,  
 for obligations incurred against said appropriation, prior to  
 the enactment of this Act, for expenses of the Commission.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amount made available under this head in the In-  
 dependent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for registration,  
 classification, and induction activities of local boards, shall  
 also be available during the current fiscal year for expenses  
 of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of  
 Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not  
 to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel.

## CHAPTER VI VII

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

##### MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Management of lands and  
 resources”, \$250,000.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### PAYMENT TO CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of  
 the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation



1 and relocation in accordance with the provisions of section V  
 2 of the Act of September 3, 1954 (Public Law 776),  
 3 \$5,160,000.

#### 4 TRIBAL FUNDS

5 *For an additional amount for "Tribal funds",*  
 6 *\$200,000, from funds to the credit of the Indians of Cali-*  
 7 *fornia as defined and enrolled under the Act of May 18, 1928*  
 8 *(45 Stat. 602), as amended, the successors in interest to*  
 9 *claims against the United States as therein provided, for pay-*  
 10 *ment of expenses, other than attorney fees, heretofore or*  
 11 *hereafter incurred by attorneys prosecuting the claims of the*  
 12 *Indians of California before the Indian Claims Commission*  
 13 *under contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior.*

#### 14 BUREAU OF MINES

##### 15 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

##### 16 RESOURCES

17 *For an additional amount for "Conservation and develop-*  
 18 *ment of mineral resources", ~~\$625,000~~ \$1,450,000.*

##### 19 DRAINAGE OF ANTHRACITE MINES

20 *For contributions as authorized by the Act "To provide*  
 21 *for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through*  
 22 *measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and*  
 23 *for other purposes" (Public Law 162, approved July 15,*  
 24 *1955), \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.*

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Investigations of resources", \$730,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~\$325,000~~ \$786,000, of which \$455,000 shall be available for the construction of fish-cultural facilities below Norfolk Dam, Arkansas, to remain available until expended.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for national forest protection and management, \$300,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5891, Eighty-fourth Congress.

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL

## COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission", \$122,162, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 1395.

1        *BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES*2                        *COMMISSION*

3        *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*  
4 *the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136, 137, 138),*  
5 *\$40,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.*

6        *JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL*7                        *CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

8        *For an additional amount for "John Marshall Bicen-*  
9 *tennial Celebration Commission" for carrying out the pro-*  
10 *visions of the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702),*  
11 *including entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until*  
12 *December 31, 1955.*

13        *NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION*14                        *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

15        *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
16 *\$57,000.*

17        *SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION*18                        *MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY*

19        *For necessary expenses of construction of a building*  
20 *for the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized*  
21 *by the Act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including*



1 the preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed  
 2 \$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
 3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed  
 4 \$100 per diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of  
 5 the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint  
 6 Congressional Committee established by said Act, \$2,288,000,  
 7 to remain available until expended: Provided, That the ex-  
 8 penses of the Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid  
 9 upon certification of the Chairman of said Committee.

10 SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
 11 COMMISSION

12 Funds appropriated for the Soo Locks Centennial Cele-  
 13 bration Commission in the Second Supplemental Appropria-  
 14 tion Act, 1955 (Public Law 24, Eighty-fourth Congress),  
 15 shall be available for expenses of official entertainment.

16 CHAPTER VIII

17 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 21 ~~\$110,000~~ \$303,800.

## 1                   BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## 2           SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

## 3                               PROGRAM

4       *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*  
5 *Mexican farm labor program", \$650,000: Provided, That*  
6 *this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law*  
7 *of H. R. 3822, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legisla-*  
8 *tion, extending authority for the importation of Mexican*  
9 *agricultural workers.*

## 10                   WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## 11           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12       *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
13 *\$2,185,000: Provided, That this amount and the amount*  
14 *appropriated in this Act for "Salaries and expenses, Office*  
15 *of the Solicitor", shall be available only upon enactment*  
16 *into law of S. 2168, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar*  
17 *legislation, increasing the minimum wage.*

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
19 WELFARE

## 20           FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## 21           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22       *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
23 *including hire of motor vehicles, \$300,000, to be available*

1 for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to polio-  
 2 myelitis vaccine.

3 *GALLAUDET COLLEGE*

4 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

5 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 6 *fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases*  
 7 *granted by administrative action, comparable to those author-*  
 8 *ized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955*  
 9 *(69 Stat. 172), \$5,400, to be derived by transfer from the*  
 10 *appropriation "Grants to States for public assistance",*  
 11 *Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955.*

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 13 *for payment of pay increases granted by administrative*  
 14 *action comparable to those authorized by the Federal Em-*  
 15 *ployees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$8,700.*

16 *HOWARD UNIVERSITY*

17 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

18 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 19 *fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases*  
 20 *granted by administrative action, comparable to those author-*  
 21 *ized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955*  
 22 *(69 Stat. 172), \$76,000, to be derived by transfer from*  
 23 *the appropriation "Grants to States for public assistance",*  
 24 *Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955.*



1       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 2   for payment of pay increases granted by administrative action  
 3   comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees  
 4   Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$220,000.

5                   OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

7                   ON EDUCATION

8       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 9   White House Conference on Education", ~~\$50,000~~ \$238,-  
 10   000.

11                   PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12       For additional amounts for appropriation to the Public  
 13   Health Service, as follows:

14       "Assistance to States, general", \$98,900;

15       "Venereal diseases", \$31,100;

16       "Tuberculosis", \$25,200;

17       "Communicable diseases", \$116,800;

18       "Sanitary engineering activities", \$107,000;

19       "Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-  
 20   tory of Alaska", \$13,000;

21       "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services",  
 22   \$16,200;

23       "Hospital and medical care", \$454,500;

24       "Foreign quarantine service", \$32,300;

- 1       *"Indian health activities", \$32,200;*
- 2       *"National Cancer Institute", \$57,600;*
- 3       *"Mental health activities", \$39,500;*
- 4       *"National Heart Institute", \$56,600;*
- 5       *"Dental health activities", \$39,700;*
- 6       *"Arthritis and metabolic activities", \$36,300;*
- 7       *"Microbiology activities", \$54,300;*
- 8       *"Neurology and blindness activities", \$7,800;*
- 9       *"Retired pay of commissioned officers", \$141,000; and*
- 10       *"Salaries and expenses", \$15,000.*

#### 11                   ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

12       For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,  
13   general", \$4,500,000, to be available only for grants to  
14   States for planning and operating a program for distribu-  
15   tion and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

#### 16                   SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

17       For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering  
18   activities", \$1,190,000, to remain available only until June  
19   30, 1956, for the purposes of the Act of July 14, 1955  
20   (Public Law 159).

#### 21                   MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22       For an additional amount for "Mental health activities",  
23   \$250,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
24   able only upon the enactment into law during the first session  
25   of the Eighty-fourth Congress of H. J. Res. 256.

1      *GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION*

2      *For grants to States for carrying out the purposes of the*  
 3      *Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, \$60,000,-*  
 4      *000: Provided, That this appropriation shall become effec-*  
 5      *tive only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7126 or*  
 6      *S. 2501, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

7      CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ANIMALS

8      For construction of facilities for housing animals for  
 9      the National Institutes of Health, including equipment  
 10     and preparation of plans and specifications, \$400,000  
 11     \$685,280.

12                      CHAPTER VIII IX

13                      PUBLIC WORKS

14                      ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

15                      PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

16      For expenses of the Commission in connection with the  
 17     purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of  
 18     equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary  
 19     in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act  
 20     of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any  
 21     real property or any facility or for plant or facility acqui-  
 22     sition, construction, or expansion; purchase of aircraft; pur-  
 23     chase (not to exceed four hundred and seventy-nine for  
 24     replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
 25     ~~\$163,577,000~~ \$270,800,000, to remain available until ex-



1 expended and \$2,900,000 which shall be available for the con-  
 2 struction of a community hospital at Oak Ridge,  
 3 Tennessee: *Provided*, That only \$37,400,000 shall be avail-  
 4 able prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795, Eighty-  
 5 fourth Congress: *Provided*, That, in addition to transfers  
 6 otherwise authorized by law, \$101,000,000 of unexpended  
 7 balances available under this head shall be transferred to the  
 8 appropriation "Operating Expenses, Atomic Energy Com-  
 9 mission".

## 10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### 11 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

#### 12 CONSTRUCTION

13 *For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,038,-*  
 14 *000, to remain available until expended.*

### 15 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

#### 16 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

17 *For an additional amount for "Construction and re-*  
 18 *habilitation", \$5,000,000, to remain available until ex-*  
 19 *pended: Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective  
 20 *only upon enactment into law during the Eighty-fourth Con-*  
 21 *gress of H. R. 3383 or S. 500.*

1 *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL*

2 *FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY*

3 *RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL*

4 *CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL*

5 *For an additional amount for "Construction, general",*  
 6 *\$5,551,014.*

7 *CHAPTER ~~IX~~ X*

8 *DEPARTMENT OF STATE*

9 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

10 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 11 *~~\$1,820,000~~ \$2,120,000, of which \$233,000 shall be avail-*  
 12 *able for rents in the District of Columbia.*

13 *INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES*

14 *For an additional amount for "International contingen-*  
 15 *gencies", \$1,000,000.*

16 *EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT*

17 *BUILDING*

18 *For expenses necessary for planning the extension and*  
 19 *remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services*  
 20 *Administration, of the State Department Building, Wash-*  
 21 *ington, District of Columbia, to remain available until ex-*

1    *pending, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Serv-*  
2    *ices Administration.*

3                    *PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA*

4            *After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of*  
5    *Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January*  
6    *25, 1955, by the United States of America and the Republic*  
7    *of Panama (Senate Executive F, Eighty-fourth Congress,*  
8    *first session; ratification advised by the Senate), the Sec-*  
9    *retary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually (in*  
10    *lieu of the annual payment provided under\* this head*  
11    *in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954), out*  
12    *of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,*  
13    *\$1,930,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in*  
14    *accordance with article I thereof.*

15                    *INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES*

16            *The limitation under this head in the Department of*  
17    *State Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for*  
18    *administrative expenses is increased from \$3,300,000 to*  
19    *\$3,485,000.*

20                    *ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD*

21            *The limitation under this head in the Department of*  
22    *State Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available*  
23    *for administrative expenses is increased from \$900,000 to*  
24    *\$950,000.*



1 *INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,*  
2 *UNITED STATES AND MEXICO*

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*  
5 *\$75,000.*

6 *DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE*

7 *LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION*

8 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND*

9 *MARSHALS*

10 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*  
11 *United States attorneys and marshals", \$1,160,000.*

12 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAP-*  
13 *ANESE ANCESTRY*

14 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Sal-*  
15 *aries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",*  
16 *\$275,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act*  
17 *of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).*

18 *FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM*

19 *BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES*

20 *For making plans, conducting surveys, and preparing*  
21 *site recommendations for necessary new prison facilities,*  
22 *\$500,000.*

## THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## SALARIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$90,000.

## COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$40,000.

## CUSTOMS COURT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$67,500.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$40,000.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",  
\$2,678,000.

## SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",  
\$70,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-

lished in pursuance to the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended  
(11 U. S. C. 68).

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
~~\$243,260~~ \$430,000.

## *FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

### *EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS*

*For expenses necessary to enable the President to take  
such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary  
or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs  
of the Government, \$6,000,000, to remain available until  
expended, for use in the President's discretion and without  
regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: Provided,  
That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Ap-  
propriations of the Senate and of the House of Representa-  
tives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expendi-  
tures under this appropriation.*

## CHAPTER X XI

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$185,000.



## 1 COAST GUARD

## 2 OPERATING EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",  
4 ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$7,000,000.

## 5 RETIRED PAY

6 For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$2,600,000.

## 7 RESERVE TRAINING

8 For an additional amount for "Reserve training",  
9 \$228,000.

## 10 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## 11 OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

## 12 CITY DELIVERY CARRIERS

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "City  
14 delivery carriers", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the  
15 appropriation "Railway Mail Service", fiscal year 1947.

## 16 CORPORATION

## 17 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

18 The amount of the Corporation's funds made available  
19 under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appro-  
20 priation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Cor-  
21 poration, is increased from \$800,000 to \$975,000.

CHAPTER ~~XI~~ XVII

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## OPERATING EXPENSES

## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$190,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of Columbia \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

## COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "United States courts", \$132,812.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Medical charities", \$43,120.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Operating expenses, protective institutions", \$137,936.

## PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia

1 to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal  
2 year 1956 from which said employees are properly payable,  
3 \$448,047, of which \$65,645 shall be payable from the high-  
4 way fund, \$75,108 from the water fund, and \$38,945 from  
5 the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compen-  
6 sation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period  
7 beginning after June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no retro-  
8 active compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of  
9 any individual not in the service of the municipal government  
10 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this  
11 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary  
12 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or  
13 of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after  
14 the effective date of the increase.

15 *SALARY INCREASES, POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN*

16 *The provisions of title II of Public Law 123, approved*  
17 *June 30, 1955, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year*  
18 *1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public*  
19 *Law , Eighty-fourth Congress: Provided, That this para-*  
20 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either*  
21 *S. 2428 or H. R. 7159, or similar legislation.*

22 *CAPITAL OUTLAY*

23 *PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION*

24 *The appropriation for "Capital outlay, public building*  
25 *construction", contained in the District of Columbia Appro-*



1 *priation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of*  
2 *plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's*  
3 *Center and the erection of the following structures, including*  
4 *the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Wood-*  
5 *ridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building*  
6 *(including the installation of telephones, telephone switch-*  
7 *board, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine*  
8 *house in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Streets*  
9 *Southeast (including instruments for receiving alarms and*  
10 *connecting said house to the fire alarm system).*

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

12 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,  
13 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District  
14 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which  
15 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the  
16 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title  
17 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1953  
18 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Num-  
19 bered 199 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$252,036, together  
20 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-  
21 est on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per  
22 centum per annum as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47,  
23 sec. 2413d).

## 1                                   DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2           The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
4 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
5 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
6 the fiscal years involved.

## 7                                   CHAPTER XIII

## 8                                   LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 9                                   SENATE

## 10                               CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

11           *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for*  
12 *Miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1955,*  
13 *\$185,835.*

## 14                                   GENERAL PROVISION

15           *Subsection (b) of section 1311 of the Supplemental*  
16 *Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 663, Eighty-third*  
17 *Congress), is hereby amended by deleting the period at*  
18 *the end thereof and inserting the following: “: Provided*  
19 *further, That in the case of the Senate such report shall be*  
20 *made not later than March 31 of the year following the year*  
21 *with respect to which the report is made.”.*

CHAPTER ~~XII~~ XIVCLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered — and House Document Numbered 184, Eighty-fourth Congress, ~~\$5,343,868~~ \$8,117,523*, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.



## CHAPTER XV

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SEC. 1501. *The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):*

*Legislative branch:*

*Architect of the Capitol:*

*“Capitol Buildings”;*

*“Senate Office Buildings”;*

*“House Office Buildings”;*

*Independent offices:*

*Civil Service Commission: “Salaries and expenses”;*

*Federal Trade Commission: “Salaries and expenses”;*

*General Accounting Office: “Salaries and expenses”;*

*Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said Act;*

*National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: “Salaries and expenses”;*

1        *National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and*  
2        *expenses";*

3        *Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries*  
4        *and expenses";*

5        *Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses,*  
6        *National Gallery of Art";*

7        *Veterans' Administration:*

8                *"General operating expenses";*

9                *"Medical administration and miscellaneous*  
10               *operating expenses";*

11               *"Maintenance and operation of supply depots";*

12        *Department of Agriculture:*

13               *"Office of the Secretary";*

14        *Commodity Credit Corporation: "Limitation on ad-*  
15        *ministrative expenses";*

16        *Department of Commerce:*

17               *Office of the Secretary:*

18               *"Salaries and expenses";*

19               *"Working capital fund";*

20        *Bureau of the Census: "Salaries and expenses";*

21        *Civil Aeronautics Administration: "Operation and*  
22        *regulation";*

23        *Maritime activities: "Salaries and expenses";*

24        *National Bureau of Standards: "Working capital*  
25        *fund";*

- 1        *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:*
- 2                *Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";*
- 3                *Public Health Service:*
- 4                        *"Assistance to States, general";*
- 5                        *"Venereal diseases";*
- 6                        *"Tuberculosis";*
- 7                        *"Communicable diseases";*
- 8                        *"Sanitary engineering activities";*
- 9                        *"Disease and sanitation investigations and con-*
- 10                *trol, Territory of Alaska";*
- 11                        *"Hospitals and medical care";*
- 12                        *"Foreign quarantine service";*
- 13                        *"Indian health activities";*
- 14                        *"National Institutes of Health, operating ex-*
- 15                *penses";*
- 16                        *"National Cancer Institute";*
- 17                        *"Mental health activities";*
- 18                        *"National Heart Institute";*
- 19                        *"Dental health activities";*
- 20                        *"Arthritis and metabolic disease activities";*
- 21                        *"Microbiology activities";*
- 22                        *"Neurology and blindness activities";*
- 23                *Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";*
- 24                *Social Security Administration: "Salaries and ex-*
- 25                *penses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance";*



1        *Department of the Interior:*

2            *Office of the Secretary:*

3                *“Salaries and expenses”;*

4                *“Working capital fund”;*

5            *Bureau of Indian Affairs: “Education and welfare*  
6        *services”;* and

7        *Department of Labor:*

8            *Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expense”.*

9        *SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in*  
10    *this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any*  
11    *corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the*  
12    *salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against*  
13    *the Government of the United States or who is a member of*  
14    *an organization of Government employees that asserts the*  
15    *right to strike against the Government of the United States,*  
16    *or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that*  
17    *advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*  
18    *States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes*  
19    *hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence*  
20    *that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the*  
21    *provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-*  
22    *ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-*  
23    *zation of Government employees that asserts the right to*  
24    *strike against the Government of the United States, or that*  
25    *such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an*

1 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-  
2 ernment of the United States by force, or violence: Provided  
3 further, That any person who engages in a strike against  
4 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
5 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
6 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
7 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organi-  
8 zation that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
9 of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
10 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from  
11 any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other  
12 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall  
13 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more  
14 than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above  
15 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution  
16 for, any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives July 14, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk.





84TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

**H. R. 7278**

[Report No. 1094]

---

**AN ACT**

---

Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for  
other purposes.

---

JULY 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

JULY 23, 1955

Reported with amendments







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 26, 1955  
For actions of July 25, 1955  
84th-1st, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to amend rice quota law. Senate made supplemental appropriation bill its unfinished business. House committee reported bills to amend the Sugar Act, tobacco allotments-quotas law, and rice quota law.

## SENATE

1. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 2573, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide that in States where farm rice acreage allotments are established on a producer basis only the past plantings of rice by the producer within the State and acreage allotments previously established in the State for the producers would be used in determining such allotments (p. 9785).
2. RIVER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 730, to authorize a water compact between Kans. and Okla. for the waters of the Ark. River and its tributaries as they affect such States (p. 9777).
3. RECLAMATION. Passed over, upon requests of Sens. Ervin and Ellender, S. 2442, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects (p. 9779).  
Passed as reported S. 926, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Ventura River reclamation project, Calif., and S. 1194, to provide for construction by the Secretary of the Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Nebr., as a unit of the Mo. River Basin project (pp. 9797-9801).

4. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (pp. 9784-5).
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Made its unfinished business H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1956 (p. 9803).
6. ELECTRIFICATION; WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger inserted Oregon Grange resolutions urging the return of certain hi-lines to the Bonneville Power Administration and favoring a two-price plan for wheat (p. 9763).
7. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley announced that S. Doc 165, the manual on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway, has been released. He stated that the document contains a complete history of the seaway, a description of all of its economic, engineering, power, maintenance, legal, and other ramifications (pp. 9769-72).
8. REGULATORY AGENCIES. Sen. Sparkman expressed concern over "the growing practice of the executive branch of the Government to usurp the power of the legislative branch of the Government through perversion of the regulatory agencies" (pp. 9787-8).
9. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Butler inserted a Maryland Farm News article, "Baltimore: the Port That Helped Agriculture," outlining reasons for Baltimore's importance in the development of agricultural trade, with special reference to the ability of the grain "mixers" (p. 9790).
10. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Sen. Wiley announced that S. Doc. 40, the revised edition of the Internal Security Manual, has been released, and inserted Scott McLeod's letter commending this publication, with particular reference to Parts III and IV which relate especially to employee security programs (p. 9659, July 22).

HOUSE

11. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the USDA, to increase the borrowing power of the CCC from \$10 to \$12 billion referred to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 9862). Bills have been introduced in both Houses to execute the provisions of this proposal.  
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 2851, to make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to persons in need in areas of acute distress (p. 9850). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
12. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (H. Rept. 1348) (p. 9863).
13. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6846, to provide for tobacco allotments on farms with no previously established quota (H. Rept. 1358); and reported without amendment H. R. 6847, to provide for the establishment of burley tobacco allotments (H. Rept. 1359), and H. R. 6845, to establish national marketing quotas for tobacco (H. Rept. 1360) (p. 9863).
14. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7302, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (H. Rept. 1361) (p. 9863).



with the Indian Embassy in Washington and the Indian High Commissioner in London which have been asked to keep track of the monkeys and assist the Government in collecting factual data for a correct assessment of the situation.

[From the Statesman of March 16, 1955]  
CRUELTY TO MONKEYS—DELHI ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS

Some cases of monkeys meant for export being huddled together under unhygienic conditions have been brought to the notice of the Government, the Development Minister, Chaudhry Brahm Prakash, said in the Delhi State Assembly on Tuesday.

The Minister told Mr. Anand Raj Surana that cases of cruelty were dealt with by the SPCA. In some cases people had been challenged and fined.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 667. An act to exempt meetings of associations of professional hairdressers or cosmetologists from certain provisions of the acts of June 7, 1938 (52 Stat. 611), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 622), as amended;

E. 2427. An act to provide for the payment of compensation to officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, for duty performed on their days off, when such days off are suspended during an emergency; and

S. 2428. An act to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police, and the White House Police, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 191) to regulate the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois, and Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 25, 1955, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 741. An act to extend the provisions of title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war risk insurance, for an additional 5 years;

S. 1177. An act for the relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation; and

S. 1855. An act to amend the Federal Airport Act, as amended.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the

consideration of Calendar No. 1106, House bill 7278.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this bill, H. R. 7278, be taken up for consideration tomorrow immediately following the morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is ordered.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR THE SECRETARY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives while the Senate is in adjournment following today's session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted earlier today, I move that, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Cordell Hull, that the Senate now stand adjourned until noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.), the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 26, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 25, 1955:

The following-named persons to be representatives of the United States of America to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1955:

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.  
Brooks Hays, of Arkansas.  
Chester E. Merrow, of New Hampshire.  
Dennis Joseph Roberts, of Rhode Island.  
Colgate Whitehead Darden, Jr., of Virginia.

The following-named persons to be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1955:

Robert Lee Brokenburr, of Indiana.  
Laird Bell, of Illinois.  
Jacob Blaustein, of Maryland.  
James J. Wadsworth, of New York.  
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York.

#### IN THE ARMY

Lt. Gen. Hobart Raymond Gay, O7323, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army), to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general under the provisions of subsection 504 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), title II of the act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 365, 80th Cong.), Public Law 408, 82d Congress, Public Law 759, 80th Congress, and Public Law 36, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 37, 83d Congress:

#### To be captains

Gleason, Walter J., MSC, O996923.  
Hoagland, Peter W., MC, O2263944.  
Mendelson, Janice A., MC.

#### To be first lieutenants

Barnes, Joan A., WMSC, M2899.  
Carleton, Jane A., WMSC, J100163.  
Decker, Julia E., ANC, N806164.  
Duffield, John R., MC, O4003831.  
Henley, Stephen, MSC, O973459.  
Jacox, Gilbert L., MSC, O1925716.  
Kraemer, Vidalia L., ANC, N900337.  
Leff, Arthur L., JAGC, O2270518.  
Norton, Jack, JAGC, O987519.  
Paradise, Leo J., MSC, O997955.  
Richey, Eldred T., Jr., MC, O1941930.  
Ryan, Patricia A., ANC, N804846.  
Simmons, John L., MSC, O1876923.  
Thompson, Calvin W., DC, O2104366.

#### To be second lieutenants

Anthony, Frances J., WMSC, R2661.  
Campbell, William J., MSC, O1941403.  
Damsbo, Ann M., WMSC, M2977.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to completion of internship:

Allen, John W.  
Ford, Samuel M., O2211040.  
Small, Harold S.

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade specified:

#### To be first lieutenant

Mallonee, Paul G., O65832.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

#### To be first lieutenant

Hobbs, Donald I., O1877220.

#### To be second lieutenant

Proietto, Raymond T., O4009836.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Bartell, Harold T.	Leonard, John D.
Berger, Calvin A.	Lynch, Francis D.
Castiglia, Joseph J.	Manz, Robert D.
Cuthbertson, Robert J.	May, Curry J.
Dailey, Donas H.	Miller, Charles H.
O4012031	Pruden, Thomas E., Jr.
Dister, Arthur C. Jr.	Radford, James T.
Grether, Ralph W.	Sanford, William F.
Hawk, John A., Jr.	Stephens, George E.
Henry, Charles E.	Walker, Kenneth S.

#### POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:



## ALABAMA

Maggie C. Roney, Irvington, Ala., in place of M. G. Matlock, retired.  
Lee J. Ledbetter, Troy, Ala., in place of S. H. Greene, retired.

## ARIZONA

Erastus K. Slade, Eager, Ariz., in place of R. W. Burgess, resigned.

## ARKANSAS

Ralph A. Morrison, Nettleton, Ark., in place of M. R. Hughes, retired.  
Naomi Oleta Hixson, Paris, Ark., in place of R. C. Hixson, deceased.  
Dillard H. Collins, Salem, Ark., in place of H. J. Humphries, resigned.  
Victor L. Felley, Star City, Ark., in place of I. H. Steed, retired.

## CALIFORNIA

Lionnel C. Davies, Foresthill, Calif., in place of L. M. Costello, retired.  
Robert J. Briggs, King City, Calif., in place of J. O. Davis, resigned.  
George R. Austin, La Crescenta, Calif., in place of E. R. Lang, removed.  
Otto K. Olesen, Los Angeles, Calif., in place of M. D. Fanning, removed.  
Lyle C. Marshall, Magalia, Calif., in place of T. A. Van Metre, resigned.  
Kenneth U. Brown, Monterey, Calif., in place of Boyd Beall, removed.  
Edgar H. Miller, Redding, Calif., in place of J. V. Stanton, deceased.

## FLORIDA

Donald A. Reeves, Baker, Fla., in place of T. J. Walker, Jr., transferred.  
Ray L. Mercer, Bunnell, Fla., in place of H. M. Benson, deceased.  
Walter K. Read, Ocala, Fla., in place of G. C. Woods, retired.  
Herman L. Stokes, Okeechobee, Fla., in place of M. C. Pitts, resigned.

## GEORGIA

Walker D. Burke, Jesup, Ga., in place of A. G. Williams, transferred.  
James Harold Carlyle, Jr., Norcross, Ga., in place of Lida Simpson, deceased.

## ILLINOIS

Samuel W. Goers, Altamont, Ill., in place of J. G. Rehwald, retired.  
Earl F. Johnson, Buckley, Ill., in place of F. H. Asay, deceased.  
Clyde C. Norton, Cordova, Ill., in place of A. J. Rogers, Jr., removed.  
Francis J. Aydt, Dahlgren, Ill., in place of C. W. Karcher, deceased.  
William M. Johnson, Granite City, Ill., in place of C. T. Heaton, removed.  
William C. Kesselburg, Wauconda, Ill., in place of J. F. Carr, resigned.

## INDIANA

Metallus G. Clay, Clear Creek, Ind., in place of Roy Dechard, retired.  
Wallace L. Gilmore, Michigan City, Ind., in place of H. W. Ohmling, deceased.  
Donald Eugene Greenburg, Wolcott, Ind., in place of M. A. Dismore, retired.

## IOWA

Bill N. Bench, Clarinda, Iowa, in place of G. B. Howell, removed.

## KANSAS

Everett C. Campbell, Bethel, Kans., in place of V. L. Miller, deceased.  
Wilma M. Sanburn, Milan, Kans., in place of A. E. Burton, resigned.  
Harry E. Canfield, Mission, Kans., in place of C. C. Lemmon, resigned.

## KENTUCKY

Acton R. Anderson, Mayfield, Ky., in place of P. B. Brown, deceased.  
Edward L. Arterburn, Park City, Ky., in place of R. E. Doyle, removed.  
Charles M. Carter, Jr., Scottsville, Ky., in place of J. P. Dodson, deceased.

## LOUISIANA

Juanita F. Perret, Edgard, La., in place of B. J. Jacobs, retired.

Edwin A. O'Brien, Lafayette, La., in place of L. J. Guidry, transferred.

## MAINE

Robert H. Morse, Old Orchard Beach, Maine, in place of J. H. McSweeney, deceased.  
Paul C. Shaver, Stockton Spring, Maine, in place of C. M. Colcord, retired.

## MICHIGAN

Clarence L. Meredith, Hudson, Mich., in place of J. N. Mulvenna, retired.  
George P. Donner, Jr., Spring Lake, Mich., in place of W. A. Hammond, deceased.

## MINNESOTA

Robert P. Clark, Cromwell, Minn., in place of Elizabeth Wright, retired.

## MISSISSIPPI

James A. Fellows, McComb, Miss., in place of A. H. Jones, retired.  
Ethelyn B. Weldy, McLain, Miss., in place of S. M. Lewis, retired.  
Herman Alexander Smith, Ripley, Miss., in place of W. F. Henson, retired.

## MISSOURI

Bertie M. Coon, East Lynne, Mo., in place of I. A. Stone, retired.

## MONTANA

James P. Graham, Columbus, Mont., in place of P. F. Morrison, retired.

## NEVADA

Frank M. Compston, Jr., Yerington, Nev., in place of H. W. Mildren, resigned.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rene R. Heroux, Berlin, N. H., in place of E. J. King, retired.  
Allan D. Towers, Lincoln, N. H., in place of S. F. Downing, retired.

## NEW JERSEY

William Henry Runyon, Elizabeth, N. J., in place of J. P. Leonard, retired.  
Russell A. Brown, Morristown, N. J., in place of R. J. Noncarrow, retired.  
Patrick J. Dolan, Ogdensburg, N. J., in place of L. A. Dolan, retired.  
Raymond L. Sohl, Plainsboro, N. J., in place of M. H. Britton, retired.  
Thomas J. Carey, Villas, N. J., in place of B. F. Ericson, retired.

## NEW YORK

Doris M. Robinson, Comstock, N. Y., in place of T. C. Sullivan, retired.  
Irwin H. Dent, Davenport, N. Y., C. A. Fisher, retired.  
Richard Charles Rutland, Olcott, N. Y., in place of M. I. McKernan, resigned.  
Wesley H. Kline, Sanborn, N. Y., in place of M. A. Barber, retired.  
Roy E. Hodges, Spencer, N. Y., in place of H. F. Zimmer, transferred.  
Beatrice V. Conway, Warners, N. Y., in place of A. M. Isbell, retired.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Walter L. York, High Point, N. C., in place of S. C. Clark, retired.  
Margaret E. Smith, Montreat, N. C., in place of J. C. Rice, retired.  
Coy S. Lewis, Jr., Robbins, N. C., in place of G. E. Walker, deceased.  
Marvin W. Thomas, Trenton, N. C., in place of C. C. Heritage, retired.  
Josiah A. Maultsby, Jr., Whiteville, N. C., in place of A. E. Powell, retired.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Floyd I. Ferguson, Oakes, N. Dak., in place of F. A. Gallagher, deceased.

## OHIO

James Ralph Murlin, Celina, Ohio, in place of Charles Creeden, retired.  
John J. Wald, Canal Winchester, Ohio, in place of V. L. Will, resigned.  
Boyd C. Broka, Luckey, Ohio, in place of H. W. Myers, deceased.  
Douglas L. Fry, Monroeville, Ohio, in place of G. H. Latham, transferred.

Albert F. Randolph, Summerfield, Ohio, in place of W. T. Warner, resigned.

## OKLAHOMA

Jack S. King, Dustin, Okla., in place of O. H. Graham, retired.  
Lester Woods, Guymon, Okla., in place of H. B. Cluck, transferred.  
Jacob A. King, Paoli, Okla., in place of R. E. Hart, retired.

## OREGON

Lyle B. Dannen, Halsey, Oreg., in place of J. W. Drinkard, retired.  
George H. Carl, Oswego, Oreg., in place of M. B. Fievez, removed.  
Wayne E. Dexter, Scappoose, Oreg., in place of J. J. Sheel, resigned.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Robert G. Shaw, Brownfield, Pa., in place of Loma Gwynne, deceased.  
Walter C. Herbert, Gladwyne, Pa., in place of Viola Coates, resigned.  
James J. Martin, Jr., Jenkintown, Pa., in place of B. A. Devlin, deceased.  
Robert R. Edgcomb, Knoxville, Pa., in place of E. P. Robbins, retired.  
Paul C. Rupp, Pitcairn, Pa., in place of W. G. McCurdy, removed.  
David M. Buckwalter, Stevens, Pa., in place of M. B. Weaver, resigned.  
David Prekup, Vestaburg, Pa., in place of E. S. Rankin, resigned.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Rudolph B. Kirby, Olanta, S. C., in place of A. J. Ham, transferred.  
Claire A. Reid, Richburg, S. C., in place of L. P. McCain, deceased.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Geneva E. Halls, Igloo, S. Dak., in place of Fred Coates, deceased.

## TEXAS

Jack D. Cheek, Bullard, Tex., in place of O. L. Ferrell, retired.  
Faye H. Traylor, New Waverly, Tex., in place of Mae Whitley, resigned.  
Lester J. Fuzzell, Placedo, Tex., in place of S. R. Smajstrla, resigned.

## VERMONT

William R. Ross, Fairlee, Vt., in place of B. B. Titus, retired.

## VIRGINIA

Radford C. Montgomery, Buchanan, Va., in place of O. H. Brewbaker, retired.  
Tecumseh S. Dalton, Pulaski, Va., in place of E. P. Whitman, retired.

## WASHINGTON

Fred S. Hughes, Clarkston, Wash., in place of A. W. Wilson, retired.  
John H. Bonus, Klickitat, Wash., in place of G. D. Scofield, resigned.

## WISCONSIN

Harland H. Schmidt, Arlington, Wls., in place of A. J. Karth, resigned.  
Helen G. Klus, Armstrong Creek, Wis., in place of H. M. Gannon, retired.  
Martin N. Ross, Cambria, Wis., in place of A. G. Mohr, transferred.  
George W. Gessert, Plymouth, Wls., in place of G. E. Schuler, resigned.

## WYOMING

Harold C. Jones, Saratoga, Wyo., in place of E. K. Peck, retired.  
Alven J. Reimer, Sundance, Wyo., in place of B. I. Frolander, retired.

## CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 25, 1955:

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

William J. Nixon, of Idaho, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 33, with headquarters at Great Falls, Mont.







The Education and Labor Committee ordered reported H. R. 2840, to provide Federal aid to the States for the demonstration of public library service in rural areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities (p. D784).

16. RECLAMATION; WATER COMPACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered the following bills reported: H. R. 1603, to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects; H.R. 5169, to authorize the construction of a Federal reclamation project to furnish a water supply for the lands of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District, N. Mex.; and S. 2260, amended, granting consent to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to a compact on the Red River (p. D785).

#### SENATE

17. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 9888, 9906-27). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 9927). Agreed to the committee amendments (see Digest 124) (p. 9906). Agreed to a Thye amendment providing an additional loan authorization of \$15 million for loans to low-income farmers, as amended by a Sparkman amendment providing \$25 million for farm housing loans, contingent upon the enactment during this session of Congress of S. 2126, the housing bill, and providing \$1.3 million for salaries and expenses, Farmers' Home Administration (the Thye amendment if unamended would have provided \$350,000 for Farmers' Home Administration) (pp. 9913-5). Sen. Thye also submitted an amendment to restore the estimate of \$380,000 for ARS research but withdrew it after debate (pp. 9913-14).
18. RESERVE FORCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7000, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 9885-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. CLAIMS. Received a proposed supplemental appropriation estimate to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the U. S.; to Appropriations Committee (S. Doc. 75) (pp. 9868-9).
20. PUBLIC LANDS; MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 100, to permit the mining development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development (S. Rept. 1150) (p. 9871).
21. BONDING EMPLOYEES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4778, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government (p. 9873). House conferees have not been appointed. The bill authorizes the heads of departments and agencies of the Government to purchase bonds for officers and employees out of appropriated funds.
22. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 4663, authorizing the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif.; and H. R. 3587, to authorize a water compact between Oreg. and Calif. for the waters of the Klamath River (p. D781).

23. IRRIGATION; MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1818, to limit the amount of land on Federal irrigation projects which may be exchanged by veteran settlers on other irrigation projects, and H. R. 6373, to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals (p. D781).
24. LOW-INCOME FARMERS. Sens. Goldwater, Sparkman, and Aiken discussed problems of the low-income farmers (pp. 9892-9902). Sens. Aiken and Sparkman expressed concern over the elimination of funds by the Senate Appropriations Committee which would have helped improve the lot of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million low-income farmers (pp. 9893-4).
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted various resolutions favoring the proposed Hells Canyon and John Day Dams (pp. 9869-71).  
Sen. Neuberger stated that "my constituents in the State of Oregon are the victims of a political run-around from Secretary McKay and the Interior Department" regarding the proposed development of the Beaver Marsh project, and inserted correspondence on this subject (pp. 9874-6).
26. CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY. Sen. Knowland inserted an analysis of the power of Congress to require testimony, papers, and documents from the President and the executive branch of the Government (pp. 9876-80).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

27. POSTAL SERVICE. S. 2634, by Sen. Carlson, relating to the transportation of mail by highway post-office service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9872).  
S. 2636, by Sen. Carlson, to restore the authority of the Postmaster General to adjust postage rates for air parcel-post service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9872).
28. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7597, by Rep. Byrne, Pa., to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of employees of the United States Government for gratuity, holiday, or overtime compensation during the period covered by World War II; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10017).  
H. R. 7603, by Rep. O'Hara, Ill., H. R. 7610, by Rep. Tumulty, and H. R. 7618, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., "to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;" to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 10017).  
H. R. 7619, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., and H. R. 7620, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to adjust the rates of compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 10017).
29. RESEARCH; FOOD. H. R. 7605, by Rep. Priest, and H. R. 7606, by Rep. O'Hara, Minn., to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of new food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 10017).  
H. R. 7607, by Rep. Priest, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the protection of the public health, by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pretested to establish their safe use under the conditions of their intended use; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 10017).



to establish a program which will enable the young man to plan his future, so far as his training and schooling are concerned. Those factors have been great weaknesses in our program thus far.

I think an excellent bill has been prepared, and that the committee is to be commended.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate the able junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and his committee upon the congressional leadership which they have provided. In this era, when so much dependence is placed upon the recommendations of the executive, it is heartening to see a display of statesmanship such as that which has been shown by the junior Senator from Georgia and his committee. They have provided, in a legislative matter, with respect to a policy which affects all the American people, the touch of representative government, that particular part of representative government which is closest to the people. I congratulate the junior Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am grateful to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. Whether the committee and Congress have met their responsibilities in this matter, only time will tell. But under the Constitution, the responsibility very definitely is that of Congress to maintain and equip armies; it is not the responsibility of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I wish to comment briefly on the conference report. Such disagreement as I have is not exclusively with the conference report, which I believe probably represents a reasonable compromise between the two Houses of Congress, but is a general disagreement with H. R. 7000 itself.

I was among the 80 Senators who voted for the bill when it originally passed the Senate by a vote of 80 to 1, the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] being the only one to have voted in the negative. Since that time I have had an opportunity to study the 393 pages of hearings which resulted from the very exhaustive, thorough, and conscientious study which was made by the Senate committee under the chairmanship of the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Probably it is my fault that I did not read the hearings prior to the vote on the bill. However, I think it is a matter of record that the hearings were placed upon our desks at noon of the day when we voted upon the bill, so it would have been a superman task, if not an impossible one, to have studied them analytically during the afternoon when the bill was being debated.

Some of the things which I have read in the hearings have led me to believe that the establishment of a compulsory Reserve system at this time is not advisable. To begin with, I cannot see the

justification for establishing a compulsory Reserve system of this sort—or of any sort, let me add—when the Regular Army is being reduced in size by 25 percent. When the hearings on the bill opened, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services pointed out that the compulsion in our Reserve system was necessary only to meet the demands of the Army. He indicated that compulsion was not necessary in order to meet the demands of the Marine Corps, the Navy, or the Air Force. If compulsion is necessary to meet the Reserve demands of the Army, I cannot understand the wisdom of the Pentagon in reducing the size of the Army by 25 percent.

Furthermore, the press has recently carried a statement by the Secretary of Defense that it is perhaps possible he and his associates will not use all the funds which were placed at the disposal of the Marine Corps by a very close yeas-and-nays vote of the Senate some weeks ago on the amendment sponsored by the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. I supported that amendment.

Moreover, I think that, to some extent, certainly, a moral issue is involved. Before I discuss that issue, I should like to amplify one statement which has been made by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. In his very cogent and able remarks in opposition to the conference report, the Senator from North Dakota pointed out that I had recently risen in the Senate to say that I thought I had made a mistake in voting for the bill and had changed my position. I should like to say also that the record is clear that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], who is now occupying the Chair, also made some remarks in the Senate along the same line. I wish to have the RECORD show this, as we are considering the conference report.

I think a moral issue is at stake in the consideration of compulsory Reserve legislation. During the lifetime of many of the young men who will be called upon to serve in the compulsory Reserve, we have heard fine speeches about drafting money as well as men in the next war or the next military emergency. Today the United States is spending billions of dollars for defense. So far as the economy or the impact upon our fiscal system is concerned, it makes no difference whether a tank is used for war or defense. In a period in which there is no active war, the impact on profits is the same. At present, virtually all the well known and strict limitations have been removed from armament profits.

I cited on the floor of the Senate recently a few of the things which have happened, and I wish to repeat some of them at this time for the RECORD.

With respect to the profits of the companies which are engaged in producing the weapons which the boys who will enter the compulsory Reserve will handle, in 1945, at the end of World War II, the average value of the 8 leading aircraft stocks had risen about 30 percent over their prewar level. The excess-profits tax expired on December 31, 1953. The average value of those 8 stocks for 1954 was 371.8 percent of prewar value. Last February, when the danger of war

in the Pacific seemed high, the average value reached 617.8 percent of prewar value.

Among the greatest suppliers of the Government in connection with defense expenditures is General Electric, for example, whose stock has risen from a value of \$37-\$50 in 1945 to a high equivalent to \$144 in 1954—after the excess-profits tax expired. I could continue to cite many other instances.

Certainly at this time we do not have a situation when there is equality of sacrifice, a theme about which we have talked in the United States for many years.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator may remember that I offered an amendment providing for the drafting of profits or the drafting of money, and stated that if our boys were to be drafted, then money should be drafted. The amendment was rejected on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The distinguished Senator from North Dakota refers to the amendment which he submitted on the evening the Senate voted on the Reserve bill, does he not?

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I believe the amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. LANGER. No. The Senate voted on the amendment. An attempt was made to rule out the amendment, but the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] stated it was proper to vote on it, and the Senate accepted his view. We tried to get the yeas and nays ordered on the amendment, but could not, and the amendment was defeated by voice vote. I remember my distinguished friend from Oregon was one who voted for it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Yes. I believe I took the opportunity to say that if I had had a chance to record my vote it would have been in favor of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. President, equality of sacrifice between the boys in the service, on the one hand, and the manufacturers of armaments, aircraft, and other weapons, on the other hand, does not exist in the United States Senate today. Every time one looks at the financial pages of the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, or other important papers, he will find that the profits of companies selling to the Armed Forces petroleum, aircraft, tanks, electronic equipment, or anything else are soaring to new heights. Yet at the very time that is occurring we are whittling down and curtailing the benefits which were formerly provided for the boys in service.

I think it is quite significant that in January of this year the administration let expire the schooling privileges provided in the GI bill of rights, which was the heart of the law and the feature that meant most to the boys in the Armed Forces. If there was one particular feature in the GI bill of rights which was held up by veterans' organizations and the men in service, it was



the one which provided that our Government would give financial assistance to boys who had been in the service to enable them to go to college or complete their education after leaving the service. Yet the administration—and the Congress has its share of the responsibility—let die the schooling privileges of the GI bill of rights at a time when for the first time we were providing for compulsory Reserves.

While it is not so important as the schooling privileges were, I notice the free mailing privilege for our servicemen in Korea has just been eliminated. In other words, all the former sensitivities which went some little way toward equalizing the sacrifice—such as the ability of men in service to go to college, the ability of a soldier to sign a letter and drop it in the mail without a postage stamp—have been abrogated.

I have a bill on my desk, which I intend to introduce, which will restore the free mailing privilege for soldiers serving outside the continental limits of the United States. I think that would be a little token. That is the least we can do.

I realize, along with the senior Senator from North Dakota, that we will probably not have a rollcall vote on the conference report, but I want to be recorded as voting in the negative on the conference report. I feel that at a time when the Regular Forces of the United States have been arbitrarily reduced by the Pentagon—whether as a strategic measure or as an economy measure, I do not know—it does not seem justifiable to establish a compulsory Reserve. Nor do I believe we should establish a compulsory Reserve system at a time when not only has the excess profits tax law been allowed to expire, but when in the tax bill of 1954 vast concessions and great benefits have been conferred on the large corporations of the country which are producing vast numbers of weapons that the boys in the Armed Forces will be called upon to use.

Equality of sacrifice is the cornerstone of a great democracy. I do not believe that equality of sacrifice exists today, when we are about to vote on the conference report for a compulsory Reserve.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is H. R. 7278.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Scott], may be permitted to have printed in the RECORD

a statement which he has prepared on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR SCOTT

The National Wildlife Refuges together constitute an institution of great interest to many millions of Americans. The intrinsic value of these reserved wildlife lands must be very great. They help sustain the recreation of hunting for which more than 14 million Americans bought licenses last year. Our foremost wildlife experts agree that without this system of refuges, the wild ducks and geese of America would soon dwindle to remnant flocks of rare species.

These areas also have helped save the elk, the antelope, the bison, the big-horned sheep and other species from extinction. The little band of whooping crane—only 23 were left alive in the world last springs, counting two crippled birds in a New Orleans zoo—would long ago have passed into the limbo of extinct wildlife had it not been for the Arkansas Wildlife Refuge in Texas, which gives the great white birds winter sanctuary.

The wildlife refuges have other social values. Many millions use them for fishing, for camping, for nature study and other forms of outdoor recreation.

The Wichita Mountains refuge, spectacular piece of native America as it is and located among the thriving cities of Texas and Oklahoma, is one of the best in this respect. Nearly a million persons used this area for recreation last year. During 1955 the visitation is expected to exceed one million.

I am opposed to transferring 10,700 acres of this valuable wildlife area for what appears now to be more of a whim of the Army than a demonstrated defense need. I make this statement advisedly.

I say the Army has not demonstrated that the proposed land acquisition is necessary because for years it has been using all types of artillery at Fort Sill for which it says it now needs the additional area. It has not demonstrated the need because the Department of the Interior has offered an alternative plan, one which would permit use of refuge lands for gun emplacements, for maneuvers, and for other operations as required by the artillery school.

If a reasonable arrangement can be worked out for Army use of the refuge lands in a manner that will not destroy the value of these lands for conservation and recreation. Then I say the Army does not need to own the lands outright. If the commanding officers at Fort Sill feel they need new places to go hunting and fishing, let them find those places like other citizens, and buy the required hunting and fishing licenses like any other sportsmen.

I say it appears to be a whim of the Army because in presenting their case for transfer of the refuge lands, they have told committees of the Congress that the lands in question are inaccessible, closed to the public, and of little value for wildlife. These statements are in error and are misrepresentations of fact.

Let's tell the Army to try out the proposal made by the Department of Interior. Let's tell them to try it out honestly, in good faith, and see if they can't preserve the wildlife refuge while they continue to train the best artillerymen in the world.

#### JAPAN: ECONOMIC REALITIES AND PEACE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in recent weeks attempts have been made to

work out a settlement of the situation in the Formosan Straits. As the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] so significantly pointed out last Sunday, the Formosan Straits area still is a point of great danger. The policy of our Government seems to be one of accepting a so-called de facto cease-fire in the Formosan Straits. The United States cannot afford a policy of drift and drag in this area because of its explosive potentialities.

For some time now it has been indicated that a number of Asians, such as Nehru and Krishna Menon, of India, and U Nu, of Burma, have tried to work out ways and means of bringing about a settlement of the situation in the Formosan Straits. Yesterday, according to press reports, India and Burma arranged for meetings in backstage discussions with Red China and the United States—for ambassadorial negotiations—to begin in Geneva on August 1 between U. Alexis Johnson, United States Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and a Chinese official of comparable rank. While this does not indicate de jure recognition of Communist China by this country, it is a step forward in de facto recognition, even though it is expressly stated that no recognition is implied in these meetings and recognition will not be discussed.

In another area in the Far East we find that the United States is reported to have agreed with France and Great Britain to bring pressure on Premier Ngo Dinh Diem of Free Vietnam to meet with the Communist Viet Minh to arrange, in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of a year ago—that is, the Geneva agreement of 1954—for next July's elections in all of Vietnam. This, too, was supposedly arranged in side talks at the Geneva Conference. I sincerely hope that the United States Government recognizes Premier Diem's position in relation to the repeated violations of the Geneva agreements by the Viet Minh in refusing to allow refugees to go south, in refusing to release French and Vietnamese prisoners of war, and in aiding and abetting the Pathet Lao in the Laotian provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly, and the fact that South Vietnam was not a signatory to the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

These reports indicate that at the Geneva Conference of 1955 Asian matters were the subject of some consideration, at least in informal meetings. They emphasize the need to keep our sights on the second of the two principal areas of decision in the world, namely, Japan.

The first is Germany. In remarks in the Senate on August 14, last year, I noted that—

The tide of international affairs is flowing on in the aftermath of Geneva to new crests elsewhere on the globe to areas which in the next months may become keys of decision in the struggle to turn back the drive of totalitarian communism. These areas are Germany and Japan.

On several occasions since last August, I have returned to this subject in discussions in the Senate. By so doing, I have sought to clarify my own understanding of developments in Germany and Japan. I have also hoped to keep



money and contracts than any other agency of the Federal Government.

It will be recalled that of the nominees for Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Air Force, and Secretary of the Navy, only the Secretary of the Navy had anticipated the obvious conflict of interest problem and taken steps in advance to remove any such problem.

Messrs. Wilson, Kyes, Stevens, and Talbott not only did not anticipate the problem, but they initially resisted divesting themselves of substantial holdings in corporations with which the Defense Department dealt. Finally, and with reluctance, they surrendered their stockholdings. Each one demonstrated callous lack of understanding of the conflict-of-interest problem.

In the hearing on Roger Kyes' nomination as Deputy Secretary, committee members expressed concern that his close relationship with General Motors would affect his impartiality in official dealings with that major Defense Department contractor. This exchange took place in the hearings:

Senator JOHNSON. Have you any plans or any agreements or agreement to return to General Motors following your Government service?

Mr. KYES. General Motors has told me, because of my record, they would be very happy to have me come back at any time. I enjoyed my association with General Motors, but there is absolutely no commitment on the part of either party with respect to the future.

I do not question the reply made by Mr. Kyes. It is important to bear in mind that the discharge of the duties of Deputy Secretary could be affected, consciously or unconsciously, by the possibility, if not the probability, of his return to General Motors.

After serving 15 months as Deputy Secretary, Kyes resigned on May 1, 1954, and returned to General Motors as a vice president.

In addition to the Defense Department nominees, other Cabinet appointments presented conflict-of-interest problems, which, though solved formally with greater ease, nevertheless raised the problem that big business and big banking would be the dominant force in the President's official family.

The Secretary of the Treasury was the head of one of the large banking and business concerns in the Nation—M. A. Hanna & Co.

The Secretary of Commerce was engaged in manufacturing and was a director of large manufacturing companies and the First National Bank of Boston.

The Postmaster General also came from the ranks of General Motors, having had one of the largest Chevrolet dealerships in the country.

The Secretary of the Interior also had a large General Motors dealership.

The Attorney General came from one of the large New York law offices, representing large corporations.

The other Cabinet members, with the sole exception of Labor Secretary Durkin, were people who were associated with large business enterprises or possessed great wealth.

Conflict of interest aside, this almost unrelieved pattern meant it could not help but mean that Government was to be, by, of and for big business and banking.

Although not a Cabinet member, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget wields great power. To this post the President appointed a Detroit banker, who is once again a Detroit banker.

This fitted the pattern—with what effect I shall discuss later in a little detail.

#### AN EARLY ATTACK UPON INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT—ASTIN AND ADX2

Early in the administration, the big-business philosophy which dominated the major Eisenhower appointments erupted into an open attack upon independence in the discharge of governmental functions.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Sheaffer, of the Sheaffer Pen Co., attempted to dismiss Dr. Allen Astin. What was Astin's offense? It was diligent discharge of his duty. He insisted that the scientific tests of the United States Bureau of Standards, which he directed, showed that a battery additive did not do what was claimed for it by its manufacturer.

Sheaffer contended that Astin paid insufficient attention to the standards of the market place. Astin refused to play dead and pretend that ADX2 was a battery cure-all.

I was among the first in Congress to protest this outrageous attempt to intimidate Government officials, to force the Bureau of Standards to sacrifice its scientific standards, to impose the market place standard of "let the buyer beware." The outcry of scientists and citizens and the press forced a temporary retreat as Astin had his term extended briefly. When the furore died down Astin stayed on, and Sheaffer left Government several months later.

At no time did the President or Secretary of Commerce disown or rebuke Sheaffer's attempts. This, too, is an administration pattern—retreat under fire, but never reject conduct that is against the public interest.

#### DODGE, WENZELL AND ARMSTRONG

The sordid Dixon-Yates story is too well known to require minute repetition. But the main outlines are part of the pattern.

Banker Dodge, Director of the Budget Bureau, imported Banker Wenzell to participate in the planning of the attack upon TVA. Wenzell's firm, the First Boston Corp. had a direct interest in the Dixon-Yates combine as it was to handle financing of the scheme—without a fee, the public is now assured.

That is a very charitable gesture. Even assuming that no fee was intended for this financial service, Wenzell's corporation has an indirect interest in promoting the interests of its private utility customers at the expense of TVA—and TVA's customers. This investment banking house makes money from such transactions and is understandably eager to hem in and destroy public power agencies.

The Bureau of the Budget went so far in its private utility partisanship as to

withhold information from the Congress by omitting mention of Wenzell and the conferences of Dixon-Yates in which he participated. It removed those dates from what was represented to be a complete summary and chronology of the Dixon-Yates deal.

The great Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] deserves high credit for the fine public service he has rendered in disclosing these manipulations and maneuverings on the part of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with the Dixon-Yates chronology.

Has the President, Budget Director Hughes, or any other administration officially rebuked this dishonesty? Apparently not.

#### SECRET INTERVENTION IN QUASI-JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

But the deception does not end there. In an attempt to secure congressional approval of the President's request for over \$6 million for a transmission line to carry Dixon-Yates power, Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams secretly contacted Chairman Armstrong of the SEC, a recent Eisenhower appointee.

He asked Armstrong to postpone a hearing at which Wenzell was to testify just at the time the House of Representatives was to consider the Dixon-Yates transmission-line appropriation. Armstrong not only discussed the matter with him—itself a breach of his quasi-judicial status—but granted the request.

Of course, in his quasi-judicial capacity, what Armstrong clearly should have said was that under no circumstances would he discuss the subject, because it involved the question of his judicial responsibility.

Armstrong says Adams told him he wanted the delay because Attorney General Brownell was out of town. Certainly the Department of Justice could have made the request in open hearing, where the parties in interest could agree or protest.

This behind-the-closed-door dealing is in marked contrast to the open, on-the-record intervention of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior before the Federal Power Commission in the Hells Canyon case during the Truman administration.

The action of Adams and Armstrong constitutes a flagrant perversion of the quasi-judicial functions of the SEC.

#### BEESON AND HOWREY AND LYONS

Another set of nominations submitted by the President which are disruptive of even handed Government are those which consist of appointing men who have represented the industry or interests subject to regulation.

The most shocking examples were:

First. Beeson's appointment to the NLRB in the light of his past activities as an employer representative and his evasive testimony as to his continued affiliation with his employer.

Second. Howrey's appointment as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. He was one of the principal attorneys for anti-trust respondents in FTC proceedings; the subsequent weakening of the FTC has substantiated the fears expressed before his confirmation. The President's refusal to reappoint



Commissioner Mead is part of the pattern of emasculating this Commission.

Third, Lyons' appointment as Director of the Bureau of Mines. The hearings disclosed that he had a pension from a major mining company, and, in addition, was opposed to the mine safety law. When it became clear that his confirmation would not be possible, the nomination was withdrawn. However, it took an active fight on the floor of the Senate to focus public attention on this very unfortunate appointment.

#### PACKING THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The pattern of undermining the administrative process and rigging quasi-judicial agencies is no more clear than in the case of the Federal Power Commission.

In early 1953 the President appointed Jerome Kuykendall as a new member and Chairman of the FPC. Kuykendall was the public utility commissioner of Washington State, an appointee of Governor Langlie, an outspoken foe of Hells Canyon Dam.

After Kuykendall was confirmed, Secretary of Interior McKay withdrew opposition to the Idaho Power Co. small dam application and the Idaho Power Co. amended its application. Then the long-delayed hearings got underway. Subsequent appointments to FPC have completed the roster of antipublic power commissioners.

#### WICKARD'S OUSTER, FAILURE TO REAPPOINT GORDON CLAPP

The tampering with nonpartisan positions included the forced withdrawal of Claude Wickard as Administrator of REA—a position which by statute is a nonpartisan one—before the end of his term.

The refusal to reappoint Gordon Clapp as Chairman of TVA was certainly within the President's prerogative. However, the subsequent attack upon TVA indicates that Clapp was considered too good and too tough to handle. His replacement, General Vogel, whose confirmation I opposed, has proved a willing colleague of the Budget Bureau in attempts to weaken TVA.

#### OTHER EXAMPLES

It would take too long to catalog every instance of Presidential appointments that are inconsistent with impartial government.

The attempts to turn the civil service into a Republican grab bag are part and parcel of this pattern. The invention of schedule C for so-called confidential employees has been used as a device to remove civil service protection from scores of positions.

There have been fears that certain key positions under the Railroad Retirement Board would be so transferred. The prohibition against putting those positions under schedule C is the basis for some Republican opposition to the pending railroad retirement bill.

#### PENDING PATTERSON NOMINATION

I am among the members of the Banking and Currency Committee who oppose the confirmation of Patterson as an SEC Commissioner.

Our principal ground of objection is that Patterson would complete the roster of Commissioners whose main contact with the regulated industry has been with the security exchanges.

This is another example of delivering an administrative agency to the regulated industry.

The administration has slipped through many objectionable and questionable appointments. As we review this sorry list the pattern of bad appointments and interferences with the administrative process has become clear.

The President has either misused or shirked his responsibility—either course amounts to irresponsibility.

The day of easy confirmations of poor appointments has come to an end. Not only the Senate, but, more importantly, the people, are aroused and demand that Government by, of and for big business be brought to an end.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the pending supplemental appropriation bill for 1956, as it passed the House, provided for an appropriation of \$224,276,628. The amount of the increase recommended by the Senate committee is \$1,601,834,986. This increase is misleading, since many items of appropriations including well over a billion dollars for military construction were deleted on the floor of the House on points of order. The authorizing legislation on military construction had passed both Houses of Congress and was awaiting the signature of the President which made the appropriation subject to a point of order. Other authorizing bills were in various stages of the legislative process.

The increase of the Senate committee bill over the bill as reported to the House is \$177,235,486. In this connection it should be pointed out that the Senate committee considered budget estimates in excess of the estimates considered by the House in the amount of \$195,565,204.

While this is labeled a supplemental bill, I think it would be well to point out that over \$1,290,000,000 is regular appropriations, rather than supplementals. Of this amount, \$1,270,000,000 is for military construction for which the authorization had not been passed when the Defense Department appropriation bill was before the committee. Of the remaining \$536 million in the bill, a por-

tion of the funds requested is to carry out measures enacted during this session; in fact, about \$100 million contained in the bill is contingent on final enactment of measures now pending before either the House or Senate.

Mr. President, in view of the fact that in the House of Representatives so much of the bill was stricken on points or order, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as thus amended, be regarded for purposes of amendment as the original text; and that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by agreement to this request.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, if all the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc, will it be in order for me to offer an amendment to a committee amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment on page 3. Is this the proper time to do so?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to have the committee amendments agreed to en bloc, and then have amendments offered from the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Chapter I—Department of Agriculture," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

#### "AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE "SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"Not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont."

On page 2, after line 10, to insert:

#### "ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

"For preparation of plans and specifications for construction of facilities for animal disease research and control, and for surveys to determine the most of acquiring and altering facilities which may be made suitable for such work, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 2, after line 19, to strike out:

#### "EXTENSION SERVICE

"PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

"For an additional amount for 'Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,' \$1,250,000."

At the top of page 3, to strike out:

#### "FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Federal Extension Service,' for administration and coordination, \$35,000."

On page 3, after line 3, to strike out:

#### "SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

#### "CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Conservation operations,' \$150,000."



On page 3, after line 7, to strike out:

"AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

"MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Marketing research and service,' for marketing research and agricultural estimates, \$250,000."

On page 3, after line 12, to insert:

"COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

"For an additional amount for 'Commodity Exchange Authority,' \$33,000."

On page 3, after line 15, to strike out:

"FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$850,000."

On page 3, after line 19, to strike out:

"OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the General Counsel,' \$36,000."

And in lieu thereof to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the General Counsel,' \$65,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5891, 84th Congress."

On page 3, after line 3, to strike out:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the Secretary,' \$19,000."

On page 4, after line 6, to strike out:

"OFFICE OF INFORMATION

"For an additional amount for 'Office of Information,' \$30,000."

On page 4, after line 9, to insert:

"AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

"Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the head 'Agricultural Conservation Program Service,' in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head 'Agricultural Conservation Program,' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein."

On page 4, after line 18, to insert:

"COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

"For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that act."

Under the heading "Chapter II—Department of Commerce—Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 5, after line 3, to insert:

"OPERATION AND REGULATION

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and regulation,' \$1,200,000."

On page 5, after line 14, to insert:

"MARITIME ACTIVITIES

"MARITIME TRAINING

"For an additional amount for 'Maritime training,' \$115,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime Administration is increased by \$5,000."

On page 5, after line 22, to insert:

"REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, 'Salaries and expenses, maritime activities,'

for administrative expenses is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$330,000.'"

On page 6, after line 4, to insert:

"BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

"INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

"For an additional amount for 'Inter-American Highway,' as authorized by the act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 129), \$49,730,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 6, after line 9, to insert:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount of 'Salaries and expenses,' \$1,500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for improvement and operation of hurricane, severe storm, and tornado warning services, including research and construction of related facilities, is increased from '\$4,250,000' to '\$5,750,000.'"

On page 6, after line 18, to insert:

"SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,700,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$2,865,000 from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$535,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation disaster loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans."

On page 7, after line 11, to insert:

"REVOLVING FUND

"For additional capital for the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$25 million: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the Small Business Administration for 'Salaries and expenses,' for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the enactment into law of S. 2127, 84th Congress, 1st session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year 1956."

On page 7, after line 21, to insert:

"UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

"That part of title III of Public Law 121, 84th Congress, approved June 30, 1955, which pertains to the appropriation for the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following additional proviso: *'And provided further*, That that part of the foregoing appropriation which is for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the Tariff Commission, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the functions and activities of the said Commission.'"

Under the heading "Chapter III," on page 8, after line 9, to insert:

"CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

"CONSTRUCTION

"For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and for

other purposes as authorized by title IV of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the National Capital Planning Commission and to the Department of the Interior for acquisition of land and construction to extend the George Washington Memorial Parkway: *Provided*, That if it is determined such headquarters installation will not be constructed at the Research Station of the Bureau of Public Roads at Langley, Fairfax County, Va., none of the funds shall be available for acquisition of land and construction to extend the George Washington Memorial Parkway and not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available from such \$4,000,000 for acquisition of land for the site of the headquarters installation."

Under the heading "Department of Defense—Military Functions," on page 9, after line 19, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

"For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$486,427,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Procurement and production, Army.'"

On page 10, after line 10, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; \$443,278,300, to remain available until expended."

On page 11, after line 2, to insert:

"AUDITED CLAIMS

"Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,' fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,' fiscal year 1943, \$3,344.24;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships,' fiscal year 1946, \$5,838.42; and

"Transportation of things, Navy,' fiscal year 1948, \$1,359.86."

On page 11, after line 15, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

"MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the act of September



11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain available until expended, \$1,078,649,000 of which \$255,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Procurement and production,' Army: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

On page 12, after line 13, to insert:

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

On page 12, after line 19, to insert:

"SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."

On page 13, after line 2, to insert:

"SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices."

On page 13, after line 11, to insert:

"SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

On page 13, after line 19, to insert:

"SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design, and architectural services, as authorized by section 504 of the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155)."

Under the heading "Chapter IV," on page 14, after line 1, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"Government and relief in occupied areas

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5

U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed 10 in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3 million, of which not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of title II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements, and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agen-

cies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred."

At the top of page 19, to insert:

"CHAPTER V. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

"OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of the act of June 21, 1955 (Public Law 86), \$100,000."

On page 19, after line 8, to insert:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM  
COMMISSION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), \$25,000."

On page 19, after line 13, to insert:

"FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION  
"INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

"For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims as authorized by the act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, 84th Congress, 1st session."

At the top of page 20, to insert:

"PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS'  
PENSIONS

"For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans' compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the President may direct, \$300,000."

On page 20, after line 4, to insert:

"SEC. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made."

In the heading on page 20, line 12, after the word "Chapter" to strike out "V" and insert "VI."

Under the heading "Independent Offices—Federal Civil Defense Administration—Operations," on page 20, line 16, after the word "Operations", to strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

Under the subhead "Surveys, Plans, and Research," on page 21, line 1, after "55a", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

On page 21, after line 2, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CIVIL DEFENSE FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

"For necessary expenses to enable departments and agencies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and



the purchase of materials and supplies necessary thereto, \$3,050,000."

On page 21, after line 11, to insert:

**"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

**"SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACTS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS**

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the 84th Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation."

On page 21, after line 23, to insert:

"The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed \$10,000,000, in addition to the unused portion of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended."

On page 22, after line 8, to insert:

**"ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of a portion of the land, including improvements thereon, in square 62, District of Columbia, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services is authorized to exchange the same or a part thereof for any other land in said square on such terms and conditions as the Administrator may determine with the approval of the National Capital Planning Commission."

On page 22, after line 18, to insert:

**"REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

"For an additional amount for 'Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia', \$1,150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$145,000' to '\$155,000'."

On page 23, after line 3, to insert:

**"OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE**

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service', \$200,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased by \$1,000."

On page 3, after line 9, to insert:

**"EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND**

"For an additional amount for 'Expenses, general supply fund', \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 shall be for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased by \$22,500."

On page 23, after line 18, to insert:

"Survey of Government Records, Records Management, and Disposal Practices, General Services Administration: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$50,000 for administrative expenses, in connection with conducting surveys of Government records, and records creation, maintenance, management and disposal practices in Federal agen-

cies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$300,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of said act, the Administrator shall have final authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys: *Provided further*, That the 1 year limitation in section 208 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, shall not apply to the procurement of services in connection with the conduct of such surveys: *Provided further*, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appropriations Committee of the Congress."

On page 24, after line 13, to insert:

**"OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE**

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service,' \$145,000."

On page 24, after line 17, to insert:

**"STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS**

"The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b))."

Under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency", on page 25, after line 3, to insert:

**"OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR**

**"Salaries and expenses**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$170,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$263,700' to '\$273,000'."

On page 25, after line 10, to insert:

**"RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS**

"For an additional amount for 'Reserve of planned public works,' \$5,500,000."

On page 25, after line 17, to insert:

**"ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative expenses,' \$1,060,000."

On page 25, after line 20, to insert:

**"CORPORATIONS**

"Office of the Administrator, housing loan for educational institutions: The amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses, is increased by \$200,000."

At the top of page 26, to insert:

"Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$250,000 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Housing Amendments of 1955 (S. 2126, 84th Cong.) shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the revolving fund established pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67 Stat. 230), as amended, shall be merged with the revolving fund for public facility loans established pursuant to said Housing Amendments of 1955 (S. 2126, 84th Cong.)."

On page 26, after line 10, to insert:

"Federal Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956 (Public Law 112), is increased from \$5,900,000 to \$7,000,000 and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from \$300,000 to \$464,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under said head on the amounts available

for certain nonadministrative expenses of said Administration is increased from \$33,000,000 to \$37,600,000."

On page 26, after line 19, to insert:

"Public Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by law, is increased from '\$8,200,000' to '\$9,260,000', and the limitation under said head on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$530,000' to '\$600,000'."

On page 27, after line 2, to insert:

"Appropriations and authorizations contained in this act for the Housing and Home Finance Agency (except \$730,000 of the increase in the amount made available for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration and the amount available for expenses of travel; \$2,600,000 of the increase in the limitation on certain nonadministrative expenses of said Administration; the additional amount appropriated for 'Annual contributions' and \$60,000 of the increase in amounts for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration) shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (S. 2126, 84th Cong.)."

On page 27, after line 14, to insert:

**"NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION**  
**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$80,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law, during the first session of the 84th Congress, of H. R. 7000, or similar legislation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation 'Special Projects, Executive Office of the President', for obligations incurred against said appropriation, prior to the enactment of this act, for expenses of the Commission."

On page 28, after line 5, to insert:

**"SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"The amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards, shall also be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel."

In the heading, on page 28, line 15, after the word "Chapter" to strike out "VI" and insert "VII."

Under the heading, "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 29, after line 3, to insert:

**"TRIBAL FUNDS**

"For an additional amount for 'Tribal funds,' \$200,000, from funds to the credit of the Indians of California as defined and enrolled under the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, the successors in interest to claims against the United States as therein provided, for payment of expenses, other than attorney fees, heretofore or hereafter incurred by attorneys prosecuting the claims of the Indians of California before the Indian Claims Commission under contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Mines—Conservation and Development of Mineral



Resources," on page 29, line 18, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$625,000" and insert \$1,450,000."

On page 29, after line 18, to insert:

**"DRAINAGE OF ANTHRACITE MINES**

"For contributions as authorized by the act 'To provide for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes' (Public Law 162, approved July 15, 1955), \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended."

Under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Construction," on page 30, line 6, after the word "Construction," to strike out "\$325,000" and insert "\$786,000, of which \$455,000 shall be available for the construction of fish-cultural facilities below Norfolk Dam, Arkansas."

On page 30, after line 9, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**"FOREST SERVICE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for national forest protection and management, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5891, 84th Congress."

On page 30, after line 15, to insert:

**"ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission,' \$112,162, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 1395."

At the top of page 31, to insert:

**"BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION**

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136, 137, 138), \$40,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957."

On page 31, after line 5, to insert:

**"JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION**

"For an additional amount for 'John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission' for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), including entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until December 31, 1955."

On page 31, after line 12, to insert:

**"NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION  
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$57,000."

On page 31, after line 16, to insert:

**"SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

**"MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY**

"For necessary expenses of construction of a building for the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized by the act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including the preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint Congressional Committee established by said act, \$2,288,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the expenses of the Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid upon certification of the Chairman of said Committee."

On page 32, after line 9, to insert:

**"SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION**

"Funds appropriated for the Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,

1955 (Public Law 24, 84th Congress), shall be available for expenses of official entertainment."

In the heading, on page 32, line 16, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "VII" and insert "VIII."

Under the heading "Department of Labor—Office of the Solicitor—Salaries and Expenses", on page 32, at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "\$110,000" and insert "\$303,800."

At the top of page 33, to insert:

**"BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program,' \$650,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 3822, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, extending authority for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers."

On page 33, after line 9, to insert:

**"WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION**

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' 2,185,000: *Provided*, That this amount and the amount appropriated in this act for 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor,' shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 2168, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, increasing the minimum wage."

Under the heading "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare," on page 34, after line 2, to insert:

**"GALLAUDET COLLEGE**

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$5,400, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for public assistance,' Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955."

On page 34, after line 11, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for payment of pay increases granted by administrative action comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$8,700."

On page 34, after line 15, to insert:

**"HOWARD UNIVERSITY**

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$76,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for public assistance,' Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955."

At the top of the page 35, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for payment of pay increases granted by administrative action comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$220,000."

Under the subhead "Office of Education—Salaries and Expenses, White House Conference on Education", on page 35, line 9, after the word "Education", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$238,000."

Under the subhead "Public Health Service", on page 35, after line 11, to insert:

"For additional amounts for appropriation to the Public Health Service, as follows:

"Assistance to States, general", \$98,900;

"Venereal diseases", \$31,100;

"Tuberculosis", \$25,200;

"Communicable diseases", \$116,800;

"Sanitary engineering activities", \$107,000;

"Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska", \$13,000;

"Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$16,200;

"Hospital and medical care", \$454,500;

"Foreign quarantine service", \$32,300;

"Indian health activities", \$32,200;

"National Cancer Institute", \$57,600;

"Mental health activities", \$39,500;

"National Heart Institute", \$56,600;

"Dental health activities", \$39,700;

"Arthritis and metabolic activities", \$36,300;

"Microbiology activities", \$54,300;

"Neurology and blindness activities", \$7,800;

"Retired pay of commissioned officers", \$141,000; and

"Salaries and expenses", \$15,000."

On page 36, after line 15, to insert:

**"SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES**

"For an additional amount for 'Sanitary engineering activities,' \$1,190,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1956, for the purposes of the act of July 14, 1955 (Public Law 159)."

On page 36, after line 20, to insert:

**"MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES**

"For an additional amount for 'Mental health activities,' \$250,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the 84th Congress of House Joint Resolution 256."

At the top of page 37, to insert:

**"GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION**

"For grants to States for carrying out the purposes of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, \$60 million: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7126 or S. 2501, 84th Congress."

Under the subhead "Construction of Housing Facilities for Animals", on page 37, line 10, after the word "specifications", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$685,280."

In the heading, on page 37, line 12, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "VIII" and insert "IX."

Under the heading "Public Works—Atomic Energy Commission—Plant and Equipment", on page 37, at the beginning of line 25, to strike out "\$163,577,000" and insert "\$270,800,000"; on page 38, line 3, after the name "Tennessee", to strike out the colon and "*Provided*, That only \$37,400,000 shall be available prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795, 84th Congress", and in line 5, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That, in addition to transfers otherwise authorized by law, \$101 million of unexpended balances available under this head shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Operating expenses, Atomic Energy Commission.'"

On Page 38, after line 9, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**"BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION**

**"Construction**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$2,038,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 38, after line 14, to insert:

**"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**

**"CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation', \$5 million, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law during the 84th Congress of H. R. 3383 or S. 500."

At the top of page 39, to insert:



**"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

**"RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL**

**"Construction, general**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general', \$5,551,014."

In the heading, on page 39, line 7, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "IX" and insert "X."

Under the heading "Department of State—Salaries and Expenses", on page 39, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$1,820,000" and insert "\$2,120,000."

On page 39, after line 15, to insert:

**"EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING**

"For expenses necessary for planning the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration."

On page 40, after line 2, to insert:

**"PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA**

"After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January 25, 1955, by the United States of America and the Republic of Panama (Senate Executive F, 84th Cong., 1st sess.; ratification advised by the Senate), the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually (in lieu of the annual payment provided under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954), out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,930,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with article I thereof."

On page 40, after line 14, to insert:

**"INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE  
ACTIVITIES**

"The limitation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for administrative expenses is increased from \$3,300,000 to \$3,485,000."

On page 40, after line 19, to insert:

**"ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD**

"The limitation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for administrative expenses is increased from \$900,000 to \$950,000."

At the top of page 41, to insert:

**"INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO**

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$75,000."

Under the heading "Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration," on page 41, after line 17, to insert:

**"FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM**

**"BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES**

"For making plans, conducting surveys, and preparing site recommendations for necessary new prison facilities, \$500,000."

Under the heading "United States Information Agency—Salaries and Expenses," on page 43, line 6, to strike out "\$243,260" and insert "\$430,000."

On page 43, after line 6, to insert:

**"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**

**"EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

"For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the

Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation."

In the heading, on page 43, line 19, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "X" and insert "XI."

Under the heading "Treasury Department—Coast Guard—Operating Expenses," on page 44, line 4, to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

On page 44, after line 9, to insert:

**"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

**"OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER  
GENERAL**

**"City delivery carriers**

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for 'City delivery carriers', \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Railway Mail Service', fiscal year 1947."

On page 44, after line 15, to insert:

**"CORPORATION**

**"FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION**

"The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$800,000 to \$975,000."

In the heading, on page 45, line 1, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XI" and insert "XII."

Under the heading "District of Columbia—Operating Expenses", on page 46, after line 14, to insert:

**"SALARY INCREASES, POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN**

"The provisions of title II of Public Law 123, approved June 30, 1955, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law , 84th Congress: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either S. 2428 or H. R. 7159, or similar legislation."

On page 46, after line 21, to insert:

**"CAPITAL OUTLAY**

**"PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

"The appropriation for 'Capital outlay, public building construction', contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's Center and the erection of the following structures, including the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Woodridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building (including the installation of telephones, telephone switchboard, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine house in the vicinity of 24th and Irving Streets Southeast (including instruments for receiving alarms and connecting said house to the fire alarm system)."

On page 48, after line 6, to insert:

**"CHAPTER XIII. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

**"SENATE**

**"Contingent expenses of the Senate**

"Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for Miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1955, \$185,835."

On page 48, after line 13, to insert:

**"GENERAL PROVISION**

"Subsection (b) of section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 663, 83d Cong.), is hereby amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and inserting the following: '*Provided further*, That in the case of the Senate such report shall be made not later than March 31 of the year following the year with respect to which the report is made'."

In the heading, on page 49, line 1, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XII" and insert "XIV."

Under the heading "Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments," on page 49,

line 9, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document numbered — and", and in line 11, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$5,343,868" and insert "\$8,117,523."

At the top of page 50, to insert:

**"CHAPTER XV. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**"UNIFORM ALLOWANCES**

"Sec. 1501. The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):

"Legislative branch:

"Architect of the Capitol:

"Capitol Buildings;

"Senate Office Buildings;

"House Office Buildings;

"Independent offices:

"Civil Service Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';

"Federal Trade Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';

"General Accounting Office: 'Salaries and expenses';

"Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said act;

"National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: 'Salaries and expenses';

"National Labor Relations Board: 'Salaries and expenses';

"Securities and Exchange Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';

"Smithsonian Institution: 'Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art';

"Veterans' Administration:

"General operating expenses";

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses";

"Maintenance and operation of supply depots";

"Department of Agriculture:

"Office of the Secretary;

"Commodity Credit Corporation: 'Limitation on administrative expenses';

"Department of Commerce:

"Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses";

"Working capital fund";

"Maritime activities: 'Salaries and expenses';

"Civil Aeronautics Administration: 'Operation and regulation';

"Maritime activities: 'Salaries and expenses';

"National Bureau of Standards: 'Working capital fund';

"Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

"Freedmen's Hospital: 'Salaries and expenses';

"Public Health Service:

"Assistance to States, general';

"Venereal diseases";

"Tuberculosis";

"Communicable diseases";

"Sanitary engineering activities";

"Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska";

"Hospitals and medical care";

"Foreign quarantine service";

"Indian health activities";

"National Institutes of Health, operating expenses";

"National Cancer Institute";

"Mental health activities";

"National Heart Institute";

"Dental health activities";

"Arthritis and metabolic disease activities";

"Microbiology activities";

"Neurology and blindness activities";

"St. Elizabeths Hospital: 'Salaries and expenses';

"Social Security Administration: 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance';



"Department of the Interior:  
 "Office of the Secretary:  
 "'Salaries and expenses';  
 "'Working capital fund';  
 "Bureau of Indian Affairs: 'Education and welfare services'; and  
 "Department of Labor:  
 "Office of the Secretary: 'Salaries and expenses'."

On page 53, after line 8, to insert:  
 "SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force, or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than 1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. HAYDEN obtained the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I think it would be proper very briefly to discuss chapter III, which involves construction money for the Defense Department.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the largest item in the bill. Does the Senator wish to make a statement with reference to it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do. I wish to address myself to the items in chapter III of the bill as it is reported to the Senate.

Mr. President, total budget estimates for this chapter amounted to \$1,480,000,000 in appropriations and \$859,500,000 in unobligated balances and transfers, or a total of \$2,339,500,000. The House of Representatives recommended that a total of \$6,450,000 be appropriated for these items, although the House Appropriations Committee allowed \$1,402,329,000 plus unobligated balances amounting to \$486,612,000 or a total of \$1,888,941,000.

The Senate Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,280,377,300 plus \$741,427,000 in transfers or a total of \$2,021,804,300. This is a reduction from the budget estimates of \$199,622,700 in

appropriations and \$118,073,000 in transfers or a total reduction of \$317,695,700. It is over the House bill by \$1,273,927,300 in appropriations and \$741,427,000 in transfers.

I shall now speak briefly of the individual items.

The Senate Committee recommends for the Central Intelligence Agency building an appropriation of \$7 million. This includes \$3 million for planning and \$4 million for roads and purchase of site. The committee report treats of this matter fully.

For the Department of the Army the committee recommends \$486,427,000 by transfer of \$58,573,000 below the estimate. For the Navy the committee recommends \$443,278,300, which is \$85,271,700 below the estimate. For the Air Force, the committee recommends \$823,649,000 in appropriations and \$225 million in transfers. This is an amount \$121,351,000 below the estimate. I shall mention only one of hundreds of items in the chapter that might be mentioned. The committee recommended approval of an appropriation of \$79,527,000 for the Air Force Academy.

Except for specific items described in the committee report, the committee approved the authorized program as submitted by the executive branch. Certain other reductions were made because the committee agreed with the House committee that the programs as authorized and justified before the committees could not progress as rapidly as contemplated. These latter reductions should in no way be construed to eliminate or retard the approved items in the program.

I wish to thank all the members of the Department of Defense Subcommittee who attended the hearings and worked on this section of the bill. I believe that, as reported, the funds included will provide the construction necessary to keep our country militarily strong. It will also help to provide the housing so badly needed by the men in our Armed Forces.

The committee can only recommend the appropriation and the Congress approve it. It remains for the executive branch, and particularly the leaders in the Department of Defense, to see that the money is judiciously spent. I call upon those men, both civilian and military, to utilize the funds we provide in a manner that will bring credit upon the Department and effect economy for the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment relating to the United States Tariff Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, line 6, it is proposed to strike out the word "head" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "Chairman", so that it will read "Chairman of the Tariff Commission."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I do not desire to offer an amendment, but I do desire to compliment the committee on the splendid work it has done in making its report, and in particular I wish to commend it for the additional appropriation made for the Weather Bureau, and especially, in that connection, the million and a half dollars of additional funds for research regarding tornado and hurricane predictions. I have been especially interested in this subject since the very disastrous hurricanes which occurred last year. It is encouraging to find that the United States is not only seeking to repair damage done by such storms but to conduct research into better means of forecasting, which will probably save more money in the end and will cost less at this time.

The appropriation of \$1,500,000 for research operations is in addition to the \$7,500,000 already appropriated in other items to repair the damage done.

I wish to express my appreciation particularly for the interest shown in the matter of this increase by the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am exceedingly grateful to the Senator from Rhode Island, and I am certain I speak also for the distinguished chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Arizona, in saying that we appreciate his gracious words.

In order that the record may clearly show what was done in this regard, I wish to read from the report a paragraph relating to the \$1,500,000 extra money which the committee recommended should go to the Weather Bureau for research, to enable it better to meet its obligations in affording protection against hurricanes, tornadoes, and other severe storms. I read as follows:

The committee recommends \$1,500,000, half the amount of the estimate, for additional funds for research into methods of bettering hurricane and tornado predictions. The amount recommended will be sufficient to cover the major part of the research operations. It is felt that, if additional equipment for research is required, it may be procured with the funds provided by the regular 1956 appropriation, in excess of the budget estimate, for the procurement of weather observation and research equipment in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1956. The funds which were provided in that act were to remain available for a period of 4 years because all could not be obligated at this time; the committee can see no objection to the use of a part of the amount for expedited procurement of material now available which will hasten progress to more accurate predictions.

Before closing my remarks, I may say that I think the whole Senate, and indeed the whole country, is indebted, and feels indebted, to the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island for his ag-



gressive interest relative to the building up of the essential services of the Weather Bureau, so as to afford better protection against hurricanes, tornadoes, and other severe storms.

Mr. President, while I am on my feet, may I say that one large amount added to the bill for the Department of Commerce relates to the Inter-American Highway. In order that the record may clearly show the thinking of the committee on that matter, in which we are recommending the appropriation at once of the entire amount of our country's contribution, which, added to the amount of this year's appropriation, will make possible the completion of the construction work within the 3-year period covered by recent legislation, I read from the report, as follows:

Since the consideration of the appropriation for fiscal year 1956, Public Law 129 has been approved (the act of July 1, 1955). The committee, in its report on the regular appropriation for fiscal year 1956 (Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956), said:

"Inter-American Highway: The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,250,000 for the continuance of the construction of the Inter-American Highway which is the full amount of the authorized but unappropriated balance.

"It is the sense of the committee that the interests of this Nation, our friendship for the neighbor nations, the value of surface access to the Panama Canal, and many other mutual benefits dictate early completion of this highway."

In recommending \$49,730,000 for this purpose, the committee is, in the strongest terms, reiterating the views which were stated in the previous report. Under this appropriation, the highway should be completed in 3 years.

I am certain I voice the ardent wish of every member of our committee that the work may be prosecuted just as aggressively and rapidly as sound construction policies will permit, and that we may all look forward to the day, not longer than 3 years off, when citizens of the United States may easily, by motorcar, traverse our friendly neighbors, Mexico and the Central American countries, to arrive at Panama City or the Canal Zone, which is such an important part of this Nation's investment in economic and military stability.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Can the chairman of the committee tell me the status of the appropriation for the Great Falls Air Base and the Glasgow Air Base?

Mr. HAYDEN. Those items were spelled out in the House bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. But I believe they were eliminated on points of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; subsequently in the House they were stricken from the bill on points of order. The committee restored the necessary funds for the Great Falls Air Base, in the amount of \$5,523,000; and provided for the Glasgow site, for the Air Defense Command, \$4,706,000. That appropriation is in a lump sum. The House committee report indicates how the lump sum is to be expended, and the Senate report shows the changes recommended from the House committee report.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the chairman. I wanted to get assurance that the projects were included in the bill which is now before the Senate, and to ascertain what amounts were being provided.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount stated in the committee report is the same as the amount contained in the bill as it was reported to the House.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the chairman.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As a matter of clarification, with respect to the item which relates to the White House Conference on Education, is that fund adequate to take care of the estimated expenses of the delegates from all sections of the country who will attend the conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount allowed was the full amount of the budget estimate, and included the transportation expenses of the persons who would attend the conference.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Am I correct in understanding that the provision will apply equally in all States?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The idea was that if the conference was to be successful, all the States should be represented; and if no funds for transportation were provided, only those who could afford to spend their own money would come to Washington.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. Another item is that relating to the Atomic Energy Commission. As the Senator may recall, the House included funds, if my memory is correct, for research and development. I believe the House provided an additional sum of approximately \$25 million. Has that item been retained in the appropriation bill as reported by the committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it has been included.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So that we may clearly understand the situation, can that money be used for pilot-plant demonstration and pilot-plant experimentation?

Mr. HAYDEN. Everything recommended in the budget estimate was allowed, except funds for the reactor for the cargo ship. All other items as planned by the Commission are carried in the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Since some Senators are interested in the question of REA development, is there anything within the language of the appropriation bill in connection with this particular atomic energy research and development fund which would prevent or prohibit the Atomic Energy Commission from cooperating with rural electric cooperatives in the establishment or the creation of reactor plants or furnaces?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is taken care of under operating expenses, which are appropriated for in the public-works bill. But so far as cooperation is concerned, there is no prohibition against the Atomic Energy Commission cooperating with REA's any more than there is against cooperation with other organizations.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In other words, the funds which are provided for the Atomic Energy Commission in the area of research and development would be available for experimental purposes and pilot-plant purposes for a private utility, a rural electric cooperative, or whatever legitimate purpose of reactor development the Commission might desire, with the exception of the ship.

Mr. HAYDEN. Provision for the ship is omitted from the bill; that is all.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The so-called commercial ship.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I am glad the question was asked of the chairman relative to the discretionary authorization to the Atomic Energy Commission relative to research activity and pilot-plant development for the REA Association, because as the matter was discussed in committee it was my understanding that the funds would be made available for use at the discretion of the Atomic Energy Commission, and that the Commission could enter into that field for the purpose of research activity.

I wish to offer three amendments to the bill. The first amendment I propose is immediately after line 4, page 2, following the headings "Agricultural Research Service" and "Salaries and expenses." My amendment reads:

For additional amount for salaries and expenses for research, \$380,000.

I believe the funds my amendment suggests must be provided so that additional research activities may go forward. If the problem of surpluses is to be solved, it will have to be done to a great extent by means of research; certainly research will help. I think the amendment is a sound one. I have discussed it with officials of the Department of Agriculture and they are in full support of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Will the Senator submit his amendment?

Mr. THYE. I cannot, sir. I have it attached to my copy of the bill. To that copy of the bill are attached my two amendments. The other amendment is intended to be proposed after line 15, page 3, to insert the following language:

#### FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

##### LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For additional amounts for "loans authorizations," for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$15 million: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

The language of the amendment has been checked with the Department of Agriculture, so that it will conform with whatever terminology the Solicitor may find to be necessary.

Then on line 19 of the same page, where the sum of \$850,000 has been stricken by the committee, under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses," I proposed to insert the amount of \$350,000.

I can send this marked-up bill to the desk, if it is desired, Mr. President, so



that the clerk may have it, but I have read the amendments which I propose to submit to the bill. I believe the chairman of the committee has had the question raised and explained to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee had under consideration certain other provisions which were not authorized by law. What I understand the Senator from Minnesota is doing is offering an amendment which is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. THYE. That is correct.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Does the Senator plan to offer all three amendments en bloc, or separately?

Mr. THYE. They could be offered en bloc, because they relate to research and increasing the amount of money available for research and loans under the Bankhead-Jones Act. If additional funds are provided, the administrative funds must be increased. That is the reason for proposing the amount of \$350,000.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I think the restoration of \$15 million for loan authorization under the Farmers' Home Administration is fully justified. The Department of Agriculture had asked for \$30 million. I think a mistake was made in the committee itself in writing up the bill, because I do not believe the committee intended to delete the entire \$30 million, but only that part for which there was no authorizing legislation, such as loans to part-time farmers, and appropriations for like purposes. There is opposition to this item in both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees. We had considerable opposition in our own Appropriations Committee, and I think the \$15 million should be restored, together with the \$350,000 for salaries, but I would object to restoring \$380,000 for research.

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has been very liberal with research funds. We have appropriated at least \$7 million more this year and last year than was appropriated in previous years. In the vast amount of money which has been appropriated for research, which is in excess of \$7 million, \$350,000 could be found for this purpose. I do not think it represents an emergency which has to be dealt with in a supplemental appropriation bill.

I hope the two items will be approved, but not the one for research.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Minnesota submit his amendments to the desk?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, before that is done—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield, so that I may state the reason for the \$380,000 for research?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The additional funds are needed to undertake research designed to aid low income farm families to improve their level of living, in line with the objectives set forth in the report on the

development of agriculture's human resources.

The total increase of \$380,000 would be used in connection with the following projects: One, farm and land management research, \$310,000, to aid such families to increase their earning capacity; and two, human nutrition and home economics research, \$70,000, to evaluate the effect of shifts to part-time or off-farm work on family living in terms of nutritional quality of diet and kind of living.

That is the justification for the amount proposed on page 2 following line 4.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture has had funds provided for exactly this same purpose. I would think they would be able to get along from now until next year on the very liberal allowances we have given them.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I would not be as positive in my feeling that the \$380,000 was needed as I am on the question of the \$15 million and the item for salaries and expenses of \$350,000, because I believe the loan fund is a necessity. If the loaning authority fund is increased, the administrative funds will be necessary.

To an extent I agree with the Senator from North Dakota relative to research, but I think the assistance which will be made available by increasing the amount of funds to be administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is an absolute must, because it is the only way to safeguard the young couples who are seeking to get established as tenants on farming operations of their own.

Mr. President, I certainly hope there will be no objection to the two amendments which are proposed on page 3.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the amendments are very important. I believe the \$15 million amendment, relating to the Bankhead-Jones Act, is the most important; and, of course, the increased amount for salaries is important. Personally I favor the research program, because I believe it is important to have a particular kind of research in this field. However, I value the unanimity of the Senate as highly as or more highly than I do the extra amount which might be used for research. If the need for research funds becomes acute by the time the second session of this Congress begins, I am sure the Senator from North Dakota would not object to making an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. YOUNG. I would be happy to consent.

Mr. AIKEN. It is simply a question of using the funds which are available for 4 or 5 months.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, may I suggest to the Senator from Minnesota that he withdraw the first amendment and offer the other two en bloc?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my first amendment, on page 2, be withdrawn; and that the other two amendments, on page 3, be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that, as of the moment, no amendments have been submitted by the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. The Chair is entirely correct; I just realized that.

Mr. President, I now offer the two amendments to be found on page 3 in the marked copy of the bill I have sent to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator Minnesota has requested unanimous consent that the two amendments on page 3 be considered en bloc.

Mr. THYE. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota that his amendments be considered en bloc? Without objection, it is so ordered; and the amendments of the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, after line 15, it is proposed to insert:

#### FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

##### LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For additional amounts for "Loan authorizations," for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

And in lines 18 and 19, it is proposed to restore the language previously deleted by the committee amendment, and to amend the same, so as to read as follows:

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$350,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing, en bloc, to the amendments of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama will state it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is my purpose to offer a second paragraph at this point, and its effect would be to increase the administrative expenses, as carried in lines 18 and 19. Would such an amendment be in order after the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota, to increase the amount, is agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will advise that such an amendment to the amount should be offered to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota before it is agreed to.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to send to the desk an amendment, to be stated at this time, before the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota is voted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama has a right to offer such an amendment.

The amendment submitted by the Senator from Alabama to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.



The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota, it is proposed to insert, at the proper place:

For loans under title V, of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (except grants under 504 (a)), \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law during the first session of the 84th Congress of S. 2126.

And in lines 18 and 19, in lieu of the language proposed to be inserted by the amendment of Senator THYE, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$1,300,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to ask whether the amendment of the Senator from Alabama would fall under the heading of a conditional appropriation, which is prohibited.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules, on the advice of the Parliamentarian, that the proposed proviso is in order.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the ruling based upon the fact that a bill authorizing the loans has been passed by the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota is in order because it carries the provision of an act which has been passed by the Senate.

Mr. THYE. The bill has not been passed by the House, has it?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; but the bill has been passed by the Senate; and thus the amendment to the amendment is in order, under our rules.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the bill has not passed the House of Representatives.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, let me point out that the amount proposed to be carried in lines 18 and 19 would take care of the administrative expenses required for this amendment to the amendment, and also of the administrative expenses required for the amendment\* of the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] to the amendments offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing en bloc to the amendments offered by the Senator from Minnesota, as amended by the amendments of the Senator from Alabama.

The amendments as amended were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

#### INCREASE IN SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, ETC.— CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT OF S. 2428

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 53) was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 2428), to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police, and the White House Police, and for other purposes, to make the following change, viz: On page 5, line 15, of the engrossed bill, strike out "63f-63k" and in lieu thereof insert "61f-61k."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

#### FELICITATIONS OF CONGRESS TO COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS ON 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS CONSTITUTION

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 193, extending the felicitations of Congress to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the 175th anniversary of the establishment of its constitution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution coming over from the House, which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 193) was read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the Congress extends its felicitations to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the 175th anniversary of the establishment of its constitution, and expresses the gratitude of the American people for the part played by the early statesmen of Massachusetts in building the foundations which have served the Commonwealth and the Republic so well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the House concurrent resolution is identical with Senate Concurrent Resolution 50, which was submitted by the Senators from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL and Mr. KENNEDY]. On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I ask that the concurrent resolution be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 193) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] a question. Does the pending appropriation bill include \$5 million for the Fort Jackson Hospital?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; that item is included in the bill.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to make inquiry with respect to the appropriation for the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Through the kindness of the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], I had the privilege of appearing before the committee and presenting the item. I was accompanied by Secretary of the Army Stevens and General Davidson, the commandant at the Staff College.

On page 13 of the committee report, I find the following paragraph:

Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth: The budget estimate for this item was \$8,615,000. The House committee reduced this amount by \$5,433,000. Total restoration was requested. The Senate committee granted an additional \$200,000 for planning of the academic building, or a total of \$3,382,000.

Am I to understand from that language that the amount available—provided the item is approved in conference—will be \$3,382,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct. Plans and specifications will be prepared, so that at the next session of Congress this item can be fully considered.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate the consideration shown by the committee with respect to this item. The structure concerned is an important academic building, necessary in the operation of the Command and General Staff College. This is where a thousand or 1,200 top flight officers of all branches are instructed. I hope that in the next session of Congress sufficient funds will be provided to construct this building.



Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I heartily second the statement of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON]. I know of the need for this item. I have been on the premises. The Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth is a permanent part of the military program. It pertains to the training of top flight officers. It certainly deserves attention. So far as I am concerned, this item will receive attention next year.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I express my sincere thanks to the Senator from Mississippi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, line 8, in the committee amendment, after the word "expended", it is proposed to strike out "486,427,000" and insert "\$486,426,000."

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to explain, for the benefit particularly of the distinguished Senators from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR and Mr. MONRONEY], who, I am glad to see, are present in the Chamber at this moment, that the amendment which I have sent to the desk deals with the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, which has been discussed briefly on the floor of the Senate in the past few days.

Mr. President, the proposed transfer of refuge lands which the Army wants is not reflected in any way in either the authorization bill, H. R. 6829, or this Supplemental Appropriations bill, H. R. 7278. The item is not mentioned in House Report No. 1116, and cannot be found in Senate Report No. 1094. It is, therefore, easy to understand why so comparatively little objection was raised by those who want to preserve the Wichita National Wildlife Refuge when the Authorization bill was enacted and when the appropriation bill was passed by the House.

In the hearings, the Army made it clear, however, that included in the \$3,053,000 item for Fort Sill is \$2,200,000 for the purchase of approximately 20,000 acres of private lands south of the Wichita Refuge. It was stated during the hearings that \$1,000 of that amount is to cover the administrative costs of having the 10,700 acres of refuge lands transferred to the Army by the Department of the Interior—when, and if, Interior surrenders control of the lands.

The Interior Department made an alternative proposal to the Army last spring, but, as I have stated before, the offer has been ignored.

Mr. President, another fact my colleagues should consider seriously is that even after the Authorization bill has become law, and the appropriation bill has been passed by the House, neither the Refuge Manager of the Wichita, the Chief of the Refuge Division, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Secretary of the

Interior himself, will know exactly where the Army proposes to draw that new boundary line. The Army is requesting \$1,000 to cover the administrative expenses of negotiating the transfer, but what about the \$77,000 which the Interior Department would need to erect a new big game fence along the new boundary, and what about the additional \$100,000 which would be required to build new access roads into the refuge?

While we are on that subject, what about the money that would be required to round up, slaughter, and dispose of the 250 bison and 75 longhorn steers for which there no longer would be pasture on the remainder of the refuge? This would be another Fort Huachuca case over again. This spring the State of Arizona, in despair after trying to work out its game-management program with the Army on that reoccupied area, finally gave up and destroyed the entire buffalo herd at considerable expense.

Mr. President, provision seems to have been made in this bill for the \$1,000 the Army would need to negotiate the proposed land transfer, but where is the supplemental appropriation for the \$177,000 that would be needed by the Department of the Interior to cover the first obvious costs that would result from this deal? No, Mr. President, this whole thing needs more study, and more of an effort on the part of the Army to resolve its problems at Fort Sill. We do not have to hurry into these hasty decisions, especially during the closing hours of this session of the 84th Congress.

I therefore have offered an amendment to delete that \$1,000 from the Fort Sill appropriation, and let this legislative record show that Congress is opposed to the transfer of any part of the Wichita National Wildlife Refuge to Fort Sill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it not true that if the agreement advocated by the Army is put into effect, it will cost the Fish and Wildlife Service \$177,000 for the erection of fences and other appurtenances?

Mr. NEUBERGER. It will cost the Fish and Wildlife Service at least \$177,000, because it will have to erect fences and take care of the animals which are now in that portion of the refuge proposed to be taken over by the Army. The Fish and Wildlife Service will have to provide further supervision, and the cost will be at least \$177,000, if not more.

Mr. President, it is with some trepidation that I have advocated an amendment to the bill, when I know that the two very distinguished and able Senators from the State of Oklahoma have been in favor of the proposed reduction in size of the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, for the purpose of enlarging the artillery range at Fort Sill.

Let me say to them that it is my candid opinion that whenever Federal lands are concerned, it is not a State matter. When we had before us the issue of building or not building a dam which would flood out the Dinosaur National

Monument, that proposal concerned not only Utah, but the entire Nation.

There are people in my State of Oregon who desire to reduce the size of the Tule Lake Wildlife Refuge, so that they can enlarge reclamation farms and homesteads; and, although those people are my constituents, I am opposed to it, because I believe that these are Federal reservations, and that the people of the entire United States have a stake in them.

For example, I have opposed reduction in the size of the Olympia National Park in the State of Washington, even though many of the major trade unions which are very active in my State might obtain additional employment through logging of the forests within that national park.

When I was a member of the State Legislature of Oregon I voted against a memorial to Congress seeking to have transferred forests of the Bureau of Land Management to the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon, because I thought the forests properly belonged to all the American people, whether they lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., Milwaukee, Wis., or Seattle, Wash.

Mr. President, I believe a national question is at stake in reducing the size of this great wildlife refuge. Once we reduce the size of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, we will have pressure put on us at the Tule Lake refuge in Oregon and California, and at the Olympia National Park in Washington. Pressure will also be put on us with respect to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, and at other parks as well.

All these great issues go together, Mr. President.

Therefore, I have submitted an amendment to prevent the reduction in size of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge for the purpose of enlarging the artillery range at Fort Sill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee took the action indicated because the members of the committee felt it was in the interest of national defense to do so. Apparently there is a conflict between the fish and wildlife interests and the national defense interests.

In view of the fact that Fort Sill, Okla., is and has been for many years the great artillery training center of our Army, we felt that the slight change involved ought to be made. It is not a substantial change, as can be seen by looking at a map of this whole tract. For that reason the committee has approved the amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of regret that the Senator from Oklahoma speaks on this issue.

It was absolutely necessary to take the action recommended in the interest of preserving the Nation's oldest and most famous artillery post. Fort Sill was not established yesterday or during World War II or during World War I. It was established in 1907. Almost every artilleryman who has served our country in its wars has graduated on the terrain of the Fort Sill Reservation. It is unusual terrain, and it gives artillerymen the widest possible choice of firing practice, which will develop, as it has developed in



the past, the proficiency of the artillerymen of our Army. That proficiency has led to victory in both world wars.

I should like to say to my distinguished friends from Oregon and other States that we in Oklahoma are as conscious of wildlife as they are. Our people enjoy these wildlife refuges. They go there at the rate of almost a million a year to enjoy them.

We do not entertain the people of Oregon in those wildlife refuges. It is the people of our own State who go there to enjoy the scenic beauty of the refuge.

However, when it becomes necessary to choose between the development of a wildlife refuge on the one hand, and the development of an adequate defense on the other hand, we must lean on the side of developing the strongest possible national defense we can.

If we are not allowed to take this additional 10,700 acres, which is about 6½ square miles in all, out of approximately 59,000 acres of the whole wildlife refuge, we will have to do one of two things. We must either provide within the very near future a new artillery school—but not with the great tradition and fine terrain of Fort Sill—at an expenditure of perhaps \$250 million or more; or we must have the Fort Sill establishment continue to serve with a short range, on which the artillerymen can fire only a few thousand yards. If we follow the latter course, we will be giving the United States, for the first time in its history, a second rate defense. Our modern artillery has extremely long range, and it is increasing all the time.

The school at Fort Sill is not merely a practice field or a cantonment. It is where Army officers who will command our artillery batteries in our future wars will be trained.

If they are not trained in this school, and if they are not given the best available ranges for our modern guns, we will be giving ourselves second rate or third rate artillery. That might be fatal in a future war, because the artillery is the sinew of our national defense.

We do not like to take 10,700 acres from the wildlife refuge. However, let me tell the distinguished Senators from Oregon and other States that the State of Oklahoma believes in conservation and in wildlife. We have condemned land all over the State and added it to our wildlife refuges. We have added to the land around dams. We have acquired land with State funds. We have issued bonds with which to build up our recreational and wildlife facilities. We are not trying to take advantage of our wildlife refuges. However, when it becomes necessary to take additional land in order to meet the requirements of a modern artillery range, I do not believe it is asking too much to take from the southernmost boundary a strip about 1½ miles across and about 6 miles wide.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I have no desire to take part in this debate, except that perhaps a member of the Committee on Armed Services should say a word on the subject. The subcommittee which considered the bill and the full committee reluctantly and with great regret came to the conclusion that the only practical way in which to keep

the Fort Sill artillery training unit going at its top level was to take the land proposed to be acquired. We, therefore, authorized the taking of 20,000 acres from individual owners—and that was done only after they had had an opportunity to testify before the committee—and 10,700 acres of Government land in the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.

The 10,700 acres are a part of the 30,544 acres now under a special-use permit to the Army. At the present time more than 30,000 acres, including the 10,700 acres, are under a special-use permit.

After very close examination of the artillery officers and other Army officials, it was found necessary, in order to get the full utilization of modern artillery weapons, to take this additional land.

For that reason alone, we recommended the taking of the land. It was approved by the Committee on Armed Services and by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which studied this item.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this subject has not been casually considered by the Senator from Oklahoma or by the committees. The taking of the land was approved by the House Armed Services Committee after long hearings. It was also carefully considered by the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and it was approved by that committee. It also cleared the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and then the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. Four committees of Congress have approved the course of action proposed in the bill. After considering all the evidence, these committees have come to the conclusion that, bad and disagreeable as it may be to be forced to acquire 10,700 acres of a wildlife refuge, it is better than destroying the investment of more than \$150 million or \$200 million we now have in Fort Sill as the finest artillery center in the world, or providing only short firing ranges, which would mean giving us a second-class artillery.

The Army has made adjustments in order to save the parts of the wildlife refuge which are used by the public. The whole area of scenic highways and lakes and playgrounds has been preserved. The line has been dropped south of the roads. Only that part which is least used by the public is included. Most of that is high, rocky, and inaccessible land, which will not in any way detract in a material way from the refuge.

The big-game pasture will be distant by several miles from the area it is proposed to take. The scenic highway drives over Mount Scott and other places will be preserved, as will be the lakes. I do not see any other possible way to handle the situation if Fort Sill is not allowed to expand in the only direction it can expand.

There are highways, railroads, and crowded agricultural areas to the east, and there are Oklahoma towns to the south, Medicine Park and other thickly settled areas are to the north. Only by extending the range to the west and

taking approximately one-fifth of the wildlife refuge can we provide for the kind of artillery training that I know every Member of the Senate would want the boys in our armed services to have.

We are taking 20,000 acres of privately owned land, and we also regret that. But if this were a time of war the Senate would be willing to take an entire county, if necessary, to acquire the kind of firing range necessary to give us the strongest possible fire power and the strongest possible defense.

I hope the Senate will support the four committees of the Congress who have studied this question long and hard. Only by taking the step recommended can we have the kind of defense that will be necessary to assure victory should war come.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I deeply regret to find myself at issue with the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER]. I can understand how his heart can yearn for something of which he knows absolutely nothing. If I am not mistaken, he has not been on the ground. If I am incorrect, I should like to have the Senator correct me at this point.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Does the Senator feel that it is necessary for a Senator to have been on the ground to be able to discuss any place concerning which he wishes certain action to be taken?

Mr. KERR. I do not think it is absolutely necessary, but I think it would not hurt.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield for a further question?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Would the Senator say that a Senator was estopped from taking a position on an issue before this body if he had not personally visited a location where the particular issue has been centered?

Mr. KERR. Not at all. Nor do I think any Senator who has visited it would be estopped from calling attention to the fact that another Senator was limited in his knowledge of it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it not a fact that the Senate constantly passes on issues which concern all sorts of localities everywhere in this country, from Maine to California, when perhaps only the 2 Senators from the particular State involved have ever actually visited it in person?

Mr. KERR. I would say that has been done. I would not say it has been the uniform rule of procedure.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma a further question. We legislate continually regarding far-flung international areas where perhaps no Member of the Senate, or, at the very most, a handful of Senators, has ever visited. Would the Senator say that we were precluded from legislating because we had not visited such areas?

Mr. KERR. No; nor would I say we should completely close our minds to information which comes to us from those who have been there.



Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it not a fact that on practically every question which centers in one State and which comes before this Chamber, the 2 Senators from that particular State have, perhaps, the most personal intimacy with the particular place or location?

Mr. KERR. I would say that is very likely, and it is even possible that it is true in the present instance.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Does the Senator think that those of us who come from our particular States are precluded from taking an interest or a position, or even offering an amendment, pertaining to Federal lands within any other State?

Mr. KERR. I certainly do not think the Senator was precluded from offering his amendment. I think it would be well if he now took advantage of the opportunity he has to get information on the subject which he could not have unless he had been there.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I shall listen with interest, but I say to my good friend, the distinguished Senator from the State of Oklahoma, that I should not like to see established here any rule or tradition that a Senator from another State cannot take an active interest or a very positive position as to something within a State with which the Senators from that State have, perhaps, a more personal intimacy. There are Members of this body who take a position directly opposite to that of my colleague from Oregon and myself with reference to how hydroelectric power should be developed in the State of Oregon. Should our answer be that they cannot discuss the basic policies involved?

Mr. KERR. With reference to a matter which applies to the Senator's State I would feel that his State is ably represented in this body, and the senior Senator from Oklahoma would hesitate a great deal to take it upon himself to try to represent the interests of conflicting forces and elements within the State of Oregon, in view of the fact that that State is so ably represented here.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I would say to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that I do not regard a national wildlife refuge under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as an issue involving only the State of Oklahoma because it is within the State of Oklahoma, any more than I think a wildlife refuge in the State of Oregon is an issue of the State of Oregon. There are people in the State of Oregon, farmers and ranchers, who would like to get into the Tule Lake Wildlife Refuge. If I should take the position, because I felt their policy was right, that the wildlife refuge in Oregon should be diminished in size, I would say that a Senator from Oklahoma, or a Senator from Maine, or a Senator from Minnesota, who had never been there, would have a right to debate the subject on the floor, even though he had never visited that wildlife refuge.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. For 24 years I have been advocating taking care of wildlife throughout the country. There are many places about which I do not know, but I am still in favor of protection for

fish and wildlife. But the problem here is not whether we favor fish and wildlife, but whether we should expand the artillery school in Oklahoma in the interest of the national defense. The question before the committee was not whether the committee was for or against wildlife. What good will wildlife do us, if our national defense is destroyed?

Mr. KERR. I thank my friend from New Mexico.

I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that this is not a case of ranchers or farmers seeking to invade a national wildlife preserve. The fact is, as my able colleague has pointed out, that the national defense agency not only is seeking an additional 10,000 acres of land which presently lie within a fish and wildlife preserve, but it is seeking 20,000 acres now occupied by Oklahoma farm families, whereon they live and reside and make their living. I put all the scrutiny of which I was capable to the proposal to take 10,000 acres from the fish and wildlife refuge, and 20,000 acres from Oklahoma farmers. It was a matter with reference to which I had to be convinced that it was necessary for maintaining efficiency and permitting the improvement of the service of the national defense installation, before I came to the point of accepting the necessity as proposed by the Defense Department. My heart goes out to the hundreds of farm families who are there, and who of necessity will have to be moved.

There is on the 20,000 acres an Indian cemetery which has been hallowed ground for countless thousands of Indians for a century. Some of the great Indians of my State have been buried there. This was the area of the last stand of the buffalo. This was the area populated and inhabited by the tribes of the Indians of the plains—the plains Indians, the Apaches, the Comanches, the Arapaho, and others.

It was at Fort Sill the Geronimo was placed in confinement, and where he lived out the last part of his life.

I came home from World War I, as did many others who had started out early in the war as second lieutenants, and who managed to hold their own mightily well in that rank; and afterward I participated in the organization of the Oklahoma National Guard, which is a part of the now famed Thunderbird Division. Year after year, for almost 10 years, I attended the annual encampment at Fort Sill. As has been said by my distinguished colleague, Fort Sill is the greatest artillery training school on earth.

The eldest of my sons spent his months of training there, in preparation for his service and experience in the Korean war. I have been there and have seen soldiers from the lands of our allies, including Korean boys and others, receiving basic artillery training for service in the armies of our allies.

The Department of Defense tells us that if that Artillery School is to meet its requirements of tomorrow, it must have more room. I was at Fort Sill a few weeks ago and saw a demonstration of the firing of some of the modern artillery with which the Department of De-

fense has reinforced our country's defense. I saw there a gun which on its carriage would cover an area longer than the Senate Chamber, and is capable of firing I do not know how many miles. But before that gun could be fired, it was necessary to point its muzzle a little above 45° in elevation, because there was not the range to test its efficiency and the result of its firing to the extent and limits of which it is capable. That gun has never been fired on the Fort Sill Reservation, and there are now hundreds of young Artillery officers training there, who have never yet been permitted to operate that great piece of defense equipment in the way in which it was built to be operated, because of an inadequate range.

It is to meet that difficulty that the Department of Defense has come to Congress. In spite of what my good friend from Oregon has said, that Congress knows nothing about what it is doing, this matter was considered by the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and the House, and was contested. In spite of what my good friend has said, it was authorized upon the testimony heard by the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House.

Instead of Congress being uninformed on this subject, the junior Senator from Oregon has demonstrated that he is the one who is uninformed.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it not true that the farmers whom the Senator has been mentioning will be reimbursed financially for the lands which will be added to the Artillery Reservation?

Mr. KERR. Yes.

Mr. NEUBERGER. If the able Senators from Oklahoma are on the job, as I know they are, I should think they will see to it that no financial injustice is done to those farmers.

Mr. KERR. If we are able to do that, we will do so.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I know that is correct. Is it not also true that practically every time a highway is enlarged or is constructed, or a power line is built, or a natural gas line is laid, or a railroad is extended, the farmers whose land is taken by eminent domain receive financial reimbursement for the loss of their farms or ranches?

Mr. KERR. I am willing to concede that.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it not also true that there is pressure all over the country for the opening of reserved Federal areas, such as wildlife refuges, national parks, and national forests?

I read only recently, for example, that in the neighboring country to the north, which is allied with us in NATO and in the defense of the North American Continent, a great uranium strike was made in Banff National Park. I am certain the Senator from Oklahoma will grant that uranium is just as important to our national defense as is artillery.

Mr. KERR. I may say to my friend from Oregon that that subject is not before the Senate; and if it were, I would want to be much better informed than I



now am before I would take the responsibility of deciding that question.

Mr. NEUBERGER. What I am trying to point out is that the neighboring country to the north, confronted with a strike of uranium in Banff National Park, still refused to permit the uranium to be mined, because it was within a national park.

Throughout the United States—in my own section of the country, as a matter of fact—lumber companies are pointing out that additional lumber is needed for national defense; that lumber is important for the national defense; and that, therefore, the timber resources of the national parks must be made available, so that the lumber can be harvested.

The Senator from Oklahoma has said that the artillery range must be enlarged. The point I have sought to make is that once we breach the line, whether it is in the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge for an artillery range, or in the Olympic National Park for logging, or in any other area for uranium mining, or in some other area for ranches or for adding to the agricultural production of our country, the line will be breached everywhere.

Mr. KERR. There may be a basis for the argument that the desire of ranchers, farmers, and others in private business, to exploit the public domain, is similar to the case now before the Senate, but I may say to my good friend from Oregon that I am unable to accept it. It is as different from the case now before the Senate as it would be for one to urge that if the sun rises in the Southern Hemisphere, he is in the north, and that if it rises in the Northern Hemisphere, he is in the south.

The Senator was disturbed about the necessity of building fences to keep out animals. Fences are not built there to keep out animals. This area, both north and south of the present fence, not only the Fort Sill Reservation and the wildlife refuge, has one of the heaviest populations of quail, rabbit, squirrels, and other manifestations of miniature wildlife I have ever seen. They are in an entirely different position from that of the farmers on the 20,000 acres which the Government is seeking to take. There will not be a single quail, a single rabbit, or a single squirrel dispossessed, nor made a victim of eminent domain, nor required to give up his habitation, nor to go elsewhere so that roads, schools, and churches may be built, or cemeteries located. They will continue to live in their peaceful and protected habitation.

There are buffalo and longhorn cattle in this refuge. I should say something less than a thousand buffalo and something less than 500 longhorns will have 50,000 acres on which to roam 12 months in the year; and beyond that, when the grazing becomes scarce on the 50,000 acres which will be held inviolate after occupation, I have the assurance of the military authorities at Fort Sill and in the Defense Department that those animals will be permitted to come on to the Fort Sill Reservation in the periods between the uses of that particular area by the artillery, there to graze to their hearts' content and their stomachs' capacity.

My distinguished friend said there was a national question at stake, and he is right. It is the question of national defense.

Mr. President, actually the land which is already in Fort Sill Reservation is a greater refuge for most of the wildlife occupying both terrains than are the 10,000 acres sought by the Army.

I give my good friend this assurance; there is no animal on that wildlife refuge that knows when he crosses the line between the part held for his occupancy by the Interior Department and that part which is used primarily by the Military Establishment. I am sure the Senator would be amazed at the absence of concern on the part of those magnificent buffalo, longhorns, quail, squirrel, and rabbits as they go back and forth most of the time unmolested, with as little knowledge that they are crossing the line as the waters of the muddy Columbia have when they leave the adjacent State and go into the State of Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma presuppose that because I have not visited the wildlife refuge we are discussing, I have not visited any wildlife refuge?

Mr. KERR. I do not presuppose it, but I am not sure of it. [Laughter.] If he has, the more he has visited refuges, the more he has become aware of the truth of which I have spoken with reference to the absence of concern on the part of the wildlife when they go from one sanctuary to another between which there is no barrier.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am beginning to come to the conclusion that the Wichita is the only wildlife refuge which the Senator from Oklahoma has ever visited, and that it is a most unique one.

Mr. KERR. I must say to my friend that if he uses his absence of knowledge in that respect as much as he has on the floor in relation to this matter at issue, then I am not surprised.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator mentioned the vast gun carriage, approximately the size of this Chamber, which was going to be fired on the artillery range which would be carved from the wildlife refuge. A few moments later he said the animals would not know when they crossed the line. Will they know it when they cross the line and the big guns are being fired?

Mr. KERR. They know it. It is amazing how they know it when they are a foot south of the line and when they are a foot north of the line.

Mr. NEUBERGER. But when the 10,700 acres are taken for use in firing the guns, will the gunners use blanks?

Mr. KERR. No; but the Senator would be amazed how few animals there would be in the few square yards where the blanks would land.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Am I being led to believe there is no danger to the animals, when the people are being moved out?

Mr. KERR. There will be no greater danger than there is now, because there is no fence between where they are now and where they will be.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Am I being led to believe that the Senator does not favor having any fence whatsoever?

Mr. KERR. I neither favor nor oppose it. I am sure that if a fence is needed it will be provided, but it will not be rabbit proof, quail proof, or squirrel proof, because if they cannot crawl under the fence, they can either fly or jump over it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator may remember that there has been a previous reference to a squirrel-proof fence.

Mr. KERR. If the Senator wants to dwell on the welfare of the squirrels on the White House grounds, he may do so, but that has as much relationship to this subject as other matters to which he has referred.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator from Oklahoma said there was no national issue involved except that of national defense—

Mr. KERR. No; I said there was a national issue involved.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator did not let me finish. I said the Senator from Oklahoma stated there was no national issue involved except national defense. Is not that what the Senator said?

Mr. KERR. No; I did not say that was the only national issue involved. I said that was the national issue involved. I took the position that it is a national issue that is involved, and that is a more important issue than is the wildlife issue.

Mr. NEUBERGER. When the range of artillery becomes greater than that which the Senator has described, will the Department of Defense take from the wildlife refuge another 10,700 acres?

Mr. KERR. That illustrates the lack of information my friend has about the location and terrain of this fish and wildlife refuge. If weapons with a greater range should be developed, the area used would be farther to the west. It would not involve a greater area where fish and wildlife are found, because the fish and wildlife area goes roughly north. If a greater range is required, it will be to the west. That would not involve an area adapted to a fish and wildlife reserve. I am happy to give that comforting information to my friend.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In other reserved Federal areas where the issue of national defense has been raised, does the Senator also think the areas of wildlife refuges should be reduced?

Mr. KERR. I do not know what the Senator speaks of. I did not know there was another question involving the issue before the Senate.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I did not say it was before the Senate, except collaterally, and the Senator from Oklahoma, who has had far more experience than I in legislative procedure and policy, knows that when a law is enacted, it often has far-reaching effect on other issues not then before the Congress. I do not believe it is possible for us to enact legislation which will diminish a great historic wildlife reserve, dating back half a century, without the legislation having an impact on other Federal reservations, so that the administration may go into them and take out resources



or diminish the boundaries in the interest of national defense.

Mr. KERR. I would not belittle the intelligence of the Senate either by acknowledging that the action urged would set a precedent, or that if it were a precedent any Senator, including the distinguished Senator from Oregon, would be unable to use his good judgment with reference to a future piece of legislation, just as he would use it in regard to what is now pending, and on the basis of the issues involved, without feeling that he was bound either by the vote he cast on the amendment or did not cast on the amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. None of us, especially those of us from the West, like to lose any of the lands which belong either to the State or to the Federal Government, whether they be forests or refuges for wildlife, or other public domain. However, I wish to say to the Senate that in my State, the Federal Government owns about 55 percent of the entire area of the land. Guided missiles are being tested in the southern part of New Mexico, in Alamogordo and that vicinity. There are being taken 142,000 acres that belong to educational institutions of the State of New Mexico. There is wildlife in that area. As a matter of fact, a census was taken of the quail, turkey, antelope, mountain sheep, and other wildlife. Hundreds of thousands of acres of the public domain, which were leased to stockmen, are being taken.

Do Senators think we like to have that much land removed from the tax rolls? We do not. But are we going to proceed with the guided missile research and development program, or are we going to say that because New Mexico owns a small piece of land and because the Federal Government owns a certain piece of land, that program will not have the land it needs—not 20,000 acres, but hundreds of thousands of acres?

It is not that we do not like wildlife, or that we wish to deprive the State of a little revenue, or that we wish to deprive a stockman of a place on which to graze his cattle or his other stock, by which he makes a living. But the question is one of dire necessity; and the dire necessity is to keep up to date in perfecting modern means of national defense.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I thank the great Senator from New Mexico.

I submit that in the interest of national defense, the action of the committee should be approved, and the amendment of the Senator from Oregon should be rejected.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield for a further question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Several times in his very eloquent and able remarks, which I never can hope to be able to match, the Senator from Oklahoma said he had confidence in the intelligence of

the Senate and in its ability to decide on this issue in the interest of national defense. Therefore, will he join me in asking that there be a yea-and-nay vote on the issue?

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I must say that I believe the Senators here are able to make up their minds regarding whether they wish to have a yea-and-nay vote or a voice vote or to vote by means of a division. I must say that I am not persuaded to join with the distinguished Senator from Oregon in any part of his effort in regard to the amendment.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to the amendment I have offered.

Mr. DUFF. Mr. President, I should like to make an observation at this time. I desire to say that I believe the discussion which has occurred here deserves the very serious attention of the Senate.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I do not intend to challenge the committee's action, nor do I have any intention of putting anything in the way of what is necessary for the national defense, because that is imperative at all times.

But I believe the Defense Establishment certainly is under the obligation, in connection with making these installations, of taking a longer range view regarding the effects on the natural resources of the country and the effects in respect to every phase of our national life.

In Pennsylvania, the armed services have taken, for military installations and establishments, thousands of acres of land which, aside from irrigated land, is the most productive land anywhere in America. In one or two instances, by moving not more than 30 miles, they could have obtained very ordinary land, without destroying some of the best land we have; and the very ordinary land could thus have been acquired for very much less cost, and with greater advantage both to the armed services and to the Nation.

I have heard the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] refer to the great amount of the tidewater lands of Virginia which have been taken by various branches of the armed services, without regard to the general, overall condition of that State.

Mr. President, when these things are undertaken in the first instance by the armed services, I believe they should act not merely by themselves in proceeding to locate their installations. Instead, they should take various other agencies into consideration.

In the instant case, I understand the Department of the Interior is opposed to the proposal. I am not challenging it; by reason of its necessity in connection with a tremendous operation, already involving \$200 million, I do not challenge it. But if there could have been foresight, it would have been possible not to have located in a place where the expansion would make necessary the invasion of one of the great national wildlife refuges of the United States.

Therefore, I rise merely to say that hereafter, when it is time to make installations which will require vast amounts of land, there should be a law to require the military to consult the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, or other departments, for the purpose of determining whether adequate land for the purpose is available in some other place so as to prevent the use of the most valuable agricultural land or the most valuable industrial land or the most valuable wildlife land merely because the armed services do not have sufficient foresight to consider the possibilities of the situation.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I renew my request for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to discuss this matter very briefly.

It is a matter of great pride to me that in serving in the Senate, I have as a colleague one of the most prominent conservationists in the entire Nation. In fact, if we were to draw up a list of the 25 outstanding conservationists in the Nation, on the basis of their work and their expert knowledge and their writings in this field, I believe that my colleague [Mr. NEUBERGER] would have to be included in the list.

Mr. President, it seems to me that in this case we are dealing with some questions of fact. I do not claim to know the answers to the questions, I say frankly.

I wish to make very clear to Senator MONRONEY and Senator KERR that I know them to be ardent defenders of sound conservation programs in the United States. But when we have such conflicting contentions in connection with an issue, in my judgment it becomes the clear, public-service duty of the Members of the Senate to make the record, so that it will contain the facts, for people to study and to know about.

When I say that I know my two good friends, the Senators from Oklahoma, are certainly as devoted to sound conservation policies as I am, I recall—and for the moment I speak quite facetiously—that at the time of the Democratic National Convention, in 1952, I heard my very good friend, Senator KERR, announce on a television program that his favorite song was Home on the Range, "Where the deer and the antelope play." In fact, let me say that I thought that on that occasion he participated in the rendition of that song as melodiously as he always speaks on the floor of the Senate.

In connection with the reference in the song to buffalo, I desire to suggest to my friend, the Senator from Oklahoma, that if we continue to turn over to the military all the wildlife refuges in the country, the only place where he and I will ever be able to see a buffalo will be either on the back of a nickel or in a zoo here or there.

I believe that a conservation problem is involved in the extension by the military into more and more of the refuge



areas, as the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] has just pointed out.

The Senate knows that I always make clear the source of my information on issues and the source of the data I use in comments I make on issues involving questions of fact. I want the two Senators from Oklahoma to know the source of the record which I now shall make very briefly in regard to this matter, because in recent days I have met with representatives of conservationist groups in the United States, the chief delegate being Mr. Gutermuth, who has briefed me rather thoroughly on their point of view.

I wish to say, for the representatives of these conservation groups, that they do not believe that the Congress has required the Army to put into the record the answers to certain questions of fact which Mr. Gutermuth raised in his testimony before the Appropriations Committees of the House and of the Senate. Therefore I shall present the notes which I made in the series of conference with representatives of the conservation groups, because I think I owe it to the Senators from Oklahoma to do so, because they can, perhaps, answer some of the questions of fact which these conservationist representatives claim are not answered in the present record.

The conservation groups expressed to me the hope that the desired protection of the Wichita National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma would be provided in the appropriation bill before it reached the Senate floor. Attention was called to this important matter in my brief remarks on July 22, when I spoke about the Army's attempted rebuttal of a statement by C. R. Gutermuth, who appeared before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees in behalf of five national conservation organizations.

Let me say to my two friends from Oklahoma that there is no question about the fact that I am motivated today in making these remarks by representations which I have received by telegraph, telephone, and letter from conservation groups in my own State who have appealed to me at least to see if a postponement of action on this proposal can be obtained, until further information can be gathered.

Mr. President, the fact that neither the Secretary of Defense nor the Secretary of the Army has responded to Mr. Gutermuth's telegram of July 18 makes me suspicious of the whole proposal. The Army was able to prepare a lengthy, detailed rebuttal to the statement of those national conservation organizations within 1 day, and it is difficult to understand why the accuracy of the Army's statements could not have been checked as quickly.

Is the Army attempting to withhold the real facts in this case until Fort Sill gets the needed appropriation? Although Mr. Gutermuth need not substantiate his statements to me, because I think he is a very reliable conservationist, he did state to Secretary Wilson and to Secretary Stevens in his wires of July 18, that his facts are confirmed by the refuge manager of the Wichita National Wildlife Refuge, and by the chief of the

Refuge Division of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, of the Department of the Interior.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] referred to the fact that the Interior Department continues to oppose extension of this military reservation. It was my last information that when the entire record was in, the Department of the Interior continued to oppose it. I think we certainly need to be fully apprised as to the details of the opposition of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. President, this renewed attempt on the part of Fort Sill to take over those refuge lands should be pondered carefully. This is not the only attempt by the military to gain control of important forest, wildlife, and recreational lands. There is a long list of attempted invasions by the military of all kinds of Federal lands. The Army has been after the Cabeza Prieta and Kofa Refuges in Arizona, and another report came to my attention only yesterday of still another grab for a large part of the Desert Game Range in Nevada. The Navy backed away from the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina not too long ago only because of public opposition, and its more recent attempt to take over Passamore Island in Virginia likewise was squelched by an aroused citizenry. The Navy's latest move is to grab 30,000 acres of a game management area in the DeSoto National Forest in Mississippi.

I raise the question, Where does this sort of thing end, unless we try to work out some national pattern or program for the extension of these military installations in order to have at least a minimum of invasion of our Federal reserves, rather than to carry out the program on a hit-and-miss basis, project by project, from term to term?

In reviewing the Army's testimony in the House hearing on the authorization bill, it seems they still are not decided as to the permanency and use of such holdings as Camp Stewart, 285,000 acres in Texas, and the Yuma Test Station, 900,000 acres in Arizona, yet they just took an additional 100,000 acres in Alaska. Perhaps the Senate should be looking into the entire situation with the thought of examining the overall plans for the present and future needs of the military.

Mr. President, according to the June 4, 1955, issue of the Tulsa World, when Fort Sill got ready to launch its final drive for the acquisition of those 20,320 acres of private lands and 10,700 acres of refuge lands, it had 250 members of the Oklahoma Press Association at Fort Sill for a briefing. Among other things, the commanding general of Fort Sill stated that the 31,000 acres of additional land were needed for practice with new artillery and guided missile weapons. I will not attempt to relate all of the big sales talk that was put out during that meeting in an effort to get the local business interests behind the move, but I am concerned about the recent change in the training program and in the name of Fort Sill. In 1946, the name was changed to Artillery School, with a branch at Fort Bliss, Tex., for anti-aircraft and guided missiles. Last month,

however, according to the June 18 issue of the Daily Oklahoman, the name was changed to the Artillery and Guided Missile School. Mr. President, is something being added to Fort Sill that we do not know about, when we already have places like Camp Stewart, and a number of others, that are not being used fully, and which are more than adequate in size to handle those long-range weapons that they are trying to squeeze into Fort Sill?

Mr. President, I am sure that the responsible members of the Appropriations Committee have gone into this subject as carefully as time would permit. It is a tremendous task to pass on the many, much more significant items in this large money bill. However, the national wildlife refuge program of this country means much to me, since those areas do provide wholesome recreation for a harried citizenry, while filling their essential wildlife management purposes. I feel that we should give serious consideration to any thought of relinquishing even a small part of the comparatively few refuge acres that have been set aside and dedicated to that purpose.

I know that on the record the Senators from Oklahoma do not need to yield to any other Senators in their devotion to a sound conservation program. Neither do I yield to any other Member of the Senate in my dedication to an adequate national defense. When it is said that the issue is primarily an issue of national defense, if the facts mean that national defense can be protected only by this course of action, and that there are no alternatives—although the Department of the Interior contends to the contrary—then, of course, the national defense must be given the right-of-way. Not a single Senator will knowingly cast a vote to damage national defense.

Here we have two departments, the Army and the Department of the Interior, at loggerheads. The Department of the Interior does not accept the claim of the Army that this is necessary, because, apparently, there are other places where the so-called additional program to be added to Fort Sill could be conducted. Frankly, I do not know what the situation is in regard to the development of atomic weapons in the field of artillery, but if it is true that we are moving rapidly in the direction of atomic weapons in the field of artillery, it is quite possible that we may desire some locality far removed from this area of Oklahoma for the development of that kind of artillery range.

I am inclined to agree with other Senators, that if we permit Fort Sill to add another 8 miles of private lands to its present holdings, it should endeavor to stay within the 36 miles, or 63,000 yards. I understand that part of Fort Sill is crossed by a railroad and by a State highway, but from a careful study of the map, it would seem that the Army would have an adequate unobstructed space in which to fire the largest of its cannons, which has a maximum range of 31,000 yards. That matter had not been presented until I heard the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] testify to it.



Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. The distinguished Senator from Oregon has touched on perhaps the most misunderstood part of the whole subject. It is the question of why, with a distance of some 30 miles, additional land must be taken. The position of the wildlife people, with whom we would like to agree if we could, is that we should mount the atomic cannon and the other super guns at the far east end of the reservation and fire across State highways and railroads and the entire post, with its personnel establishments and machine shops and schools, on the assumption that the shells could be dropped on the extreme western part of the present land of Fort Sill.

That would be all right if the shells could always be trusted to go in the direction in which they are supposed to go. I am not willing to take that risk of human life.

Mr. MORSE. I would not want to either.

Mr. MONRONEY. That would mean firing across inhabited centers. If the Senator has read the hearings, he has, I am sure, read the suggestion that the Army follow the course it has been pursuing for 2 years—and the Fort Sill artillerymen have been trying to work out this matter in order to please the conservationists—and mount the guns in the refuge and fire into the Fort Sill range. They could mount the gun emplacements in the wildlife refuge, or near the border, as they have been placed, or work out an agreement with the wildlife refuge people and go 4 miles into the refuge and fire the guns in a high arc and lob the shells over the inhabited area across highways and railroads into the impact area in the far eastern part of the reservation.

That is the whole issue. I have read the hearings in the House committee and in the Senate committee. I have read the letters. It comes down to a simple fact. If we are to have an artillery range without an inhabited area between the gun and the impact area, it is necessary to fire from the Fort Sill reservation into the area of impact.

I would like to say to my distinguished friend from Oregon that we have tried to preserve the useful parts of the refuge, and the map which my distinguished colleague has before him, and which I showed to the Senator from Oregon earlier today, shows that we have dropped south of the parts that are used the most, and have gone into the high ground to the west, so as to cause the least interference with the wild life.

We are not indifferent to the value of wildlife. When Camp Gruber, near Muskogee, was discontinued, some 70,000 acres were taken over by Oklahoma A. & M. College and converted into a wildlife preserve. We have added other land as well.

However, when we come face to face with the hard fact that we will either have a second rate artillery, or must build a new artillery school, instead of taking about 10,000 acres of a total of 59,000 acres of wildlife refuge, then, I

believe we must face the fact, regretfully, that that land is required for our national-defense effort.

Mr. MORSE. I fully appreciate the position of the Senators from Oklahoma. I also appreciate the fact that we are not dealing with something that is all black or all white.

The junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] has been very courteous to me. I am sure he does not object to my putting this in the RECORD. I had a very brief conversation on the floor of the Senate with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] before I spoke. However, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] came to me and said he had been advised I had some objections to the bill, and I told him that the conversation people of my State and other conservation groups had presented a point of view to me, which I would put into the RECORD. That I have done.

At a conclusion to my remarks I shall make a final suggestion, which I believe is fair and equitable under the circumstances.

Mr. President, the personnel at Fort Sill has a good game management program. They should be commended for the splendid wildlife work that has been done on the fort property. In a clipping from a recent issue of the Lawton Press, I noted that there is a keen desire on the part of some of the officers in charge to broaden their activities to include wild turkey. Could it be, Mr. President, that the fact that some of the best wild turkey habitat on the Wichita Refuge is in the 10,700 acres that the Army wants be one of the factors that is motivating the expansion program? There is ample evidence to show that other areas in different parts of the country were taken over by the military largely because of their recreational values, and I do not think that we should close the door on the 850,000 people that have been using those recreational facilities in the Wichita each year.

As another interesting sidelight, I would like to quote the following sentence from a letter of July 14 from Lt. Col. B. W. Legare, of the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison:

At present, the Department of the Army is also utilizing on a permit basis from the Department of the Interior, in addition to the 10,700 acres referred to above, an additional 19,844 acres, which will be available for public use when it is not in active military use.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that that reflects the attitude of the Army. Fort Sill has its foot in the door on another 19,844 acres, and the engulfing process obviously is working effectively. Perhaps I should add that all, not just a part, but all of the recreational facilities of the Wichita Refuge are confined to the 30,544 acres under agreement.

The record shows that Representative ROBERT L. F. SIKES, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee for Army Construction, stated on the floor when the supplemental appropriations bill was passed, that his committee had acted on the assumption that the land to be taken from the Wichita National

Wildlife Refuge by the Army was the least desirable land and the least used land in the refuge, and that it has but few recreational facilities. He expressed the hope that, since it subsequently was shown to his committee that the proposed transfer involves some of the most valuable land in the refuge, and that it contains important recreational facilities, that further consideration should be given to the proposal.

Mr. President, the repeating of the same justification on the part of the Army, and the restating of those questionable statements, does not, in my opinion, constitute a review of the case, as Chairman Sikes recommended. Under the circumstances, the Senate should prohibit the transfer of those refuge lands at this time, and should wait until the Army has either proved its statements or has withdrawn its attack on Mr. Gutermuth and those five national conservation organizations. If it then can be shown that the requirements of Fort Sill cannot be met under this alternative proposal that was submitted to the Army last spring by the Department of the Interior, then, and not until then, should the Congress pass on the matter.

I close by saying that I have great difficulty in getting over the objections of the Department of the Interior. The Department alleges, as I read the record, that the alternative program which it offers will meet the defense needs. The Department of the Army, of course, denies it. I must admit that, on the basis of a so-called comparison of expert testimony, the presumption would be in favor of the Department of the Army. However, it is not a conclusive presumption, as I well know, after serving 8 years on the Committee on Armed Services. I do feel that we ought to have more consideration of the matter on the basis of further study of the representations of the conservation groups and of the representations of the conservation groups and of the representations of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I spoke on this subject on July 20. I have had an opportunity to visit with the senior Senator from Oklahoma and the junior Senator from Oklahoma, and in that visit we discussed the map which has been provided for those of us who are concerned in the matter.

Regardless of the outcome of the discussion—and I believe the outcome is rather apparent—I feel the debate this afternoon on the issue of conservation and on the issue of wildlife refuges is very worthwhile. In behalf of the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], I wish to say that I know of no man in Congress who has a more justified reputation for being an ardent and effective and devoted conservationist than the junior Senator from Oregon.

Long before his arrival in the Senate, his fame and reputation in the area of conservation, among other areas, had been brought to our attention through his writings, through his speeches, and through his deeds.

I also wish to say that I think it is very important that there be a certain



number of stalwarts in the Congress, so-called minutemen, in defense of conservation, because there is a continuous effort in this country to whittle away what seem to be, momentarily, lands which can be sacrificed for what apparently is a great immediate purpose.

We have a country which is growing by leaps and bounds. The head of the National Park Service only recently testified that it would soon be necessary to start to ration our national parks, to place a limit on how many people can enjoy our national parks, the great playgrounds of the people of America. I have not been in all of them, and I intend to go into more of them.

I think the Congress of the United States should have a little more concern about the facilities to be found in wildlife refuges and national parks. The accommodations in some of them are abominable. The roads are not properly cared for. The housing facilities are, inadequate, outdated, and insanitary. Yet we appropriate billions upon billions of dollars, and when it comes to taking care of the playgrounds of the people, where they can go and get away from the madhouse in which we live, escape the clatter of automobiles, the roar of airplanes, and the threat of war—whenever it comes to taking care of some peaceful area which God Almighty has put upon this earth we hear it said, "Well, the Army may need it."

I think the issue has been pretty well answered this afternoon. I think the senior Senator from Oregon answered it in the most polite, the most considerate, and yet the most precise terms. He was correct when he said he yields to none when it comes to a strong defense program. He was right when he said that the distinguished Senators from Oklahoma yield to none in their concern for conservation.

It is not a personal argument, Mr. President. It is not an argument over States rights or local rights, but it is an argument over basic public policy. I must say that good arguments can be made, and they have been made, for the expansion of Fort Sill. I can understand very well the desire of the Armed Services Committee and the Appropriations Committee not to liquidate an investment—not only an investment, but a great tradition. I can well understand the deep concern of the two Senators from Oklahoma for the proper expansion, development, and modernization of Fort Sill. It is a part of the great history of their State, as it was even when it was a Territory. It goes back years into the region of folklore and the history of the State of Oklahoma and of the great southwestern section of the country.

I have no argument with them on that point. I do not think either Senator from Oklahoma wishes to be unkind to conservation groups. I know that is not true. I know they are disturbed in their own hearts over making the decision. But decisions have to be made, and they made their decision according to what they thought to be the best interests of their State and of the Nation. We respect that decision.

Also, Mr. President, I think we should have great respect for the conservation groups. Those groups have made their views very plain to the Congress on this issue. Those groups are Citizens Committee for Natural Resources, Izaak Walton League of America, National Parks Association, National Wildlife Federation, Nature Conservancy, North American Wildlife Foundation, Outdoor Writers Association of America, Sierra Club, Southwest Association of Naturalists, Sport Fishing Institute, Wilderness Society, and Wildlife Management Institute.

There are no finer groups of good people to be found. These organizations are nonpartisan and nonpolitical. They represent the organized desire of millions of Americans to preserve in America the great wildlife refuges, parks, and playgrounds as a natural habitat for the growing population of our country.

Therefore, Mr. President, if nothing more comes out of the discussion today than the fact that there is a deep concern in the Congress over what appears to be a losing fight in the conservation and wildlife refuge program, we have at least expended our time well.

I have noted, as the senior Senator from Oregon pointed out, that the locality which we have been discussing is not the only place the United States Army wants to use the public lands.

I should like to quote from an article which was brought to my attention, published in the New York Times of July 3, and written by one of its feature writers who has visited playgrounds and refuges. The writer of the article is Mr. Raymond R. Camp. He points out as follows:

The Desert Game Refuge in Nevada also is being threatened. The Service granted the Air Force permission to use part of the refuge for firing and the Air Force has now announced its intention of taking over primary jurisdiction of the refuge. This would eliminate wildlife interests in the area.

The Army is seeking still another refuge, the Kofa Game Refuge in Arizona, for use in testing poisonous gas on a battlefield scale. As this is the final home of the Galiard Mountain sheep and serves as a major refuge for mule deer, pygmy antelope, and other game, it takes little imagination to realize what will happen to wildlife there.

Mr. President, at times the discussion has been most interesting and has provoked smiles and sometimes a friendly kind of laughter. We are not worried so much about the squirrels, the quail, and the rabbits. We are worried about the people. The funny thing about these little animals is that people enjoy them more than they enjoy themselves. That is why the United States of America is known as a Nation that has so many little pets. In the big cities, where there is hardly room for children, there will be found plenty of dogs and cats, because people like their little pets. They seem to bring them a little closer to what they think is nature. The purpose of game refuges is to preserve animals in a natural habitat so that people can have the experience of going into an area which has not been desecrated or adulterated by human hands.

In Minnesota we have a wilderness area concerning which there is a court case in the Federal court between operators of lodges who want to have the privilege of flying people in by plane and opening up the area to further exploitation and economic development, and those who want to preserve it as it is. The Government has said, "If you wish to go there, you are going to walk or go by canoe." We are going to have one little place in the United States where there is no room for a gas buggy, a train, a honky-tonk, or a saloon. We are going to have a place where there are only grass, bees, bugs, and flowers. I think the bees, the bugs, the grass, and the flowers do a better job in organizing their part of the world than we do in organizing our part.

So, Mr. President, we are talking about a very practical matter. Congress continues to appropriate more and more money for mental hospitals. We are told by doctors that we have nerve tension. They indicate to us that society is so hopped up that people can hardly get anything more with which to hop themselves up. The blessings of the outdoors are essential to us.

I do not think it is proper to leave the RECORD to show that the junior Senator from Oregon was interested only in small animals in his own State. He is interested in the entire country; and I know both the Senators from Oklahoma feel that way.

Mr. President, I wish to pay my respects to the conservation groups. They have talked to me and I hope they will continue to talk to me. I want them continuously to express their concern. But I wish to tell them now that they had better express it in no uncertain way when they are dealing with the Pentagon, because when a project comes up, all that is necessary to say is that the Army needs it. The Army has an insatiable appetite.

I recall that the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long], in connection with the military public works bill a few years ago, succeeded in having the appropriation cut in half, and it was said that the military could not get by with that amount of money. Yet I point out that the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long], through his subcommittee, cut the authorization anyway. The country's defenses did not collapse.

We hear of the testimony before the committees, and we learn the number of caps which were purchased from Mr. Lev and others. We hear of the testimony about the number of reams of carbon paper which the Pentagon has. They cannot figure out enough ways in which to use that carbon.

So it is no wonder that some persons are somewhat concerned when the Army says "We need 10,000 acres." Two years ago the Army thought they needed much more than that. I compliment the Senators from Oklahoma. They certainly whittled down the amount of land which the Army thought it needed. I know the Army met strong adversaries when they met the two Senators from Oklahoma.



I think the Senators from Oklahoma have done extremely well in limiting the acquisition. I hope that as a result of this discussion we will have an understanding that the acquisition is "the acquisition," because a time comes when we must try to hold what we have.

There is never enough land for the military; there never has been. We have found that to be true time after time of the Government itself. I do not wish to pick out the military especially. The Government never has enough office space.

So it is to the credit of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and especially to the two Senators from Oklahoma, that they have stood their ground as well as they have.

I support the amendment which has been offered by the junior Senator from Oregon. I think he has done a great service for his country in bringing this issue to the attention of the people. I am happy to associate myself with him.

I wish to compliment especially the conservation groups, which are not willing to pull down their flag, which are not willing to retreat, which are unwilling to call it quits.

I warn them that in the days to come they had better put as much steam and enthusiasm as they can behind their efforts to protect the national heritage in the great public lands, refuges, and national parks, which are the playgrounds of the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 12, line 8, it is proposed to strike out \$1,078,649,000 and in lieu thereof insert \$1,081,316,000.

On page 12, in line 13, before the period, it is proposed to insert a comma and the following: "and not to exceed \$2,667,000 of this appropriation shall be used for medical facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebr., as authorized by section 301 of the act of July 15, 1955, Public Law 161."

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, the amendment would provide \$2,667,000, in addition to the amount appropriated in the bill, for hospital facilities at the Lincoln, Nebr., airbase. This base is a part of the Strategic Air Command. At this hour of the evening, I shall not elaborate upon the important mission of this airbase and the prominent part which it plays in our national defense.

At present, the Lincoln airbase is without a hospital. It has an improvised or a makeshift infirmary in a barracks-type building.

The request I make is supported by the Air Force, which is asking for the hospital. It is approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and it is authorized by law.

It so happens that this item was not included in the bill which was introduced in the House, and it has not yet been inserted because of a certain chain

of circumstances. Earlier this year there was discussion of a proposal to have the hospital of the Veterans' Administration at Lincoln released by the Veterans' Administration and assigned to the Air Force. The local people were brought into the discussion, along with the officials of the veterans' organizations, the Air Force, and others, and the proposal did not meet with approval.

However, in the meantime, there had gone forth to Congress the representations of the departments in regard to omitting the money for the hospital from the bill now before the Senate, and also from the authorization bill. Later the question of whether or not the veterans' hospital could be used by the Air Force was finally decided by the Congress. At that time the authorization bill for the military public works was before the House.

A conference was held by the interested parties, including my colleague, the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], Representative WEAVER, and myself and interested citizens from Nebraska, together with Chairman CARL VINSON, of the House Committee on Armed Services. Assistant Secretary of Defense Floete also was present.

At that conference Chairman VINSON decided that the Veterans' Administration should keep its own hospital, and that Congress should provide a hospital at the airbase. That decision was approved by the House Committee on Armed Services. The item was included in the military construction bill and was included in the sum carried on page 28 of the House report. The House of Representatives approved that action. There was no dispute about it, and no opposition to it.

The bill came to the Senate, and the Senate Committee on Armed Services, in the authorization bill for the construction of military, naval, and air force installations, again approved the decision that the Veterans' Administration should keep its own hospital; and the committee authorized \$2,667,000 for a hospital to be constructed at the Lincoln Air Base.

When this appropriation bill was before the House of Representatives, the House committee withheld the funds, saying they were awaiting a decision as to whether or not the veterans' hospital would be used.

The day after this bill passed the House the President signed the authorization bill, which made final the decision, to wit, that the Air Force should construct their own hospital.

As a matter of fact, the veterans' hospital in question is some miles across the city from the Air Force base. It is not an empty building, it is Nebraska's oldest veterans hospital and very much of a going concern. This morning I obtained from the Veterans' Administration a statement of what is taking place there, and I call it to the attention of the Senate.

The Veterans' Administration proposes to operate the hospital with an average daily patient load of 220. The hospital has 258 beds, so there will be an 88 percent average occupancy during the fiscal year 1956; \$1,634,000 has been allocated for the operation of the hospital, for

fiscal year 1956 and \$201,600 has been allocated for the operation of the outpatient clinical services. Contracts for residences have been completed for the fiscal year 1956.

In other words, there is no veterans' hospital available for the Air Force. As matters now stand, we have an Air Force base without a hospital and without adequate medical facilities. The Lincoln Air Force base is an important one. In addition to the need for the hospital to provide medical services to care for the officers and men and their dependents, it will also be a part of the medical training program. Medical units will be established there, mobile in nature, which in time of emergency will be called upon for action in any part of the world.

Not to have their own hospital near the runways is not in keeping with the desires of the Air Force.

I might say in reference to the need for this facility that the local civilian agencies of Lincoln, Nebr., have been called upon to take care of hardship cases among the families of these airmen and officers. The burden has been carried largely by the local chapter of the Red Cross, whose budget in recent months has gone up 600 percent.

I submit that there is no Member of Congress who is willing to take the position that we should have an important Air Force base, a part of the striking arm of this country, a part of the strategic air command, operate without a hospital and adequate medical facilities.

Yet, due to a chain of circumstances, provision for the hospital is out of the bill. I do not blame the committee. It has been diligent. Its members have worked for long hours. They have had many details to consider. The difficulty arose by reason of the conflicting information which came to the committee early this year, when the alternative proposal, which has now been rejected by the Congress, was under consideration.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that the amendment will be agreed to. If anyone has any doubt about it, he will have an opportunity to inquire of the Air Force as to the need for and the wisdom of the amendment by the time the matter is taken up in conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has made a very persuasive argument, and I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, I shall take only about a minute, but for the purpose of completing the legislative record, I wish to call the attention of the Senate, so that it may be in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to the report of the committee on the "Missouri River Basin project, transmission division." I am reading from page 38 of the report:

The committee has approved the request of the Department to use \$240,000 of available funds for the completion of the Yellow-tail-Lovell transmission line. However, in



approving the use of funds to complete this facility the committee desires to make it clear that nothing in the wording of the request of the Department of the Interior, or in the letter of approval of the Bureau of the Budget, is to be understood as a waiver of any preference expressed in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 or in the Federal reclamation laws.

Mr. MANSFIELD and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am glad the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has brought this matter up, because I recall that about a week ago we had a meeting with representatives of the Budget Bureau, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of the Interior—as a matter of fact, the Acting Secretary was there—the meeting being also attended by the Senator from Montana, the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], and the distinguished senior Senator from Wyoming who has the floor.

If I recall correctly, it was at the specific request of the junior Senator from Wyoming that the particular language now incorporated in the bill was sent to the Appropriations Committee. I wish to compliment the Senator from Wyoming for looking after the interests of the people not only of his own State, but of the State of Montana. Language is now incorporated in the report which leaves no doubt as to where there is to be preference.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator. My purpose in calling this to the attention of the Senate is to make clear that in the legislative history of the Appropriations Committee, preference rights to REA's and municipalities are not to be disregarded or waived with regard to transmission lines.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I was trying to get the floor when the Senator from Montana was recognized, and my purpose was to discuss the very matter the Senator brought up. The Senator will recall that I expressed some concern earlier about some of the language used by the Bureau of the Budget in some of its requests, and by the Department of the Interior in some of its letters of transmittal, in that it seemed to me that those two divisions of Government have not been as specific concerning so-called preference rights provided for in the Flood Control Act of 1944 and in the Federal reclamation laws as I would like to have them be.

I wish to commend the committee for the language contained in the report, because I interpret it as a clear serving of notice on the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Interior that the preference language contained in the Flood Control Act of 1944 and in the reclamation laws must be followed and observed and protected.

I know of no one in the Senate who is a greater legal authority on the preference language in the existing laws than is the junior Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is very kind.

Mr. MORSE. He knows of my views. I want to thank the committee for including this language in the report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very appreciative to the committee for adopting the language. The committee today, in authorizing the Trinity project in California, also adopted language to make clear that the preference rights for REA's are to be continued.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I might state that the committee was very glad to have this matter brought to its attention by the Senator from Wyoming. There was a unanimous opinion that the provision should be inserted in the report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the testimony which was given at the hearings and which is to be found on pages 824, 825, and 826 of the hearings, be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### YELLOWTAIL DAM AND OWL CREEK PROJECT

Then, yesterday, before the Legislative Committee on the Interior there was a discussion as to the meaning of the press conference statement of the President with respect to the public works appropriations which were contained in H. R. 6766 and which were added by the Congress though there were not budget items before us. The President in his statement said this:

"In all 107 unbudgeted projects were added by the Congress."

And then later on he said:

"As a consequence of these considerations, initiation of the added projects cannot be undertaken until the detailed engineering plans have been completed and we have a sound basis for cost estimates."

Before this committee approved the Yellowtail Dam and the Owl Creek projects, Yellowtail for Montana and Owl Creek for Wyoming, those two projects had not only been authorized, but initial appropriations had been made and plans had been made.

Thus it was not clear to the legislative committee whether or not those projects were included within the President's statement.

The representative of the Bureau of the Budget testifying before our committee said, with respect to Yellowtail certain additional engineering material would have to be added, but the Bureau of Reclamation testified, Mr. Dexheimer, that a letter had already been forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget with this detailed information.

So I requested that the 2 bureaus harmonize their statement, 1 that the engineering data was not present, the other that it was present, in order that we might clearly find that these 2 projects were not within the prohibition of the President's conference statement.

He made no list. So I felt it was incumbent upon me to come and report to this committee what that status is.

#### URGENCY OF PROJECTS

I would like to recommend to the committee, if I may be bold enough to do so, that it include in its report—you may examine the Bureau of Reclamation when they come today, and the Bureau of the Budget, if you call them—but that you include in the report a statement of your own opinion that the detailed engineering facts have been presented so that the work may be going on because it is vitally needed.

I do not need to go into the story again, but I will mention the Yellowtail because there you have another estimate from the Bureau for the construction of a transmission

line. The importance of these estimates—

Chairman HAYDEN. That is the Yellowtail-Lovell line?

Senator O'MAHONEY. The Yellowtail-Lovell—is to be found both in the report that you have received from the Bureau of the Budget and in the letter which was addressed to you as chairman of this committee by Acting Secretary of Interior Fred A. Aandahl under date of June 24, 1955. In this letter Secretary Aandahl—I am reading paragraph 2.

"This will involve the completion of the Lovell-Yellowtail 115-kilovolt transmission line by the Bureau of Reclamation which would permit integration of the power system of the Bureau and the Pacific Power & Light Co., and systems in Wyoming with the Montana Power Co. system in Montana. The Montana Power Co. would provide the interconnection between its system at Billings, Mont., and the Yellowtail point of interconnection. This interconnection would make it possible to transmit needed power over the Bureau's transmission system to loads in the Wyoming area. The Yellowtail line was partially completed with most of the poles being placed and the conductor acquired at the time that Congress stopped construction by eliminating funds for this purpose."

The point to which I wish to draw attention is that this letter from the Secretary of the Interior makes no reference whatsoever to the preferred usage of power developed at Corps of Engineer dams and Reclamation Bureau dams.

#### REA COOPERATIVES

There are REA cooperatives throughout the State of Wyoming; there are REA cooperatives in the State of Montana. I asked my office to send over here, and it arrived just in time, a list of REA co-ops in the State of Wyoming:

Riverton Valley Electric Association, Riverton, Wyo.

Big Horn Rural Electric Co., Basin, Wyo.

Wyrulec Co., Lingle, Wyo.

Bridger Valley Electric Association, Mountain View, Wyo.

Wheatland Rural Electric Association, Wheatland, Wyo.

Lower Valley Power & Light, Inc., Freedom, Wyo.

Garland Light & Power Co., Powell, Wyo.

Washakie Rural Electric Co., Worland, Wyo.

Rural Electric Co., Pine Bluffs, Wyo.

Hot Springs County REA, Thermopolis, Wyo.

Carbon Power & Light, Inc., Saratoga, Wyo.

Niobrara Electric Association, Inc., Lusk, Wyo.

Shoshone River Power Co., Cody, Wyo.

Sheridan-Johnson REA, Sheridan, Wyo.

Tri-County REA, Pinedale, Wyo.

If this estimate is to be construed by the letter of the secretary and by the language of the estimates as designed to provide for integration between existing public utility corporations and the Bureau of Reclamation without recognizing the preference established in the law which authorized this Missouri Basin development, it would be actually a change of law without action by the legislative committee or by the Congress itself.

#### NECESSITY FOR TRANSMISSION LINE

I think the transmission line is very necessary, and I hope that it will be built because the Yellowtail project has been built. The original line, the beginning of the original line, was designed to bring power for the construction of the Yellowtail project.

Chairman HAYDEN. It would be your desire that either there be a provision in the bill or in the report indicating—

Senator O'MAHONEY. Indicating that this appropriation is in nowise to be construed



as limiting or modifying in any respect the preferred uses for electric power from the Bureau of Reclamation powerplants set forth in the law.

#### NEED FOR WHEELING ARRANGEMENT

Chairman HAYDEN. In order to carry out that objective, after this power is delivered at the end of the Reclamation Service line to the private power company in Wyoming, there would have to be some kind of wheeling arrangement.

Senator O'MAHONEY. There would have to be some kind of wheeling arrangement. Wheeling arrangements have been made in the past, but the danger I seek to avoid is the danger that would arise from the construction of this language in the budget report and in the report of the Secretary.

I think that can be easily corrected by a statement in the report, that nothing is intended by this appropriation to deprive preferred users of their rights to receive that power.

If there is to be any modification of the system of stimulating and fostering the growth of REA cooperatives, which is private enterprise if there ever was any private enterprise, municipal systems and the like, why, it ought to be done not by vague language in a budget estimate, but by the action of the appropriate committee.

I thank you very much for your patience with me. If there are any questions, I shall be very glad to answer them.

Chairman HAYDEN. Senator KNOWLAND.

Senator KNOWLAND. So that we can have an opportunity to give a little study in advance, I think we should have some language prepared on it to be submitted to both sides of the table.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Very well, I am back at my old job, I see.

Chairman HAYDEN. Mr. FLOOD, do you have any observations?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, in these closing moments of the discussion on the supplemental appropriation bill, which really closes up the work of the Committee on Appropriations for the first half of the 84th Congress, I wish to pay tribute to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. HAYDEN]. It is, of course, a tremendous responsibility to be chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Being chairman entails an enormous amount of hard work day and night, in order to accomplish the tasks before the committee.

The Senator from Arizona has accomplished wonders as chairman of this particular committee during this session. The work of the committee has been finished early in the session, and we are ahead of schedule as compared with the work of the committee in former years.

For these reasons, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and to the ranking minority member of the committee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], because of their able leadership, to the work of the subcommittees, and to the staff of the Appropriations Committee. The staff oftentimes would take the results that had been accomplished at 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening and then work through the night, in order to get bills or reports to the printer and have them on the desks of Senators the next day. So I do not want this opportunity to pass without paying tribute to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the staff of the committee, for a job ably done.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am sure that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and I have benefited greatly, in the accomplishment of the work of the committee, by the very experienced help of all the other members of the committee, many of whom either served as subcommittee chairmen for a second time or served in that capacity in the last Congress.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. I think all of us feel very much as he does in regard to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, I wish to attempt to make a little legislative history regarding the item of the bill dealing with the Republic of Panama.

I have been serving as chairman of a subcommittee which has been considering a treaty with Panama, which I believe will be reported to the Senate tomorrow. The treaty provides for an increase of \$1,500,000 in the annuity payment to Panama.

I wish to say that from the discussion of this matter, it is my understanding of the treaty that the activities of the Panama Canal itself should be self-sustaining. I shall vote in favor of the ratification of the treaty. In recommending that the treaty be ratified by the Senate, I shall do so on the understanding that whatever is necessary to keep the Panama Canal self-sustaining will be done by the Congress. I do not believe that can be done at this session, because of the time limitation, and certain legislation will be required in order to accomplish that purpose.

Certainly I shall not oppose this item of the bill; in fact, I am in favor of it. However, I wish it to be understood that in favoring it, I do so with that understanding, which I believe is the understanding of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I understand that additional enabling legislation must be reported from the legislative committee and enacted, in order to accomplish the purpose of making the Panama Canal Company pay the cost of the increased annuity. For myself, I shall be very happy to support such legislation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, in regard to the remarks of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], let me say that under the provisions of the treaty, after it is ratified, the obligation of the United States will be somewhat greater than it has been heretofore. However, I am informed by good authorities in Panama that it is their purpose to use that particular fund in order to make their contributions to the Inter-American Highway, and not to use the fund for any other purpose.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from New Mexico did not think I was criticizing anything about the treaty.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I knew the Senator from Arkansas was not doing so. However, I wish to state how the money will be used. It is true that Panama will receive a somewhat larger amount. But I am informed that, instead of using the

fund for other purposes, they wish to cooperate with the United States in completing the Inter-American Highway.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I had not heard of that, but I am very pleased to hear it. I understand that the treaty will be before the Senate tomorrow.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] regarding the very fair and impartial job which I believe the Appropriations Committee has done this year. In particular, I wish to commend the chairman of the committee and also its ranking Republican member.

I believe I have a little right to speak on this subject, inasmuch as it so happens that a considerable number of Pacific Northwest projects were before the committee this year. I think the members of the committee—Republicans and Democrats alike—demonstrated time and time again that they face these issues on their merits, and not on the basis of political considerations.

Of course, Mr. President, if the members of the committee had wished to play cheap, partisan politics, they could have taken, in the case of some of the projects, a position which they might have thought would serve some partisan, political advantage in relation to the senior Senator from Oregon. However, at no time did I feel that any of my representations before the committee was met on the basis of any partisan consideration at all. Instead, I felt that the people of the Pacific Northwest received from the committee what they were entitled to receive, namely, an impartial, fair consideration on the merits of each project, regardless of the political position of any of the Senators from the Pacific Northwest.

I desire to thank the chairman of the committee, in particular and also the Republican as well as the Democratic members.

Mr. President, I close by saying a special word of commendation in regard to an item appearing on page 38 of the bill, for which the committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$2,038,000 for "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration." The funds recommended are to provide for the construction of the necessary transmission facilities to serve the proposed aluminum reduction plant to be constructed by the Harvey Machine Co. at The Dalles, Ore.

For the past several decades, this project has been a matter of interest and concern in my State. It was generally the old case of whether the chicken or the egg came first. It was perfectly clear that here was a great company which was ready to operate an aluminum plant, provided the power could be made available to it from Bonneville; and the Bonneville Power Administration was taking the position that it needed a transmission line in order to supply the industry with the power.

In the field of aluminum, as in many other fields or phases of American industrial life, competition is desirable; and many of us have felt for some time that this competitive venture should be



encouraged. That is why, as the chairman of the committee knows, in previous years I have urged the approval of this particular item, so that the transmission line could be constructed. In the past we were not successful, although, may I say, on several occasions we came very close to success.

This year, my colleague and I joined in the joint public representations on this matter and in representations to the committee. I wish to say to the committee that we deeply appreciate their action on this meritorious and sound item.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THURMOND in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 7278) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. THYE conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### THE EMERGENCY ACCELERATED AMORTIZATION PROGRAM

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, last Tuesday, I commented on a newspaper report about Secretary Humphrey's testimony on the emergency accelerated amortization program. In my comments, I pointed out that I had opposed the 1954 revision of the Internal Revenue Code because of its amortization provisions, and I indicated that this was the amortization provision to which I objected in last year's bill.

Secretary Humphrey has called to my attention the fact that it was the general amortization provisions of last year's bill to which I had objected, rather than to the continuance of the emergency accelerated amortization provision; and I wish to make this correction, for the benefit of the Senate.

The emergency accelerated amortization program under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, formerly section 124A, is a justified measure to assist in increasing defense-production capacity, where this method is the most satisfactory from the point of view of the Government. Of course, as Secretary Humphrey pointed out, such measures are justified only as emergency measures, and should be stopped as soon as the emergency is over.

This is why it is surprising to find that during the past three quarters, the num-

ber and the dollar value of the certificates issued have been increasing.

The Office of Defense Mobilization, the certifying authority under the law, seems to find more emergency facilities, rather than less, necessary. As the authority to issue these certificates is entirely discretionary, I agree with Secretary Humphrey's concern at this new trend.

This seems one more case, like the exemption from the antitrust laws for voluntary agreements, or the exemption from the conflict-of-interest statutes for industry-paid employees, where the Administration favors continuance and extension of emergency measures which benefit business, particularly big business, at the same time as it takes pleasure in announcing that price and rent controls may be ended because the emergency is over.

The general provisions concerning amortization, relaxing the requirements for the benefit of industry, are a different matter. My objection to those provisions, as to the other provisions encouraging investment, such as the dividend credits, was that such strong measures of encouragement to investment, as contrasted with tax relief for consumers, were not necessary in 1954 to continue the flow of funds into investment. It is not clear just how far these measures helped to stimulate the stock market in its upward course last fall and winter. But it seems clear that these encouraging measures provided somewhat more enthusiasm for investment than was needed by the stock market.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks the following:

A copy of a letter dated July 20, 1955, addressed to me by the Secretary of the Treasury, calling my attention to the difference which I mentioned, together with his statement to the Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs of the House Government Operations Committee; a copy of my letter, dated July 26, 1955, in reply to the Secretary's letter, together with a United Press dispatch of July 4, describing the latest period in which the tax writeoffs have been allowed by the Office of Defense Mobilization, particularly calling attention to the nature of the amortization provision with respect to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, as an example of accelerated amortization for a purpose which it is difficult for me to believe is necessitated by any emergency in the national defense.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,  
Washington, July 20, 1955.  
The Honorable J. W. FULBRIGHT,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: My attention has been called to some news reports last night, originating from your remarks in the RECORD at pages 9354-9355 relating to my testimony before the Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs of the House Government Operations Committee, with respect to accelerated amortization.

I have carefully read your remarks in the RECORD and I am afraid that you are confused between the provisions for accelerated amortization about which I was testifying, and the new provisions which revamped the regular depreciation schedules in last year's tax law, which were not under discussion.

The RECORD quotes you as saying: " \* \* \* that this is a procedure or policy which was initiated during the Korean war and has continued since that time, and that all of a sudden the Secretary of the Treasury has discovered that it is an artificial stimulus of a dangerous character. This is the very point which was under consideration last year during the debate on the tax bill, and it was one of the principal reasons why I voted against the tax bill, and why I believe a number of other Senators voted against that bill."

I well remember your objection in the debate last year to the tax bill and to its provisions relating to the depreciation schedules. These, however, have nothing whatever to do with accelerated amortization about which I was testifying on Monday, and it is a fact that those provisions for accelerated amortization were actually passed by the 81st Congress, effective as of January 1, 1950, and they have continued as a part of the Korean program since that time.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my statement before the subcommittee, in which you will see that my whole point is that the Korean provisions have now largely outlived their usefulness, and, therefore, from now on should be sparingly used and rigidly confined.

I am sure you will want to correct your mistaken criticism of my position, and I am very glad to have the opportunity to supply you with the facts concerning it.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. HUMPHREY.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HUMPHREY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, JULY, 18, 1955

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I welcome this opportunity to appear before you and to express the point of view of the Treasury Department on the provisions in our tax laws which allow accelerated amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of certain "emergency facilities."

I want to make it clear that I am not urging repeal. Final decisions on the scope of the program should not be made until the studies now being made by the Defense Mobilization Board have been completed. I wish at this time simply to make certain suggestions which I believe should be carefully considered in any study of the matter.

The "crash" defense program which was initiated in connection with the Korean War has been substantially completed.

Emergency amortization served a useful purpose during the early phases of rebuilding and expanding defense plant capacity to meet that emergency. However, the accelerated tax writeoff is an artificial stimulus of a dangerous type. Its indefinite continuance involves the very real danger that interests receiving the benefits of it come to rely upon it to the detriment of others who are not so favored. A defense mobilization program on a substantial scale may be essential for years to come. Expansion of our defense facilities should be an integral part of our broad, orderly, long-range, natural economic growth. Our basic defense capacity cannot soundly be separated from the broad base of productive capacity in general on which our Nation relies for its economic strength. Artificial stimulants may well become artificial controls. Because this one is not of universal application but is be-



stowed only upon some who especially qualify as against others who do not, it could become a hindrance to sound, balanced, vigorous growth of our whole free economy. It is not the American way.

Moreover, I think it important to remember, in any consideration of the problem, that several recent changes in the tax laws have substantially altered the tax picture which existed when accelerated amortization of emergency facilities was first adopted. Then we had an excess-profits tax which took up to 82 percent of the profits from corporate business, and thereby tended to discourage large expenditures for new-plant facilities. That tax was repealed as of January 1, 1954. The new liberalized depreciation methods under the 1954 Internal Revenue Code now permit faster capital recovery by all taxpayers equally and meet the basic needs of the whole economy. This reduces the need for singling out particular taxpayers or particular facilities for more favorable treatment than others receive.

A highly selective program may well have merit if it is strictly limited to very special cases—where there is present and pressing need for goods that would be a "must" in time of war and which cannot be met by present facilities and where Government contribution is necessary to meet those goals. I suggest, however, that the broader the program—the more it extends into areas other than the direct production of goods that are directly needed for war—the more difficult it becomes to administer wisely, without essentially arbitrary or discriminatory results.

Indeed, the very existence of such a program may lead some taxpayers to construct facilities deliberately colored to meet supposed defense need. The tax benefits often could more than absorb the waste and extra expense to the taxpayer—but it hardly would be good for the economy.

The revenue effects of the program are significant. I shall present four statistical tables to the committee. They have been prepared by the Treasury staffs. These tables will give you the facts, and our estimates of the direct dollar impact of the present program on the revenue. You will note that the estimated revenue loss this fiscal year will be \$880 million. With our budget not in balance, this figure gives us serious concern. Extension of the program well may stand in the way of future more general tax reductions for all taxpayers which would be of important assistance to all business and to our continued economic growth and expansion.

Finally, I should like to speak very frankly about this use of the tax laws to further special programs and accomplish purposes other than simply the collecting of taxes. The power to tax is the power to destroy and revenue laws should be used only to equitably raise revenue, not for other indirect purposes. It is dangerous to use the tax laws for social purposes, to favor one citizen or group of citizens over others, to exercise economic controls, or to indirectly subsidize any segment of our economy.

If in the wisdom of the Congress, such subsidies or assistance to special communities or for special purposes are desired, then appropriations should be made for the purpose which can be submitted to the Congress through regular channels where the amounts will be well known and where the Congress specifically can vote in favor of or in opposition to special treatment for any group. Under this program of tax reduction in special cases, our net revenues can be reduced and our deficits increased without formal action or appropriations by the Congress. This use of the tax laws, where the stimulants are applied by men, not by law, is appropriate only in an emergency

or under special conditions under rigid restrictions when usual procedures are inadequate for our protection.

Rapid amortization unquestionably was of real assistance in expediting preparation for the war and still can be useful if limited strictly and exclusively to that end. It induced the investment of large sums of private means for production that was made available under private management far better and far quicker than otherwise would have been obtained. It kept the investment of public funds to a minimum and it left no great burden of public properties to be disposed of when their war purposes had been served.

The Office of Defense Mobilization has recently requested the agencies that make recommendations to it such as the Departments of Commerce and Interior and the Defense Transport Administration, to review all existing expansion goals with the following points in mind:

1. Evaluate goals on the basis of defense need. The need for additional expansion shall be quantitatively measured in terms of wartime supply and requirements.

2. Expansion goals shall be based upon shortages which, in the judgment of the delegate agency, will not be overcome without the incentive of tax amortization.

When the Defense Mobilization Board has completed its review of the program in the light of these criteria, and made its recommendations to the Director of Defense Mobilization, it is expected that the program for the future will be on a proper basis.

This is not critical of the past. Nor is it thought best to abandon the practice entirely. But its usefulness in the future will be greatest for the good of the Nation as a whole if from now on it is used only sparingly and very rigidly and strictly confined to direct war-requirements applications.

*Effect of allowance of emergency amortization certificates; based on certificates of \$30,521 million issued through June 29, 1955*

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Value of completed projects <sup>1</sup>	Amount subject to accelerated amortization	Normal depreciation <sup>2</sup>	Accelerated amortization	Excess of accelerated amortization	Decrease in tax liabilities <sup>3</sup>	Calendar year	Value of completed projects <sup>1</sup>	Amount subject to accelerated amortization	Normal depreciation <sup>2</sup>	Accelerated amortization	Excess of accelerated amortization	Decrease in tax liabilities <sup>3</sup>
1950.....	700	420	6	21	15	7	1958.....	30,521	18,313	1,279	2,060	781	351
1951.....	4,167	2,500	87	292	205	113	1959.....	30,521	18,313	1,228	1,383	155	70
1952.....	9,683	5,610	249	831	582	308	1960.....	30,521	18,313	1,146	743	-403	-181
1953.....	16,000	9,600	463	1,541	1,078	593	1961.....	30,521	18,313	1,080	372	-708	-319
1954.....	22,000	13,200	787	2,280	1,493	747	1962.....	30,521	18,313	1,037	200	-837	-377
1955.....	26,594	15,956	1,132	2,895	1,763	882	1963.....	30,521	18,313	1,000	63	-937	-422
1956.....	28,244	16,846	1,279	2,999	1,720	796	1964.....	30,521	18,313	967	0	-967	-435
1957.....	29,479	17,687	1,289	2,633	1,344	605							

<sup>1</sup> End of year. These estimates are based on the ODM reported figures, but are modified in order to reconcile with corporate amortization deductions for 1951 and 1952.

<sup>2</sup> Computed on the basis of a straight-line rate of 6 percent, assuming that all certificate holders use the declining-balance method at 200 percent of the straight-line rate

for assets acquired after Jan. 1, 1954, switching to straight line when it becomes advantageous.

<sup>3</sup> Effective tax rates reflecting rate decrease scheduled under present law.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Analysis Staff, Tax Division, July 18, 1955.

*Effect of allowance of emergency amortization certificates*

[In millions of dollars]

	Decrease in tax collections
1951.....	4
1952.....	77
1953.....	266
1954.....	569
1955.....	776
1956.....	880

*Effect of allowance of emergency amortization certificates—Continued*

[In millions of dollars]

	Decrease in tax collections
1957.....	810
1958.....	625
1959.....	370
1960.....	87
1961.....	-167
1962.....	-310

*Effect of allowance of emergency amortization certificates—Continued*

[In millions of dollars]

	Decrease in tax collections
1963.....	-374
1964.....	-420
1965.....	-434

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Analysis Staff, Tax Division, July 18, 1955.

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 7278

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 26, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled;*  
3   That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4   in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5   plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6   “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956”) for the fiscal  
7   year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, namely:



## CHAPTER I

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## (1) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## (2) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana.

## (3) ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

For preparation of plans and specifications for construction of facilities for animal disease research and control, and for surveys to determine the cost of acquiring and altering facilities which may be made suitable for such work, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

## (4) EXTENSION SERVICE

## (5) PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For an additional amount for "Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$1,250,000.



(6) ~~FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE~~

For an additional amount for “Federal Extension Service”, for administration and coordination, \$35,000.

(7) ~~SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE~~

~~CONSERVATION OPERATIONS~~

For an additional amount for “Conservation operations”, \$150,000.

(8) ~~AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE~~

~~MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE~~

For an additional amount for “Marketing research and service”, for marketing research and agricultural estimates, \$250,000.

(9) *COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY*

For an additional amount for “Commodity Exchange Authority”, \$33,000.

(10) *FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION*

(11) *LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS*

(12) *For additional amounts for “Loan authorizations”, for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$15,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.*

1 **(13)***For loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949,*  
 2 *as amended (except grants under 504 (a)), \$25,000,000,*  
 3 *to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to*  
 4 *exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed in one account*  
 5 *from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the*  
 6 *provisions set forth under this heading in the Department*  
 7 *of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952: Provided further,*  
 8 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment*  
 9 *into law during the first session of the Eighty-fourth Con-*  
 10 *gress of S. 2126.*

11 **(14)***SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 13 *\$1,000,000.*

14 **(15)***FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION*

15 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

16 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 17 *\$850,000.*

18 **(16)***OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL*

19 *For an additional amount for "Office of the General*  
 20 *Counsel", \$36,000.*

21 *OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL*

22 *For an additional amount for "Office of the General*  
 23 *Counsel", \$65,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall*  
 24 *be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5891,*  
 25 *Eighty-fourth Congress.*

(17)OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for "Office of the Secretary",  
\$19,000.

(18)OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For an additional amount for "Office of Information",  
\$30,000.

(19)AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the  
head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the  
Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration  
Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes  
specified under the head "Agricultural conservation pro-  
gram", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided  
therein.

(20)COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit  
Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the posi-  
tion of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17  
of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as  
amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures  
of that Act.



1                                    CHAPTER II  
2                                    DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
3                                    CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION  
4                                    (21) OPERATION AND REGULATION

5            *For an additional amount for "Operation and regula-*  
6 *tion", \$1,200,000.*

7            CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

8            For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington  
9 National Airport", including construction, alterations, and  
10 repairs, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

11                                  COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

12                                  SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13            For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
14 \$159,000.

15                                  (22) MARITIME ACTIVITIES

16                                  MARITIME TRAINING

17            *For an additional amount for "Maritime training",*  
18 *\$115,000; and the limitation under this head in the Depart-*  
19 *ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount*  
20 *available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the*  
21 *Public Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime*  
22 *Administration is increased by \$5,000.*

**(23) REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION  
OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)**

*The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities," for administrative expenses is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$330,000".*

**(24) BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS**

**INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY**

*For an additional amount for "Inter-American Highway", as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 129), \$49,730,000, to remain available until expended.*

**(25) WEATHER BUREAU**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for improvement and operation of hurricane, severe storm, and tornado warning services, including research and construction of related facilities, is increased from "\$4,250,000" to "\$5,750,000".*

1     **(26)SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**2                     **(27)SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

3     *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*  
4 *the Small Business Administration, including expenses of*  
5 *attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this*  
6 *appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,700,-*  
7 *000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appro-*  
8 *priation not to exceed \$2,865,000 from the Revolving Fund,*  
9 *Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$535,000*  
10 *from the fund for Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance*  
11 *Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration,*  
12 *for administrative expenses in connection with activities*  
13 *financed under said funds: Provided, That the amount au-*  
14 *thorized for transfer from the Revolving Fund, Small Busi-*  
15 *ness Administration, may be increased, with the approval of*  
16 *the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required*  
17 *to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of*  
18 *disaster loans.*

19                     **(28)REVOLVING FUND**

20     *For additional capital for the Revolving Fund author-*  
21 *ized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be*  
22 *available without fiscal year limitation, \$25,000,000: Pro-*  
23 *vided, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the*  
24 *Small Business Administration for "Salaries and expenses",*  
25 *for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the*



1 *enactment into law of S. 2127, Eighty-fourth Congress, first*  
 2 *session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business*  
 3 *Administration during the fiscal year 1956.*

4 **(29)UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

5 *That part of title III of Public Law 121, Eighty-fourth*  
 6 *Congress, approved June 30, 1955, which pertains to the*  
 7 *appropriation for the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year*  
 8 *ending June 30, 1956, is hereby amended by changing the*  
 9 *period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the follow-*  
 10 *ing additional proviso: "And provided further, That that*  
 11 *part of the foregoing appropriation which is for expenses of*  
 12 *travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the*  
 13 *Chairman of the Tariff Commission, for expenses of attend-*  
 14 *ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the functions*  
 15 *and activities of the said Commission".*

16 **CHAPTER III**

17 **(30)CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

18 **CONSTRUCTION**

19 *For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of*  
 20 *a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and*  
 21 *for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of*  
 22 *July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), to remain available until*  
 23 *expended, \$7,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be avail-*  
 24 *able for transfer to the National Capital Planning Commis-*

1 *sion and to the Department of the Interior for acquisition of*  
 2 *land and construction to extend the George Washington*  
 3 *Memorial Parkway: Provided, That if it is determined such*  
 4 *headquarters installation will not be constructed at the Re-*  
 5 *search Station of the Bureau of Public Roads at Langley,*  
 6 *Fairfax County, Virginia, none of the funds shall be avail-*  
 7 *able for acquisition of land and construction to extend the*  
 8 *George Washington Memorial Parkway and not to exceed*  
 9 *\$350,000 shall be available from such \$4,000,000 for*  
 10 *acquisition of land for the site of the headquarters installation.*

## 11 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

### 12 FUNCTIONS

#### 13 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

##### 14 ACCESS ROADS

15 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-  
 16 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the  
 17 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,  
 18 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950  
 19 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized  
 20 therein are certified as important to the national defense  
 21 by the Secretary of Defense, \$2,250,000, to remain avail-  
 22 able until expended.

##### 23 LORAN STATIONS

24 For construction of additional Loran Stations by the  
 25 Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$4,200,-

1 000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Ac-  
 2 quisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

3 (31) DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

5 *For acquisition, construction, installation, and equip-*  
 6 *ment of temporary or permanent public works, military*  
 7 *installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by*  
 8 *the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the*  
 9 *Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August*  
 10 *7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Pub-*  
 11 *lic Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law*  
 12 *765), and the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161),*  
 13 *without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes,*  
 14 *as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to*  
 15 *remain available until expended, \$486,427,000, to be derived*  
 16 *by transfer from the appropriation for "Procurement and*  
 17 *production, Army".*

18 (32) DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

19 (33) MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

20 *For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,*  
 21 *installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public*  
 22 *works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as*  
 23 *authorized by the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law*  
 24 *155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the*  
 25 *Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July*



1 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954  
 2 (Public Law 765), and the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public  
 3 Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Re-  
 4 vised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger  
 5 motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and person-  
 6 nel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal  
 7 services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation;  
 8 \$443,278,300, to remain available until expended.

9 (34) AUDITED CLAIMS

10 Applicable current appropriations of the Department of  
 11 the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certi-  
 12 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the  
 13 amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

14 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal  
 15 year 1943, \$171.48;

16 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year  
 17 1943, \$3,344.24;

18 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", fiscal year 1946,  
 19 \$5,838.42; and

20 "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948,  
 21 \$1,359.86.

22 (35) DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

23 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

24 For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,  
 25 installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent

1 public works, military installations, and facilities for the  
 2 Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950  
 3 (Public Law 783), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public  
 4 Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534),  
 5 the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of  
 6 April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954  
 7 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public  
 8 Law 765), and of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law  
 9 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised  
 10 Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor  
 11 vehicles, including research and development facilities at  
 12 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain  
 13 available until expended, \$1,081,316,000 of which \$255,-  
 14 000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
 15 tion "Procurement and Production", Army: Provided, That  
 16 not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used  
 17 for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the Act of  
 18 July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and not to exceed \$2,667,-  
 19 000 of this appropriation shall be used for medical facilities  
 20 at the Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska, as author-  
 21 ized by section 301 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law  
 22 161).

### 23 (36) GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 (37) SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
 25 ments for military public works in prior years are hereby

1 made available for military public works authorized for  
2 each such department by the Act of July 15, 1955  
3 (Public Law 161).

4 **(38)**SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chap-  
5 ter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-  
6 fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000  
7 to be performed within the continental United States without  
8 the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense  
9 setting forth the reasons therefor.

10 **(39)**SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this  
11 chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in  
12 expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense  
13 certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national  
14 interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each  
15 such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the  
16 requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic  
17 and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the  
18 application of economical construction practices.

19 **(40)**SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chap-  
20 ter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or re-  
21 activation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility  
22 in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which  
23 the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving  
24 his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such



1 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at  
2 reasonable rates.

3 (41)SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
4 ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-  
5 vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-  
6 ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September  
7 28, 1951 (Public Law 155).

#### 8 CHAPTER IV

#### 9 (42)DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL 10 FUNCTIONS

#### 11 (43)DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### 12 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
14 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
15 in connection with the government or occupation of the  
16 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations  
17 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the  
18 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,  
19 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or  
20 elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out  
21 the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and  
22 transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in  
24 excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten

1 in number: translation rights, photographic work, education  
2 exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview  
3 and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger  
4 motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of build-  
5 ings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies,  
6 commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry  
7 out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,000,000, of which  
8 not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative  
9 and information and education expenses: Provided, That  
10 the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the  
11 current fiscal year for the military functions of the Depart-  
12 ment of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that  
13 Department from this appropriation: Provided further, That  
14 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside  
15 continental United States, when necessary to carry out its  
16 purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and  
17 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classi-  
18 fication laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of  
19 any person not a citizen of the United States: Provided  
20 further, That expenditures from this appropriation may be  
21 made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without  
22 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and  
23 the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C.  
24 151-161): Provided further, That expenditures may be  
25 made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation

1 *in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent*  
2 *with the general objectives of title II and III of the Mutual*  
3 *Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by*  
4 *sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: Provided further,*  
5 *That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the*  
6 *time of the termination of occupation by the United States,*  
7 *of any area for which such funds are made available, may*  
8 *be expended by the President for the procurement of such*  
9 *commodities and technical services, and commodities procured*  
10 *from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government*  
11 *and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an*  
12 *area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may*  
13 *be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist*  
14 *in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of*  
15 *such areas: Provided further, That before any such assist-*  
16 *ance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into*  
17 *between the United States and the recognized government*  
18 *or authority with respect to such area containing such under-*  
19 *takings by such government or authority as the President*  
20 *may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient*  
21 *use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: Pro-*  
22 *vided further, That such agreement shall, when applicable,*  
23 *include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the*  
24 *requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of*



1 *the Mutual Security Act of 1954: Provided further, That*  
2 *funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as prac-*  
3 *ticable, and under such rules and regulations as may be*  
4 *prescribed by the head of the department or agency con-*  
5 *cerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United*  
6 *States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the*  
7 *Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or pur-*  
8 *chased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies*  
9 *registered with and recommended by the Advisory Com-*  
10 *mittee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages con-*  
11 *signed to individuals residing in such areas: Provided fur-*  
12 *ther, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed,*  
13 *the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix*  
14 *and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transporta-*  
15 *tion of all relief packages of food or other general classifica-*  
16 *tion of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of*  
17 *methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular*  
18 *agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply*  
19 *to shipments made by individuals to individuals: Provided*  
20 *further, That the President may transfer to any other depart-*  
21 *ment or agency any function or functions provided for under*  
22 *this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such*  
23 *department or agency without reimbursement and without*  
24 *regard to the appropriation from which procured, such*  
25 *property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall*

1 *determine to relate primarily to any function or functions*  
2 *so transferred.*

### 3 CORPORATION

4 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
5 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
6 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
7 law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
8 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
9 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
10 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
11 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1956 for such  
12 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

#### 13 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

##### 14 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

15 Not to exceed \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
16 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
17 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal  
18 year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-  
20 gust 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50  
21 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
22 penses (including special services performed on a contract  
23 or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and  
24 fees or dues to international organizations of credit institu-  
25 tions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with

1 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
 2 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
 3 bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
 4 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or ap-  
 5 praisal of any property in respect to which an application  
 6 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadmin-  
 7 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

8 (44)CHAPTER V

9 (45)GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS  
 10 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 14 *for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of the Act of*  
 15 *June 21, 1955 (Public Law 86), \$100,000.*

16 (46)DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM  
 17 COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 *For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of*  
 20 *the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), \$25,000.*

21 (47)FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT  
 22 COMMISSION

23 (48)INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

24 *For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to*  
 25 *settle certain claims as authorized by the Act of March 10,*



1 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including  
 2 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
 3 cerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as  
 4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
 5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
 6 individuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: Provided,  
 7 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment  
 8 into law of H. R. 6382, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session.

9 **(49) PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS' PENSIONS**

10 For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans'  
 11 compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the  
 12 President may direct, \$300,000.

13 **(50) SEC. 502.** Appropriations contained in title I of the  
 14 General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956,  
 15 available for expenses of travel shall be available, when  
 16 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establish-  
 17 ment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
 18 organizations concerned with the function or activity for  
 19 which the appropriation concerned is made.

20 **CHAPTER (51) VI**

21 **INDEPENDENT OFFICES**

22 **FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION**

23 **OPERATIONS**

24 For an additional amount for "Operations", **(52)** \$650,-  
 25 ~~000~~ \$1,000,000.

1                   SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

2           For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
3 studies and research to develop measures and plans for  
4 evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,  
5 as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil De-  
6 fense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as author-  
7 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
8 55a), **(53)**~~\$8,000,000~~ \$12,000,000, to remain available  
9 until expended.

10 **(54)**SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CIVIL DEFENSE FUNCTIONS  
11                   OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

12           *For necessary expenses to enable departments and agen-*  
13 *cies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated under*  
14 *the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense*  
15 *Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance*  
16 *at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,*  
17 *and the purchase of materials and supplies necessary thereto,*  
18 \$3,050,000.

19 **(55)**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

20 **(56)**SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACT, AND  
21                   PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

22           *For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions*  
23 *of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68*  
24 *Stat. 518), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended*  
25 *and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes*

1 as any unobligated balances which have been or may be  
 2 made available, by any law enacted during the first session  
 3 of the Eighty-fourth Congress, for carrying out the purposes  
 4 of said Act: Provided, That any such unobligated balances  
 5 may be consolidated with this appropriation.

6 The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of  
 7 principal and interest thereon required by all purchase con-  
 8 tracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to  
 9 the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended  
 10 by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68  
 11 Stat. 518), shall not exceed \$10,000,000, in addition to  
 12 the unused portion of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable  
 13 prior to July 1, 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said  
 14 Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended.

15 **(57) ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
 17 acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of a  
 18 portion of the land, including improvements thereon, in square  
 19 62, District of Columbia, \$300,000, to remain available  
 20 until expended: Provided, That the Administrator of Gen-  
 21 eral Services is authorized to exchange the same or a part  
 22 thereof for any other land in said square on such terms and  
 23 conditions as the Administrator may determine with the  
 24 approval of the National Capital Planning Commission.



1   **(58)** *REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDER-*  
 2       *OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF*  
 3       *COLUMBIA*

4       *For an additional amount for "Repair, improvement,*  
 5       *and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the Dis-*  
 6       *trict of Columbia", \$1,150,000, to remain available until*  
 7       *expended: Provided, That the limitation under this head in*  
 8       *the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the*  
 9       *amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from*  
 10      *"\$145,000" to "\$155,000".*

11   **(59)** *OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE*

12       *For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-*  
 13       *eral Supply Service", \$200,000; and the limitation under*  
 14       *this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,*  
 15       *1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is in-*  
 16       *creased by \$1,000.*

17       **(60)** *EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND*

18   **(61)** *For an additional amount for "Expenses, general sup-*  
 19       *ply fund", \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 shall be for non-*  
 20       *recurring moving and space costs in connection with the*  
 21       *relocation of warehouse management and other employees*  
 22       *into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation*  
 23       *under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation*  
 24       *Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is*  
 25       *increased by \$22,500.*

1 **(62)***Survey of Government Records, Records Management,*  
 2 *and Disposal Practices, General Services Administration:*  
 3 *For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$50,000 for*  
 4 *administrative expenses, in connection with conducting sur-*  
 5 *veys of Government records, and records creation, mainte-*  
 6 *nance, management and disposal practices in Federal agen-*  
 7 *cies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Prop-*  
 8 *erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,*  
 9 *\$300,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other pro-*  
 10 *vision of said Act, the Administrator shall have final au-*  
 11 *thority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and*  
 12 *the implementation of recommendations based on such sur-*  
 13 *veys: Provided further, That the one year limitation in*  
 14 *section 208 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative*  
 15 *Services Act of 1949, as amended, shall not apply to the*  
 16 *procurement of services in connection with the conduct of*  
 17 *such surveys: Provided further, That a detailed quarterly*  
 18 *report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder*  
 19 *shall be made to the Appropriations Committees of the*  
 20 *Congress.*

21 **(63)***OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND*  
 22 *RECORDS SERVICE*

23 *For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,*  
 24 *National Archives and Records Service", \$145,000.*

1           **(64)STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS**

2           *The appropriation granted under this head in the Inde-*  
 3 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available*  
 4 *for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, with-*  
 5 *in the United States (including charges at United States*  
 6 *ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and*  
 7 *critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile*  
 8 *pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade De-*  
 9 *velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704*  
 10 *(b)).*

11           **HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**

12           **(65)OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR**

13           **(66)SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

14           *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 15 *\$170,000, and the limitation under this head in the Inde-*  
 16 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount*  
 17 *available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$263,700"*  
 18 *to "\$273,000".*

19           **(67)RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS**

20           *For an additional amount for "Reserve of planned*  
 21 *public works", \$5,500,000.*

22           **PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION**

23           **ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

24           *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Annual*  
 25 *contributions", \$4,100,000.*



1                   **(68)**ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2           *For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",*  
3   *\$1,060,000.*

4                   **(69)**CORPORATIONS

5   **(70)***Office of the Administrator, housing loan for educational*  
6   *institutions: The amount made available under this head in*  
7   *the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for admin-*  
8   *istrative expenses, is increased by \$200,000.*

9   **(71)***Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not*  
10   *to exceed \$250,000 of the revolving fund established pur-*  
11   *suant to the Housing Amendments of 1955 (S. 2126, Eighty-*  
12   *fourth Congress) shall be available for administrative ex-*  
13   *penses: Provided, That the revolving fund established*  
14   *pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-*  
15   *poration Liquidation Act (67 Stat. 230), as amended, shall*  
16   *be merged with the revolving fund for public facility loans*  
17   *established pursuant to said Housing Amendments of 1955*  
18   *(S. 2126, Eighty-fourth Congress).*

19   **(72)***Federal Housing Administration: The amount made*  
20   *available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices*  
21   *Appropriation Act, 1956 (Public Law 112), is increased*  
22   *from \$5,900,000 to \$7,000,000 and the limitation on the*  
23   *amount available for expenses of travel is increased from*  
24   *\$300,000 to \$464,400: Provided, That the limitation under*  
25   *said head on the amounts available for certain nonadmin-*

1    *istrative expenses of said Administration is increased from*  
2    *\$33,000,000 to \$37,600,000.*

3    **(73)***Public Housing Administration: The amount made avail-*  
4    *able under this head in title II of the Independent Offices*  
5    *Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the*  
6    *Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties im-*  
7    *posed by law, is increased from “\$8,200,000” to “\$9,260,-*  
8    *000”, and the limitation under said head on the amount*  
9    *available for expenses of travel is increased from “\$530,000”*  
10    *to “\$600,000”.*

11    **(74)***Appropriations and authorizations contained in this Act*  
12    *for the Housing and Home Finance Agency (except \$730,000*  
13    *of the increase in the amount made available for administra-*  
14    *tive expenses of the Federal Housing Administration and*  
15    *the amount available for expenses of travel; \$2,600,000 of*  
16    *the increase in the limitation on certain nonadministrative ex-*  
17    *penses of said Administration; the additional amount appro-*  
18    *priated for “Annual contributions” and \$60,000 of the in-*  
19    *crease in amounts for administrative expenses of the Public*  
20    *Housing Administration) shall be effective only upon the*  
21    *enactment into law of the Housing Amendments of 1955*  
22    *(S. 2126, Eighty-fourth Congress).*

1       **(75) NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION**

2                       **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

3       *For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-*  
4 *ing Commission, including services as authorized by section*  
5 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates*  
6 *for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts*  
7 *with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed an-*  
8 *nually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned*  
9 *with the purposes of this appropriation; \$80,000: Provided,*  
10 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment*  
11 *into law, during the first session of the Eighty-fourth Con-*  
12 *gress, of H. R. 7000, or similar legislation: Provided further,*  
13 *That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appro-*  
14 *priation "Special Projects, Executive Office of the President",*  
15 *for obligations incurred against said appropriation, prior to*  
16 *the enactment of this Act, for expenses of the Commission.*

17                       **(76) SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

18                       **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

19       *The amount made available under this head in the In-*  
20 *dependent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for registration,*  
21 *classification, and induction activities of local boards, shall*  
22 *also be available during the current fiscal year for expenses*



1 *of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of*  
 2 *Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not*  
 3 *to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel.*

#### 4 CHAPTER ~~(77)~~ VII

### 5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### 6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

#### 7 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

8 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and  
 9 resources", \$250,000.

### 10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

#### 11 PAYMENT TO CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

12 For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of  
 13 the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation  
 14 and relocation in accordance with the provisions of section V  
 15 of the Act of September 3, 1954 (Public Law 776),  
 16 \$5,160,000.

#### 17 ~~(78)~~ TRIBAL FUNDS

18 For an additional amount for "Tribal funds",  
 19 \$200,000, from funds to the credit of the Indians of Cali-  
 20 fornia as defined and enrolled under the Act of May 18, 1928  
 21 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, the successors in interest to  
 22 claims against the United States as therein provided, for pay-  
 23 ment of expenses, other than attorney fees, heretofore or

hereafter incurred by attorneys prosecuting the claims of the Indians of California before the Indian Claims Commission under contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

## BUREAU OF MINES

### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

#### RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", ~~(79)\$625,000~~ \$1,450,000.

#### (80) DRAINAGE OF ANTHRACITE MINES

For contributions as authorized by the Act "To provide for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes" (Public Law 162, approved July 15, 1955), \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Investigations of resources", \$730,000.

### CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~(81)\$325,000~~ \$786,000, ~~(82)~~ of which \$455,000 shall be available for the construction of fish-cultural facilities below Norfolk Dam, Arkansas, to remain available until expended.

1       **(83)DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**2       **FOREST SERVICE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

3       *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
4 *for national forest protection and management, \$300,000:*  
5 *Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon*  
6 *enactment into law of H. R. 5891, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

7       **(84)ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL**  
8       **COMMISSION**

9       *For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton*  
10 *Bicentennial Commission", \$122,162, to remain available*  
11 *until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be-*  
12 *come effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 1395.*

13       **(85)BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES**  
14       **COMMISSION**

15       *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*  
16 *the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136, 137, 138),*  
17 *\$40,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.*

18       **(86)JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL**  
19       **CELEBRATION COMMISSION**

20       *For an additional amount for "John Marshall Bicen-*  
21 *tennial Celebration Commission" for carrying out the pro-*  
22 *visions of the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702),*  
23 *including entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until*  
24 *December 31, 1955.*



1           **(87) NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING**

2                               **COMMISSION**

3                               **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

4           *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 5   *\$57,000.*

6           **(88) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

7                               **MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY**

8           *For necessary expenses of construction of a building*  
 9   *for the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized*  
 10   *by the Act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including*  
 11   *the preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed*  
 12   *\$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act*  
 13   *of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed*  
 14   *\$100 per diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of*  
 15   *the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint*  
 16   *Congressional Committee established by said Act, \$2,288,000,*  
 17   *to remain available until expended: Provided, That the ex-*  
 18   *penses of the Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid*  
 19   *upon certification of the Chairman of said Committee.*

20   **(89) SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

21                               **COMMISSION**

22           *Funds appropriated for the Soo Locks Centennial Cele-*  
 23   *bration Commission in the Second Supplemental Appropria-*  
 24   *tion Act, 1955 (Public Law 24, Eighty-fourth Congress),*  
 25   *shall be available for expenses of official entertainment.*

1 CHAPTER (90)~~VII~~ VIII  
 2 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 3 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR  
 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 6 (91)\$~~110,000~~ \$303,800.

7 (92)BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR  
 9 PROGRAM

10 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*  
 11 *Mexican farm labor program", \$650,000: Provided, That*  
 12 *this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law*  
 13 *of H. R. 3822, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legisla-*  
 14 *tion, extending authority for the importation of Mexican*  
 15 *agricultural workers.*

16 (93)WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 19 *\$2,185,000: Provided, That this amount and the amount*  
 20 *appropriated in this Act for "Salaries and expenses, Office*  
 21 *of the Solicitor", shall be available only upon enactment*  
 22 *into law of S. 2168, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar*  
 23 *legislation, increasing the minimum wage.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including hire of motor vehicles, \$300,000, to be available for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to poliomyelitis vaccine.

(94)GALLAUDET COLLEGE

(95)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$5,400, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Grants to States for public assistance", Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955.*

(96)*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for payment of pay increases granted by administrative action comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$8,700.*

(97)HOWARD UNIVERSITY

(98)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*



1 *fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases*  
 2 *granted by administrative action, comparable to those author-*  
 3 *ized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955*  
 4 *(69 Stat. 172), \$76,000, to be derived by transfer from*  
 5 *the appropriation "Grants to States for public assistance",*  
 6 *Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955.*  
 7 **(99)** *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 8 *for payment of pay increases granted by administrative action*  
 9 *comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees*  
 10 *Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$220,000.*

#### 11 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

#### 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

#### 13 ON EDUCATION

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 15 White House Conference on Education", **(100)** ~~\$50,000~~  
 16 \$238,000.

#### 17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 **(101)** *For additional amounts for appropriation to the Public*  
 19 *Health Service, as follows:*

20 "Assistance to States, general", \$98,900;

21 "Venereal diseases", \$31,100;

22 "Tuberculosis", \$25,200;

23 "Communicable diseases", \$116,800;

24 "Sanitary engineering activities", \$107,000;

1       *“Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-*  
 2       *tory of Alaska”, \$13,000;*

3       *“Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services”,*  
 4       *\$16,200;*

5       *“Hospital and medical care”, \$454,500;*

6       *“Foreign quarantine service”, \$32,300;*

7       *“Indian health activities”, \$32,200;*

8       *“National Cancer Institute”, \$57,600;*

9       *“Mental health activities”, \$39,500;*

10       *“National Heart Institute”, \$56,600;*

11       *“Dental health activities”, \$39,700;*

12       *“Arthritis and metabolic activities”, \$36,300;*

13       *“Microbiology activities”, \$54,300;*

14       *“Neurology and blindness activities”, \$7,800;*

15       *“Retired pay of commissioned officers”, \$141,000; and*

16       *“Salaries and expenses”, \$15,000.*

#### 17                   ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

18       For an additional amount for “Assistance to States,  
 19       general”, \$4,500,000, to be available only for grants to  
 20       States for planning and operating a program for distribu-  
 21       tion and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

#### 22                   (102) SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

23       For an additional amount for “Sanitary engineering  
 24       activities”, \$1,190,000, to remain available only until June

1 30, 1956, for the purposes of the Act of July 14, 1955  
2 (*Public Law 159*).

3 (103) *MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES*

4 *For an additional amount for "Mental health activities",*  
5 *\$250,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be avail-*  
6 *able only upon the enactment into law during the first session*  
7 *of the Eighty-fourth Congress of H. J. Res. 256.*

8 (104) *GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS*

9 *VACCINATION*

10 *For grants to States for carrying out the purposes of the*  
11 *Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, \$60,000,-*  
12 *000: Provided, That this appropriation shall become effec-*  
13 *tive only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7126 or*  
14 *S. 2501, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

15 *CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ANIMALS*

16 *For construction of facilities for housing animals for*  
17 *the National Institutes of Health, including equipment*  
18 *and preparation of plans and specifications, (105)\$400,000*  
19 *\$685,280.*

20 CHAPTER (106) ~~VIII~~ IX

21 PUBLIC WORKS

22 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

23 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

24 *For expenses of the Commission in connection with the*  
25 *purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of*



1 equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary  
 2 in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act  
 3 of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any  
 4 real property or any facility or for plant or facility acqui-  
 5 sition, construction, or expansion; purchase of aircraft; pur-  
 6 chase (not to exceed four hundred and seventy-nine for  
 7 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
 8 ~~(107)\$163,577,000~~ \$270,800,000, to remain available until  
 9 expended and \$2,900,000 which shall be available for the  
 10 construction of a community hospital at Oak Ridge,  
 11 Tennessee~~(108): Provided, That only \$37,400,000 shall be~~  
 12 ~~available prior to the enactment into law of H. R. 6795,~~  
 13 ~~Eighty-fourth Congress~~(109): *Provided, That, in addition to*  
 14 *transfers authorized by law, \$101,000,000 of unexpended*  
 15 *balances available under this head shall be transferred to the*  
 16 *appropriation "Operating Expenses, Atomic Energy Com-*  
 17 *mission".*

18       (110)DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19       (111)BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

20                               CONSTRUCTION

21       *For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,038,-*  
 22 *000, to remain available until expended.*

23       (112)BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

24                               CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

25       *For an additional amount for "Construction and re-*

1 *habilitation*", \$5,000,000, to remain available until ex-  
 2 *pended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective*  
 3 *only upon enactment into law during the Eighty-fourth Con-*  
 4 *gress of H. R. 3383 or S. 500.*

5       **(113)**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL  
 6       FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 7       RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL  
 8       CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

9       *For an additional amount for "Construction, general",*  
 10 *\$5,551,014.*

11                       CHAPTER **(114)**~~IX~~ X  
 12                       DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
 13                       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14       *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 15 **(115)**~~\$1,820,000~~ \$2,120,000, of which \$233,000 shall be  
 16 *available for rents in the District of Columbia.*

17                       INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

18       *For an additional amount for "International contingen-*  
 19 *gencies", \$1,000,000.*

20       **(116)**EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT  
 21       BUILDING

22       *For expenses necessary for planning the extension and*  
 23 *remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services*  
 24 *Administration, of the State Department Building, Wash-*  
 25 *ington, District of Columbia, to remain available until ex-*

1 *pended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Serv-*  
 2 *ices Administration.*

3       **(117)***PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA*

4       *After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of*  
 5 *Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January*  
 6 *25, 1955, by the United States of America and the Republic*  
 7 *of Panama (Senate Executive F, Eighty-fourth Congress,*  
 8 *first session; ratification advised by the Senate), the Sec-*  
 9 *retary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually (in*  
 10 *lieu of the annual payment provided under this head*  
 11 *in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954), out*  
 12 *of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,*  
 13 *\$1,930,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in*  
 14 *accordance with article I thereof.*

15       **(118)***INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE*

16                               *ACTIVITIES*

17       *The limitation under this head in the Department of*  
 18 *State Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for*  
 19 *administrative expenses is increased from \$3,300,000 to*  
 20 *\$3,485,000.*

21       **(119)***ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD*

22       *The limitation under this head in the Department of*  
 23 *State Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available*  
 24 *for administrative expenses is increased from \$900,000 to*  
 25 *\$950,000.*



1   **(120)***INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COM-*  
2                   *MISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO*

3                   *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

4       *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
5    *\$75,000.*

6                   DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7       LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8   SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

9                   MARSHALS

10       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
11   United States attorneys and marshals", \$1,160,000.

12   SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAP-

13                   ANESE ANCESTRY

14       For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Sal-  
15   aries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",  
16   \$275,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act  
17   of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

18                   **(121)***FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM*

19                   *BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES*

20       *For making plans, conducting surveys, and preparing*  
21   *site recommendations for necessary new prison facilities,*  
22    *\$500,000.*

## THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## SALARIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$90,000.

## COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$40,000.

## CUSTOMS COURT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$67,500.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$40,000.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",  
\$2,678,000.

## SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",  
\$70,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-

lished in pursuance to the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended  
(11 U. S. C. 68).

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
(122) ~~\$243,260~~ \$430,000.

## (123) FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*For expenses necessary to enable the President to take  
such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary  
or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs  
of the Government, \$6,000,000, to remain available until  
expended, for use in the President's discretion and without  
regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: Provided,  
That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Ap-  
propriations of the Senate and of the House of Representa-  
tives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expendi-  
tures under this appropriation.*

## CHAPTER (124)X XI

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$185,000.



## COAST GUARD

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",  
 (125) ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$7,000,000.

## RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$2,600,000.

## RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Reserve training",  
 \$228,000.

## (126) POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## (127) OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

## GENERAL

## CITY DELIVERY CARRIERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "City  
 delivery carriers", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the  
 appropriation "Railway Mail Service", fiscal year 1947.

## (128) CORPORATION

## FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

The amount of the Corporation's funds made available  
 under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Approp-  
 riation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Cor-  
 poration, is increased from \$800,000 to \$975,000.

1 CHAPTER ~~(129)~~ ~~XI~~ XII  
2 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
3 OPERATING EXPENSES

4 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 For an additional amount for "Department of General  
6 Administration", \$190,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose  
7 of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of  
8 Columbia \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
10 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in  
11 excess of \$100 per diem.

12 COURTS

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "United  
14 States courts", \$132,812.

15 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Medical  
17 charities", \$43,120.

18 PUBLIC WELFARE

19 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Op-  
20 erating expenses, protective institutions", \$137,936.

21 PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

22 For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be  
23 transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia  
24 to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal  
25 year 1956 from which said employees are properly payable,

1 \$448,047, of which \$65,645 shall be payable from the high-  
 2 way fund, \$75,108 from the water fund, and \$38,945 from  
 3 the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compen-  
 4 sation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period  
 5 beginning after June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no retro-  
 6 active compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of  
 7 any individual not in the service of the municipal government  
 8 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this  
 9 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary  
 10 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or  
 11 of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after  
 12 the effective date of the increase.

13 **(130)** *SALARY INCREASES, POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN*

14 *The provisions of title II of Public Law 123, approved*  
 15 *June 30, 1955, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year*  
 16 *1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public*  
 17 *Law , Eighty-fourth Congress: Provided, That this para-*  
 18 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either*  
 19 *S. 2428 or H. R. 7159, or similar legislation.*

20 **(131)** *CAPITAL OUTLAY*

21 *PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION*

22 *The appropriation for "Capital outlay, public building*  
 23 *construction", contained in the District of Columbia Appro-*  
 24 *priation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of*  
 25 *plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's*



1 *Center and the erection of the following structures, including*  
2 *the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Wood-*  
3 *ridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building*  
4 *(including the installation of telephones, telephone switch-*  
5 *board, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine*  
6 *house in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Streets*  
7 *Southeast (including instruments for receiving alarms and*  
8 *connecting said house to the fire alarm system).*

9 AUDITED CLAIMS

10 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,  
11 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District  
12 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which  
13 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the  
14 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title  
15 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1953  
16 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Num-  
17 bered 199 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$252,036, together  
18 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-  
19 est on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per  
20 centum per annum as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47,  
21 sec. 2413d).

22 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
24 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
25 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,

1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
2 the fiscal years involved.

3 (132) *CHAPTER XIII*

4 (133) *LEGISLATIVE BRANCH*

5 (134) *SENATE*

6 (135) *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

7 *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for*  
8 *Miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1955,*  
9 *\$185,835.*

10 (136) *GENERAL PROVISION*

11 *Subsection (b) of section 1311 of the Supplemental*  
12 *Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 663, Eighty-third*  
13 *Congress), is hereby amended by deleting the period at*  
14 *the end thereof and inserting the following: “: Provided*  
15 *further, That in the case of the Senate such report shall be*  
16 *made not later than March 31 of the year following the year*  
17 *with respect to which the report is made.”.*

18 *CHAPTER (137) ~~XII~~ XIV*

19 *CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND*  
20 *JUDGMENTS*

21 *For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-*  
22 *mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,*  
23 *audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting*  
24 *Office, and judgments rendered against the United States*  
25 *by United States district courts and the United States Court*

1 of Claims, as set forth in (138) *Senate Document Num-*  
 2 *bered — and House Document Numbered 184, Eighty-*  
 3 *fourth Congress, (139) \$5,343,868 \$8,117,523, together*  
 4 *with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and*  
 5 *when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settle-*  
 6 *ments of the General Accounting Office or provided by law)*  
 7 *and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*  
 8 *as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:*  
 9 *Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be*  
 10 *paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against*  
 11 *the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-*  
 12 *wise: Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically*  
 13 *required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest*  
 14 *wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more*  
 15 *than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.*

16 (140) *CHAPTER XV*

17 (141) *GENERAL PROVISIONS*

18 (142) *UNIFORM ALLOWANCES*

19 *SEC. 1501. The following appropriations and funds*  
 20 *available to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year*  
 21 *1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor,*  
 22 *as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended*  
 23 *(68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):*

24 *Legislative branch:*

25 *Architect of the Capitol:*



1           *“Capitol Buildings”;*

2           *“Senate Office Buildings”;*

3           *“House Office Buildings”;*

4       *Independent offices:*

5           *Civil Service Commission: “Salaries and expenses”;*

6           *Federal Trade Commission: “Salaries and ex-*  
7       *penses”;*

8           *General Accounting Office: “Salaries and ex-*  
9       *penses”;*

10          *Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropria-*  
11       *tion available for the pay of employees entitled to uni-*  
12       *forms or allowances therefor under said Act;*

13          *National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:*  
14       *“Salaries and expenses”;*

15          *National Labor Relations Board: “Salaries and*  
16       *expenses”;*

17          *Securities and Exchange Commission: “Salaries*  
18       *and expenses”;*

19          *Smithsonian Institution: “Salaries and expenses,*  
20       *National Gallery of Art”;*

21          *Veterans’ Administration:*

22               *“General operating expenses”;*

23               *“Medical administration and miscellaneous*  
24       *operating expenses”;*

25               *“Maintenance and operation of supply depots”;*

1        *Department of Agriculture:*

2                *“Office of the Secretary”;*

3                *Commodity Credit Corporation: “Limitation on ad-*  
4        *ministrative expenses”;*

5        *Department of Commerce:*

6                *Office of the Secretary:*

7                *“Salaries and expenses”;*

8                *“Working capital fund”;*

9                *Bureau of the Census: “Salaries and expenses”;*

10               *Civil Aeronautics Administration: “Operation and*  
11        *regulation”;*

12               *Maritime activities: “Salaries and expenses”;*

13               *National Bureau of Standards: “Working capital*  
14        *fund”;*

15        *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:*

16               *Freedmen’s Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”;*

17               *Public Health Service:*

18               *“Assistance to States, general”;*

19               *“Venereal diseases”;*

20               *“Tuberculosis”;*

21               *“Communicable diseases”;*

22               *“Sanitary engineering activities”;*

23               *“Disease and sanitation investigations and con-*  
24        *trol, Territory of Alaska”;*

25               *“Hospitals and medical care”;*

1                   *“Foreign quarantine service”;*

2                   *“Indian health activities”;*

3                   *“National Institutes of Health, operating ex-*  
4 *penses”;*

5                   *“National Cancer Institute”;*

6                   *“Mental health activities”;*

7                   *“National Heart Institute”;*

8                   *“Dental health activities”;*

9                   *“Arthritis and metabolic disease activities”;*

10                  *“Microbiology activities”;*

11                  *“Neurology and blindness activities”;*

12                  *Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”;*

13                  *Social Security Administration: “Salaries and ex-*  
14 *penses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance”;*

15                  *Department of the Interior:*

16                  *Office of the Secretary:*

17                  *“Salaries and expenses”;*

18                  *“Working capital fund”;*

19                  *Bureau of Indian Affairs: “Education and welfare*  
20 *services”;* and

21                  *Department of Labor:*

22                  *Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expense”.*

23   (143) SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
25 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the



1 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
2 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
3 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
4 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
5 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
6 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
7 States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes  
8 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
9 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
10 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
11 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
12 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
13 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
14 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
15 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-  
16 ernment of the United States by force, or violence: Provided  
17 further, That any person who engages in a strike against  
18 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
19 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
20 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
21 States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organi-  
22 zation that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
23 of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
24 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from  
25 any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other

1 *Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall*  
2 *be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more*  
3 *than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above*  
4 *penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution*  
5 *for, any other provisions of existing law.*

Passed the House of Representatives July 14, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments July 26, 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary.*

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7278

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for  
other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 26, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 28, 1955

For actions of July 27, 1955

84th-1st, No. 127

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House received and Senate agreed to conference reports on: Mexican farm-labor bill, and donation of CCC stocks to distressed areas. House received conference report on mutual security appropriation bill, rejected road bill. House committee reported bills to: provide penalties for false grade-marking, amend rice quota law and authorize additional extension work for low-income farmers. House subcommittee ordered reported Farm-City Week measure. Senate committee reported measure to amend law re participation in FAO. Senate subcommittee ordered reported farm credit bill. Sen. Sparkman inserted comparative study of low-income farm families. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Government Security Commission measure. House committee reported executive pay bill. Sen. Hill commended USDA disposal of surplus foods and inserted press release.

## SENATE

1. **FAO.** The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 97, to increase from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 the limitation on the annual U. S. contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization (S. Rept. 1172) (p. 10021).
2. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4663, authorizing the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. (S. Rept. 1154); and H. R. 3587, to authorize a water compact between Oreg. and Calif. for the waters of the Klamath River (S. Rept. 1166) (p. 10020).  
The Committee reported with amendments S. 1818, to limit the amount of land on Federal irrigation projects which may be exchanged by veteran settlers on other irrigation projects (S. Rept. 1155) (p. 10020).



3. RENTALS. Received a supplemental report from the Budget Bureau on activities under Budget Bureau Circular A-45, regulating rental rates for Federal employee quarters, for the year prior to Nov. 1, 1954; to Appropriations Committee (p. 10020).
4. AUDITING; ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on REA for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10020).
5. LOW-INCOME FARMERS. Sen. Sparkman inserted a comparison study, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, of proposals with respect to increasing the productivity and earnings of low-income farm families (pp. 10034-6).
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted a Sunday Oregonian article describing differences of opinion between himself and Secretary McKay over how the power resources of the Pacific Northwest should be developed (pp. 10030-3).
7. CONTRACTS; BUILDINGS. Passed with amendment S. 1644, to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (pp. 10049-52, 10054-71). Sen. Kilgore stated that the bill would prescribe policy, improve existing procedure and practices in connection with the letting of lump-sum, Federal construction contracts, and place the awarding of such contracts on a more efficient basis (p. 10049).
8. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1455, to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present an unusual hazard (p. D791).
9. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture and Forestry subcommittee ordered reported with an amendment H. R. 5168, to provide for retirement of Government capital in certain institutions operating under FCA supervision (p. D790).
10. NOMINATION. Received nomination of Francis O. Wilcox to be an Assistant Secretary of State (p. 10081).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that it is proposed to have the Senate consider today the bill to authorize loans to small reclamation projects and to have a call of the calendar (p. 10081).

#### HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill (p. 10089). Senate conferees were appointed on July 26.
13. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Government Security Commission (pp. 10061, 10090). This measure is now ready for the President.
14. PAY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7619, to adjust the rates of compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Federal Government (H. Rept. 1474) (p. 10133).



Page 2, line 9, strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy-five."

Page 4, line 6, after "Notwithstanding" insert "the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 19, approved March 31, 1955, and notwithstanding."

(4) Page 4, line 8, strike out "that" and insert "the latter."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1956

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2728) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON and TABER; and on chapter I, Messrs. WHITTEN, MARSHALL, and H. CARL ANDERSEN; on chapter II, Messrs. PRESTON, THOMAS, and BOW; on chapter III, Messrs. MAHON, SHEPPARD, SIKES, WIGGLESWORTH, SCRIVNER, and FORD; on chapter IV, Messrs. PASSMAN, GARY, and WIGGLESWORTH; on chapter V, Messrs. ANDREWS, MAHON, and FENTON; on chapter VI, Messrs. THOMAS, YATES, and PHILLIPS; on chapter VII, Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, and JENSEN; on chapter VIII, Messrs. FOGARTY, FERNANDEZ, and HAND; on chapter IX, Messrs. RABAUT, KIRWAN, and DAVIS of Wisconsin; on chapter X, Messrs. ROONEY, PRESTON, and COUDERT; on chapter XI, Messrs. GARY, PASSMAN, and CANFIELD; on chapters XII, XIII, XIV, and XV, Messrs. RABAUT, NORRELL, and HORAN.

#### MAJ. GEN. JOHN STEWART BRAGDON

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7628) to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the White House office of Maj. Gen. John Stewart Bragdon, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C. 62), or any other provision of law, Maj. Gen. John Stewart Bragdon, United States Army, retired, may be appointed to and accept and hold a civilian position in the White House office.

SEC. 2. Major General Bragdon's appointment to, and acceptance and holding of, a civilian position in the White House office

shall in no way affect any status, office, rank, or grade he may occupy or hold as a retired officer in the United States Army, or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade: *Provided, however,* That during his incumbency in a civilian position in the White House office he shall receive the compensation appertaining to such position in lieu of the retired pay to which he is entitled as a retired officer of the Army: *Provided further,* That upon the termination of such civilian employment the payment of his retired pay shall be resumed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

Mr. ENGLE submitted to the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1447)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,  
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
LEO W. O'BRIEN,  
A. L. MILLER,  
JOHN P. SAYLOR.

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
RUSSELL B. LONG,  
ALAN BIBLE,  
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,  
BARRY GOLDWATER.

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Language in the House-passed bill would have required that all unexpended balances of any annual appropriation for carrying out the purposes of the bill be returned to the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. The Senate deleted this language on the basis that it was not in accord with the customary practice in appropriating investigation funds and that it would create a grave danger of unnecessary interruptions each year in the investigations program because the investigations work would have to be done during a short season with the end of the fiscal year falling in the middle of the season. The conference committee agreed to accept the Senate amendment deleting this language.

With respect to the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget that the word "may" be substituted for the words "shall immediately," used in connection with the transmittal of the reports resulting from the investigations to the Congress, it is pointed out that the purpose of the language in the bill is to make it mandatory that the reports be submitted to the Congress. The amendment recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would make it optional on the part of the Department of the Interior as to whether the reports would be submitted. The committee understands the procedure established by Executive Order 9384 whereby all Departments and establishments of the executive branch are required to submit project proposals to the Bureau of the Budget for clearance prior to transmittal to the Congress and does not consider that the wording of the bill adversely affects this procedure or prevents ample opportunity for the Bureau of the Budget to review and analyze the project reports prior to such transmittal. The committee understands the language of the bill to mean that the reports shall be submitted to the Congress immediately following the completion of the established executive branch procedures for the review and clearance of project reports.

CLAIR ENGLE,  
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
LEO W. O'BRIEN,  
A. L. MILLER,  
JOHN P. SAYLOR.

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### SOCIAL-SECURITY PROGRAM

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, in the almost 20 years of the existence of the social-security program we can be proud of the many security benefits we have extended to the citizens of our country. One group of deserving workers we have included is the State and municipal employee. No more loyal group of citizens can be found anywhere, yet for years they were without the benefit of this security. They were in an unfortunate position with no type of retirement provided and with a limited salary that did not permit a program of their own. It was my happy privilege to work with other Members of Congress in successfully including this category of workers under the social-security law in the 81st Congress.

During the 84th Congress we have amended the social-security law to continue benefits to permanently and totally disabled children after they have reached the age of 18; extended coverage to certain professional groups and others not heretofore covered; lowered the retirement age of women from 65 to 62, bringing immediate benefits to 800,000 additional women; provided disability insurance benefits to some 250,000 permanently and totally disabled workers aged 50 or over. I am very happy this has been done, but I feel this Congress still has unfinished business and has not extended benefits far enough to the American people who want this protection.

The social-security program has been accepted by both major political parties. It has been tried and proved to be an effective weapon against family insecurity. It is the cornerstone for security and happiness for the disabled and aged in our American society. This program



covers a great percentage of wage earners and self-employed, but it has not gone far enough. We have the sad plight of many of our older citizens who want to work and supplement their social-security payments, but under the existing law their benefits are curtailed if they earn more than \$1,200 a year. Such a provision has encouraged idleness and lowered the level of subsistence. It removes from our industrial field many able bodied and needed intelligent workers. It also discriminates against persons who do not have incomes other than from their source of earnings. Many persons 65 years of age and older whose income is limited do not receive payments sufficient to enable them to maintain an adequate standard of living. Many are destitute and badly in need of help.

We should extend the old-age and survivors benefits to permit beneficiaries to earn up to \$2,400 a year without curtailment of payments. We should extend benefits under the old-age assistance program to permit recipients to earn a reasonable amount regularly to supplement the payments received so they can maintain themselves on a healthful living level.

Since coming to Congress I have advocated the lowering of the age limit of recipients to 60 years. My bill, H. R. 194, now pending in committee, reduces from 65 to 60 the age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable. I also would like to see this law amended so that when a man retires, his wife automatically becomes eligible at the same time to draw her beneficiary benefits. Under the present law, when a family head suddenly finds his income stopped, it is necessary for the entire family to adjust its living standard downward to come within the amount of his retirement benefits. If the wife's benefits start at the same time as her husband's, it would permit them to continue living as a family and continue to meet their family obligations.

At the end of another history-making session of the United States Congress, we are reminded once again of the magnificent heritage bequeathed to each of us by the divinely inspired wisdom and courage of the forefathers of our country. The unity of the free world is built in a major way around whatever unity in mind, purpose and progress there exists in the hearts of men. Therefore, I state again, this Congress has unfinished business, a long way to go, and many improvements to make.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the St. Louis project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BROWNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BROWNSON'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 26, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 131]

Anfuso	Gwinn	Perkins
Boykin	Hardy	Powell
Buchanan	Hillings	Radwan
Celler	Kearney	Reese, Tenn.
Chapinfield	Kilburn	Reed, N. Y.
Dingell	Krueger	Rivers
Eberhart	Macdonald	Shelley
Gray	Mumma	

The SPEAKER. On this rolloall 414 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on page D-786 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 26, my name is listed as among the proponents who testified on the natural-gas bill. I ask that my name be deleted from that list of proponents and be placed among the list of opponents of the measure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### TO AMEND TITLE V OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

Mr. COOLEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1449)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,

W. R. POAGE,

G. M. GRANT,

E. C. GATHINGS,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,

WILLIAM S. HILL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

GEORGE D. AIKEN,

MILTON R. YOUNG,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing positions of the two Houses on H. R. 3822, as originally passed by the House and as amended by the Senate, to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The only amendment made by the Senate was to change the period of extension of the act from the 3½ years provided in the House bill to 1½ years. The Senate committee did not hold hearings on the bill but indicated in its report that its action in reducing the period of extension was taken as the result of a statement made to the committee by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and for the purpose of providing congressional review of the legislation at an earlier date. It was the Commissioner's contention that some employers have not been paying the full wage required under the contract of employment and that the Immigration and Naturalization Service should have authority to check on contract compliance.

Although the Department of Justice was invited by the House committee to appear on this legislation and a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service did, in fact, testify at the hearings, no evidence of the type described in the Senate report was presented to the House committee. On the contrary, the representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service strongly endorsed the present program and apparently favored indefinite extension of the act.

The matter of compliance with the work contract is fully covered by the international agreement entered into by the United States and Mexico, and a specific procedure is provided to assure that the worker will be paid in accordance with the contract of employment. The Mexican consulate and representatives of the United States Department of Labor are given full authority to see that the contract provisions are carried out. To give the Immigration and Naturalization Service similar authority would necessitate a revision in the international agreement, create dual jurisdiction among Federal agencies and confusion of administration, and would necessarily increase the cost of the program without any corresponding benefits.

Both the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Labor have duties and responsibilities in connection with the entry of Mexican nationals into the







13. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington charged "political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri"; and Sen. Humphrey joined him in the statement (pp. 10519-29).
14. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Duff urged water-pollution control as a means of conserving water (pp. 10529-30).
15. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 5168, the FCA bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 10546).

HOUSE - July 29

16. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on H. R. 7278 (pp. 10460-4). Attached to this Digest is a statement showing actions on the USDA items in this bill.
17. HOUSING. Passed, 396 to 3, S. 2126, the housing bill, with an amendment by Rep. Wolcott in the nature of a substitute (pp. 10444-43). The Wolcott amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 188, does not include the provision for continuation of the farm housing program which has been authorized for administration by this Department. House and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 10443, 10505).
18. SUGAR. Agreed to a resolution/<sup>to</sup> provide for debate on H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act (pp. 10445-6).
19. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Began debate on H. R. 7470, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 10445-50).
20. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3822, which provides for a 3½ year extension (until June 30, 1959) of the Mexican farm-labor program, relieves employers of double liability for the cost of returning a worker to Mexico where the employer has paid once for such movement but the Mexican does not return and is later apprehended, and specifies that the Secretary of Labor is to obtain information on the availability of domestic workers, prevailing wage rates, and labor shortages in the area, then post publicly the number of workers to be imported (p. 10401). This bill will now be sent to the President.
21. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2851, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, until June 30, 1957, upon request of a State Governor, to distribute to the State wheat flour and corn meal owned by CCC using Sec. 32 funds limited to \$15 million a year (p. 10402). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. PERSONNEL. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4048, making recommendations to the States for legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel to vote (pp. 10444-5).
23. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources of Alaska (pp. 10394-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7618, to increase annuities of retired employees by 12% on the first \$1,500 and 8% thereafter up to \$4,000, with a gradual reduction in the increases until they end on Dec. 31, 1957 (pp. 10395-6).
25. WATER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 2660, consenting to a compact among Ark.,



Tex.,

La., and Okla. regarding Red River basin waters (p. 10395).

The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6256, consenting to a compact of Kans. and Okla. regarding Arkansas River Basin waters (H. Rept. 1592)(p. 10466).

26. RECLAMATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects, etc. (p. 10395). Senate conferees were appointed July 28.  
Rep. Pfost spoke in favor of the Hells Canyon project (p. 10402).  
Received from the Interior Department a report on the Ventura project, Calif. (H. Doc. 222); to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10465).  
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 180, to authorize the Washita River Basin project, Okla. (H. Rept. 1582)(p. 10466).
27. SURPLUS PROPERTY; CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed as reported H. R. 7227, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes (pp. 10396-7).
28. PROPERTY; TAXATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6182, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to make temporary provision for payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by RFC to other Government departments (pp. 10397-401).
29. FARM-CITY WEEK. Rep. Ashmore requested consideration of H. J. Res. 317, to provide for Farm-City Week, but Rep. King, Pa., objected (p. 10404).
30. PUBLIC LANDS; MINING. House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development (pp. 10445, 10530).
31. REORGANIZATION; PAPERWORK. Rep. Holifield criticized the Hoover Commission procedure in connection with the study on paperwork (pp. 10457-9).
32. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 756, to authorize the appropriation of accumulated receipts in the Federal-aid wildlife-restoration fund (H. Rept. 1756)(p. 10466).
33. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas (H. Rept. 1587)(p. 10466).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 29

34. SUGAR. Rep. Utt inserted the testimony of Oscar L. Chapman on the sugar bill (pp. A5612-14).
35. TOBACCO. Rep. Lankford inserted an editorial favoring purchase of Swiss products so as to enable the Swiss to purchase American tobacco (p. A5614).
36. PERSONNEL. Rep. Hoffman inserted a Saturday Evening Post article, "Loyalty Boards Can Err, but We Still Need Them"(p. A5622).
37. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Democratic Digest article charging "pledges and hedges" regarding the farm program by the administration (pp. A5624-5).

sale of cotton for export and to limit imports of manufactured cotton products; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10681.)

100. MISSOURI BASIN. S. 2728, by Sen. Hennings, to establish a Missouri Basin Commission and Compact Board; to Public Works Committee (pp. 10681-2). Remarks of author. (pp. 10689-93.)

101. PUBLIC LANDS. S. J. Res. 99, by Sen. Magnuson (for himself and Sen. Jackson), to establish the Multiple Uses of Public Lands Commission; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10682).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS AUG. 1: Sugar bill, S. Finance (Morse to testify).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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BILLS INTRODUCED - July 30 (continued)

102. SCHOOL LUNCHES. H. R. 7762, by Rep. Knutson, to amend the National School Lunch Act so as to authorize assistance to the States in furnishing two half pints of milk a day to school children; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 10677).

103. AWARDS. H. R. 7773, by Rep. Hiestand, to provide for cash awards for achievements in various fields; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 10678).

104. CONSERVATION. S. J. Res. 301, by Sen. Murray (for himself and others), to provide for observance of the 50th anniversary of the conservation movement; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10682).

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Supplemental Estimates, Fiscal Year 1956, Included in  
the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956

	Budget	House	Senate	
	Estimate	Bill	Bill	Act
Rural Development Program:				
To initiate in certain pilot areas a special program of				
assistance to low-income and part-time farmers, includ-				
ing strengthening the work of the Department in research:				
and education and soil conservation, and providing for				
additional credit assistance:				
Agricultural Research Service:				
Salaries and expenses - Research	\$380,000: a/	--	--	--
Extension Service:				
Payments to States	1,250,000:	\$1,250,000:	--	--
Administration and coordination	35,000:	35,000:	--	--
Soil Conservation Service:				
Conservation operations	150,000:	150,000:	--	--
Agricultural Marketing Service:				
Marketing research and service -				
Marketing research and agricultural estimates ...	250,000:	250,000:	--	--
Farmers Home Administration:				
Loan authorizations:				
Production and subsistence loans	15,000,000: a/	--	15,000,000:\$15,000,000	
Small farm development loans	15,000,000: a/	--	--	--
Salaries and expenses	850,000:	850,000:	350,000:	350,000
Office of the General Counsel	36,000:	36,000:	--	--
Office of the Secretary	19,000:	19,000:	--	--
Office of Information	30,000:	30,000:	--	--
Total:				
Direct appropriations	3,000,000:	2,620,000:	350,000:	350,000
Loan authorizations	30,000,000:	--	15,000,000:	15,000,000



## Agricultural Research Service:

Animal disease laboratory facilities:

For preparation of plans and specifications for

animal disease laboratory facilities .....

Salaries and expenses-Research:

Language authorizing use of not to exceed \$25,000 in

fiscal year 1956 to construct a building at the

Range Livestock Experiment Station at Miles City,

Montana, to replace a building destroyed by fire on

March 15, 1955 .....

Forest Service:

Working capital fund: Language authorizing the estab-

ishment of a working capital fund .....

Salaries and expenses-National forest protection and

management:

To enable the Department to manage surface rights

on mining claims in areas of the National forests

pursuant to Public Law 167, approved July 23,

1955 .....

## Agricultural Conservation Program Service:

Language authorizing the use of not to exceed \$5,000,000

of the unused balances under the 1954 Agricultural

Conservation Program to provide additional funds in

1955 for emergency wind-erosion control practices ....

## Commodity Exchange Authority:

To extend provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act to

onions pursuant to Public Law 174, approved July 26,

1955 .....

Farmers Home Administration:

For farm housing loans and related administrative

expenses contingent upon enactment into law of

S. 2126:

Loan authorization-Farm housing .....

Salaries and expenses .....

## Office of the General Counsel:

For necessary legal services relating to mining claims

work pursuant to Public Law 167, approved July 23,

1955 .....

Commodity Credit Corporation:

Language authorizing the establishment of the position  
of sales manager at grade GS-17 under the Classifica-  
tion Act of 1949, as amended .....

Uniform Allowances:

Language making the appropriation to the Office of the  
Secretary and the Commodity Credit Corporation  
administrative expense limitation available in 1956  
to pay uniform allowances pursuant to law .....

(approved) : (approved)

(approved) : (approved) : (approved)

Grand total:

Direct appropriations ..... 3,898,000: 2,620,000: 973,000  
Loan authorizations ..... 30,000,000: 40,000,000: 15,000,000

- a/ House Committee proposals for these items (which were same as the Budget Estimate) were deleted during House floor  
action on point of order.  
b/ No House Bill amount since estimate was submitted to the Senate.  
c/ Item was added to Senate Bill during Senate floor action.  
d/ No Budget estimate for this item. Language was proposed by House Committee but was deleted during House floor  
action on point of order.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1956

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JULY 29, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7278]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 46, 57, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 87, 96, 99, 101, 110, 111, 112, 118, 119, 121, and 136.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 26, 32, 36, 42, 44, 47, 51, 55, 60, 77, 90, 94, 97, 102, 106, 108, 113, 114, 120, 124, 125, 126, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 139, 140, and 141 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*For an additional amount for "Loan authorizations", for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$15,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.*

And the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

*OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL*

*For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel," \$40,000.*  
And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$37,730,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY*

*CONSTRUCTION*

*For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$825,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$122,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$220,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES*

*For an additional amount for "Mental health activities", \$250,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$256,327,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,970,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$336,630; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *Senate Document Numbered 75 and*; and the Senate agree to the same.



The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 75, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 92, 93, 95, 98, 104, 109, 116, 117, 123, 127, 128, 130, 131, 142, and 143.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN TABER,

As to chapter I:

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
FRED MARSHALL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

As to chapter II:

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
FRANK T. BOW,

As to chapter III:

GEORGE MAHON,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,

As to chapter IV:

OTTO E. PASSMAN,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

As to chapter V:

GEORGE ANDREWS,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
IVOR D. FENTON,

As to chapter VI:

ALBERT THOMAS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

As to chapter VII:

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

As to chapter VIII:

JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
A. M. FERNANDEZ,  
T. MILLET HAND,

As to chapter IX:

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

As to chapter X:

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.,  
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,

As to chapter XI:

J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
OTTO E. PASSMAN,  
GORDON CANFIELD,

As to chapters XII, XIII, XIV, and XV:

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
WALT HORAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL (except as to  
amendment No. 104),  
JOHN STENNIS,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

By L. S.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
WM. F. KNOWLAND,

By L. S.

MILTON R. YOUNG,  
EDWARD J. THYE,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### CHAPTER I

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Inserts heading.

Amendment Nos. 2 and 3: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 4 through 8: Strike out House language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$33,000 for the Commodity Exchange Authority as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 12: Authorizes \$15,000,000 for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act as proposed by the Senate, with perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 13: Eliminates \$25,000,000 proposed by the Senate for farm-housing loans.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$350,000 for salaries and expenses, Farmers' Home Administration instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Strikes out House language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$40,000 for the Office of the General Counsel instead of \$65,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates House language appropriating \$36,000 to this office for the rural development program.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18: Strike out House language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER II

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$600,000 for operation and regulation, Civil Aeronautics Administration, instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$37,730,000 for the Inter-American Highway instead of \$49,730,000 as proposed by the Senate.



Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement. The motion which will be offered by the managers will recommend an additional \$500,000 to be used entirely for hurricane and tornado research.

Amendment No. 26: Inserts heading.

Amendments Nos. 27 through 29: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER III

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$5,500,000 for the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers, by the action taken, are not designating any particular site nor do they preclude the selection of any particular site. Of the amount appropriated not to exceed \$350,000 may be used for the purchase of a site in the event the Langley, Va., site is not selected; and in the event the Langley, Va., site (which is now Government-owned) is selected not to exceed \$2,500,000 of the amount appropriated may be used in connection with the taking of steps with regard to roads and other facilities.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. The motion which will be offered by the managers will recommend the sum of \$485,077,000 which represents modification of the amount in the Senate bill by deletion of the item of \$1,350,000 for family housing at the Black Hills, Ordnance Depot, South Dakota. The increase of \$200,000 proposed by the Senate for Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and the increase of \$1,265,000 proposed by the Senate for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., are included in the total appropriation agreed upon.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. The motion which will be offered by the managers will recommend the sum of \$442,628,300, which represents modification of the amount in the Senate bill in the following respects: (1) Omission of the \$2,000,000 for plans for a new drydock at the Puget Sound shipyard; (2) restoration of the \$350,000 for plans for a new Armed Services Medical Library; and (3) restoration of \$1,000,000 (allowing a total of \$3,000,000) for family housing at the Marine Corps base, Quantico, Va. In connection with acceptance of the Senate addition of \$3,800,000 for a new manufacturing building at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Ga., the managers on the part of the Senate and the House are in agreement that this construction project shall not be undertaken unless and until the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate that such project is essential to the national defense and in the best interests of the Government.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement. The motion which will be offered by the managers will recommend an appropriation of \$994,291,000, of which \$255,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and production, Army." This represents modifications of the amount in the Senate bill in the following respects: (1) Omits \$5,822,000 for Grand Forks Air Force Base; (2) omits \$1,881,000 for Traverse City Area Air Force Base; (3) omits \$155,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a second swimming pool at Lake Charles Air Force Base; (4) omits \$2,667,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a hospital at Lincoln Air Force Base, and deletes language relating to this base; (5) omits \$218,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a second swimming pool at Travis Air Force Base; (6) omits \$129,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a second swimming pool at England Air Force Base; (7) provides \$20,000,000 for the Air Academy instead of \$79,527,000 as recommended by the Senate; (8) reduces the amount for classified overseas bases by \$16,556,000; and (9) deletes \$70,000 to correct an error in previous estimates.

The managers are agreed that the Air Force should proceed with land acquisition and construction of the Grand Forks Air Force Base with presently available funds in the amount of \$6,280,000. In the event additional funds (within limit of the total authorized for this base) are required for obligation during fiscal year 1956 they may be obtained from other available funds through the regular reprogramming procedures.

In providing \$20,000,000 for the Air Academy the managers are of the opinion that essential preliminary construction can proceed pending further finalization of the design and plans. Request for additional funds based upon more complete design work can be presented to the Congress in the next session.

Funds were left in the bill for a second swimming pool at Hunter Air Force Base, because the existing pool at this base was constructed from nonappropriated funds.

Amendment No. 36: Inserts center heading.

Amendments Nos. 37 through 41: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

## CHAPTER IV

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 42: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 43: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER V

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Amendment No. 44: Inserts chapter number.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$50,000 for Office of Defense Mobilization instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$25,000 for District of Columbia Auditorium Commission.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VI

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 51: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$825,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration for "Operations" instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$10,000,000 for "Surveys, plans, and research" of the Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies," instead of \$3,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Deletes item of \$300,000 for "Acquisition of land, District of Columbia," proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 60: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 61: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$122,500 for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service," instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 65 through 74: Strike out amendments proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of the House and Senate do not believe the additional appropriations and increased authorizations included in said amendments for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies are necessary at this time. However, should housing amendments for certain new and expanded programs be enacted in the present session of the Congress, or should the need for additional funds become acute because of unanticipated increases in programs, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may accelerate apportionments of funds presently available by minimum amounts pending the submission of supplemental estimates to the next session of the Congress.

Amendments Nos. 75 and 76: Reported in disagreement.



## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 77: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 78: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 79: Appropriates \$1,200,000 for Bureau of Mines, conservation and development of mineral resources, instead of \$625,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,450,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided \$1,000,000 is for continuation of research in mining methods at the Rifle, Colo., oil shale plant and for putting the retorting, refining, and all other research facilities into standby condition.

Amendment No. 80: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 81: Appropriates \$750,000 for Fish and Wildlife Service, construction, instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House and \$786,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided \$6,000 is for the construction of an auxiliary spillway on the James River at the Dakota Lake National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 83: Reported in disagreement.

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 84: Reported in disagreement.

## BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
COMMISSION

Amendment No. 86: Reported in disagreement.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 87: Strikes language inserted by the Senate.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 88: Reported in disagreement.

## SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Amendment No. 89: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VIII

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 90: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 91: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor," instead of \$110,000 as proposed by the House and \$303,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 92: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 93: Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 94: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 95: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 96: Strikes appropriation of \$8,700 for "Salaries and expenses, Gallaudet College," proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 97: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 98: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 99: Strikes appropriation of \$220,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Howard University," proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 100: Appropriates \$220,000 for "Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education," instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$238,000 as proposed by the Senate, however, the managers on the part of the House reiterate the thought set forth in House Report No. 1116, that the legislation which authorized the White House Conference on Education does not authorize the use of Federal funds for the travel expenses of delegates to the Conference, and will expect that the Department secure an opinion on this matter from the Comptroller General before obligating any funds for such purpose. If his opinion is that the use of funds for such purpose is not so authorized, it will be expected that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget will impound \$170,000 of the appropriation for this item.

Amendment No. 101: Strikes appropriations for 19 Public Health Service items totaling \$1,375,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102: Appropriates \$1,190,000 for "Sanitary engineering activities" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 103: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Mental health activities" for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of Public Law 182, approved July 28, 1955, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 104: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. A motion will be made to recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment that proposed an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for "Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccination" and concur therein with an amendment to substitute the sum of \$30,000,000. The managers are agreed that, if legislation is enacted which will require more than \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 1956, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget should apportion these funds on a deficiency basis.

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates \$600,000 for "Construction of housing facilities for animals" instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$685,280 as proposed by the Senate. The language of this paragraph is sufficiently broad to permit the Public Health Service to

handle the construction direct or to arrange for contracts through the General Services Administration. The managers will expect the method to be employed which will assure the earliest completion of the building.

## CHAPTER IX

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendment No. 106: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 107: Appropriates \$256,327,000 for "Plant and equipment" instead of \$163,577,000 as proposed by the House and \$270,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. None of the amount appropriated is to be used for construction of the new Reactor Training School, Argonne National Laboratory, as proposed in the budget.

Amendment No. 108: Deletes House language.

Amendment No. 109: Reported in disagreement.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendments Nos. 110 through 112: Strike headings and language inserted by the Senate.

The use of \$240,000 of available funds for completion of the Yellow-tail-Lovell transmission line is approved.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Amendment No. 113: Appropriates \$5,551,014 for "Rivers and harbors and flood control construction, general," as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER X

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 114: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 115: Appropriates \$1,970,000 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$1,820,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 116: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 117: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 118: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 119: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 120: Appropriates \$75,000 for "Salaries and expenses, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," as proposed by the Senate.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 121: Deletes proposal of Senate to appropriate \$500,000 for "Buildings and facilities."



## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$336,630 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$243,260 as proposed by the House and \$430,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 123: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XI

## TREASURY—POST OFFICE

Amendment No. 124: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 125: Appropriates \$7,000,000 for "Operating expenses, Coast Guard," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 126: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 127: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 128: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XII

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 129: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 130: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 131: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XIII

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 132: Inserts chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 133 and 134: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 135: Appropriates \$185,835 for contingent expenses of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 136: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate amending section 1311, Public Law 663, 83d Congress.

## CHAPTER XIV

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 137: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 138 and 139: Appropriate \$8,117,523 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,343,868 as proposed by the House; and insert reference to Senate document.

## CHAPTER XV

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 140: Inserts chapter number.

Amendment No. 141: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 142: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 143: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN TABER,

As to chapter I:

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
FRED MARSHALL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

As to chapter II:

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
FRANK T. BOW,

As to chapter III:

GEORGE MAHON,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,

As to chapter IV:

OTTO E. PASSMAN,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

As to chapter V:

GEORGE ANDREWS,  
GEO. MAHON,  
IVOR D. FENTON,

As to chapter VI:

ALBERT THOMAS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

As to chapter VII:

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

As to chapter VIII:

JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
A. M. FERNANDEZ,  
T. MILLET HAND,

As to chapter IX:

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

As to chapter X:

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.,  
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,

As to chapter XI:

J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
OTTO E. PASSMAN,  
GORDON CANFIELD,

As to chapters XII, XIII, XIV, and XV:

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
WALT HORAN,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*





of which are annual savings—Senate Committee on Appropriations, hearings on independent offices appropriations, 1956, pages 157–158.

The General Services Administration stated clearly that surveys by such private firms in records management of Government agencies should supplement and not supersede the central program direction and continuing staff work by the General Services Administration—Senate Committee on Appropriations, hearings on the supplemental appropriation bill, 1955, page 936. By judicious and firm central direction by the General Services Administration, the savings in records management can be very large.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and I further ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] be permitted to extend his remarks following mine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. O'HARA of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks and those of Mr. FEIGHAN will appear in the RECORD hereafter.]

#### SECTION 1032 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

(Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes.)

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, early this spring it came to my attention that the tax services and commercial publications were advertising as a loophole a section of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 about which I had long had misgivings. That section is section 1032 which provides as follows:

(a) Nonrecognition of Gain or Loss: No gain or loss shall be recognized to a corporation on the receipt of money or other property in exchange for stock (including treasury stock) of such corporation.

(b) Basis: For basis of property acquired by a corporation in certain exchanges for its stock, see section 362.

The terms of this provision operate to permit corporations who trade in their own stock for a profit to escape taxation on the gains derived from such activity. The only offsetting liability imposed for this generosity is the denial of any losses incurred from such activity.

The issuance of stock by a corporation has never been treated for tax purposes as an event giving rise to the recognition of taxable gain or deductible loss for the sound reason that the proceeds of such transactions produce capital and do not give rise to income. However, until the enactment of section 1032 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 Treasury stock had always been dealt with by Treasury regulations interpreting the general provisions

of the law defining gross income. These regulations which, with minor changes, date from May 2, 1934—Treasury Decision 4430, XII-1 C. B. 36—provide as follows:

Section 39.22 (a)–15: Acquisition or disposition by a corporation of its own capital stock. (a) Whether the acquisition or disposition by a corporation of shares of its own capital stock gives rise to taxable gain or deductible loss depends upon the real nature of the transaction, which is to be ascertained from all its facts and circumstances. The receipt by a corporation of the subscription price of shares of its capital stock upon their original issuance gives rise to neither taxable gain nor deductible loss, whether the subscription or issue price be in excess of, or less than, the par or stated value of such stock.

(b) However, if a corporation deals in its own shares as it might in the shares of another corporation, the resulting gain or loss is to be computed in the same manner as though the corporation were dealing in the shares of another. So also if the corporation receives its own stock as consideration upon the sale of property by it, or in satisfaction of indebtedness to it, the gain or loss resulting is to be computed in the same manner as though the payment had been made in any other property. Any gain derived from such transactions is subject to tax, and any loss sustained is allowable as a deduction where permitted by the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Tax Court has applied these regulations uniformly, holding that a corporation was not dealing in its shares as it might the shares of another corporation where motivated by a nonprofit business purpose requiring the use of its stock. The Circuit Courts of Appeal, with equal uniformity, have refused to follow the motive test laid down by the Tax Court, holding, instead, that any disposition of Treasury stock gives rise to taxable gain or deductible loss except in the case of a capital readjustment actually involving retirement and reissuance of shares.

The rule of the tax court applied the regulation literally to determine whether or not the corporation was trading in its own shares as it might in the shares of another for profit. As so applied the regulation turned on substance rather than form, and application was premised upon a search inquiring into the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction in Treasury stock for purpose of determining whether or not the transaction was motivated by no more than a desire for profit. The rule of the circuit courts, on the other hand, turned only upon whether or not the corporation went through the mechanics of actually retiring its Treasury stock and issuing new stock. Finally, in *Burrus Mills, Incorporated* (22 T. C. 881 (1954)), the tax court, after remarking upon the futility of its position, in the face of repeated reversals in circuit courts of appeal reversed its position and adopted that of the courts of appeal. The resulting uniformity was shortlived for on the following day the Court of Claims decided the case of *Anderson, Clayton & Company v. U. S.* (122 F. Supp. 837 (1954)), holding that a sale of Treasury stock to executives at a profit for the purpose of keeping control in the active manage-

ment group did not result in taxable gain. The Supreme Court of the United States granted certiorari on February 7, 1955. I am told that this and 11 other cases, involving a total of \$830,000, are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

The differences between authorized but unissued stock and Treasury stock, while usually unappreciated by those outside the legal profession, are fundamental to an understanding of why Treasury stock is so much in demand for corporate business purposes.

A corporation desiring to issue new stock must comply with many laws and regulations which exist for the protection of stockholders which are not applicable in the case of treasury stock. For example, the disposition of treasury stock lies completely within the discretion of the board of directors who may dispose of it without considering the wishes of stockholders or considering stockholders' preemptive rights. In addition, the directors may sell treasury stock for less than its par or stated value. Treasury stock is usually nonassessable and free of many of the State and Federal security regulations applicable to unissued stock and last, but not least, the Federal stamp tax imposed on the transfer of such stock is less than that imposed upon the issuance of stock. To these traditional incentives for a corporation acquiring and dealing in its own stock, section 1032 has made another and far more profitable addition. The corporation can now by law deal in its own shares and enjoy its profits free of taxation.

These, and other considerations, are not taken into account by those who argue that there is no practical difference between a purchase and resale of a corporation's stock and the purchase and retirement of stock followed by the issuance of new shares. The logic of bookkeeping may, indeed, take no cognizance of the differences, but this cannot obscure the practical differences inherent in the very nature of the two types of stock.

The differences in tax treatment accorded transactions involving newly issued stock and Treasury stock by the statutes and courts led corporations holding both authorized but unissued stock and Treasury stock to use the Treasury stock only if the price they had paid for it was less than its cost, thus producing a tax loss. However, if the price paid for the Treasury stock was less than its current market price, the authorized but unissued stock would be used to accomplish their purpose, thus avoiding the capital gain tax. In this manner, corporate taxpayers were enabled to eat their cake and have it, too. This coupled with the uncertainty produced by the conflict between the Tax Court and the courts of appeal described above, gave rise to section 1032.

When I drew the tax avoidance possibilities of section 1032 to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, he replied, under date of June 6, 1955, denying the existence of the loophole in the following language:

The Treasury staff has reviewed again section 1032 of the Internal Revenue Code



which you asked me to look at because it was alleged to be a loophole that would result in large revenue losses. We believe this is not the case and that the new rules adopted in 1954 are better than the old law.

Under the old law, companies could take a tax loss on sales of Treasury stock if they had a loss on it, but if there was a gain involved, instead of selling Treasury stock and having a tax to pay on the gain, they could simply issue new stock which did not result in any taxable gain. Thus the old law really provided a loophole because companies could take losses but avoid taxes on gains. The opportunity to handle transactions to the taxpayer's advantage was noted in the report of the joint Treasury and Congressional Staff Committee in 1953 which studied this point of the tax law.

Corporations typically buy and use their own stock only for limited purposes, in connection with mergers, or stock option and bonus plans. These transactions can be and often are handled by newly issued stock and are then clearly capital transactions. The fact that they may buy their own stock and use it instead of new stock does not change the real character of the transactions.

The Securities and Exchange Commission holds that any gain or loss arising from dealings in Treasury stock affects the capital account and should not be reported in income or in earned surplus. Thus the old tax rule was directly contrary to what was required for reports to stockholders and the public.

There are relatively few instances where corporations deal in their own stock for profit and loss. If officers arrange for a corporation to buy up its own stock because of inside information, both the corporation and its officers are liable to the same sort of penalties under the Securities and Exchange Act as the officers would be if they traded in the stock for their own account.

We shall continue to watch the operation of this and all other provisions of the tax law. If any abuses arise we shall promptly report them to the Congress.

Although I have a high regard for the Secretary, as a member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, I feel qualified through actual experience to recognize the inaccuracies of the Secretary's opinions with respect to the existence of a loophole and I was under the impression that his statements regarding the operation of the laws administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission were incorrect. To verify my impression I wrote to the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 7, 1955, asking if there was any law or regulation imposing a penalty on a corporation buying and selling its own stock similar to the penalty imposed upon the officers or directors of corporations who indulge in inside dealings. On this point the Securities and Exchange Commission replied as follows:

There is no law or regulation which imposes upon a corporation that buys and sells its own stock the penalty that is imposed upon officers and directors who trade in such stock, such as provided by section 16 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In this connection rule X-16A-4 (b) exempts from the provisions of section 16 (b) securities reacquired by an issuer for its account during the time they are held by the issuer. Clearly, the issuer could not recover trading profits from itself.

The Securities and Exchange Commission also supplied me with the information that of hundreds of thousands of

corporations required to register, only 376 companies subject to the Public Utilities Holding Company Act of 1935 and 354 companies subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940 are subject to restrictions imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the acquisition and sale of the companies' own stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has similar authority with respect to securities issued by closed-end investment companies. It appears that the SEC's statement is directly contrary to that of the Secretary of the Treasury. The rest of the Secretary's statements are similarly subject to criticism because they are not directed to the subject at hand. For example, it is true that the Securities and Exchange Commission holds that gain or loss arising from dealings in Treasury stock affects the capital account of a corporation and should not be treated as income or earned surplus. However, this ruling is premised upon the requirements not of taxation but business reporting. The logic of bookkeeping may require such profits to be excluded from the operating income of a corporation, but the logic of taxation was, until section 1032, and should now be, equally adamant in requiring such profits to be included in income for the purpose of determining the corporation's income tax. These profits should also be included in earnings and profits of the corporation for purposes of determining the amount of dividends to be taxed to the corporation's shareholders. Surely, the Secretary of the Treasury could not believe that earned surplus for purposes of bookkeeping is equivalent to earnings and profits, or that the considerations governing taxation are always identical to those adopted by accountants in their theoretical analyses. Yet, to read his letter, one would think he does.

The Secretary of the Treasury assures me in his letter that there are relatively few instances where corporations deal in their own stock for a profit. However, he does not attempt to prove his point with statistics, and his statement would seem to be contradicted by the fact that 11 cases, involving \$830,000, are currently pending before the courts. Untold others involving presection 1032 law are yet to be processed before assessments can be made. If only those companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange are taken into account, the amount of Treasury stock held is tremendous and the volume of trading in such shares is more than substantial.

It is my belief that the enactment of section 1032 has served to increase the volume of trade in Treasury stock, and such trade will continue to increase in volume now that such transactions are no longer subject to the capital gains tax. Section 1032 is more than a loophole. It is an open sesame to speculation by a corporation in its own stock—an invitation to reap untaxed profits.

The law existing prior to the enactment of section 1032 had its imperfections and uncertainties. This, I do not deny. But section 1032 is worse as a cure than the disease. Under the old law, corporations were not freed from the reporting requirement with respect

to dealings in Treasury stock generally imposed by the tax laws. This provided a source of information as to the number of corporations dealing in their own stock and as to the number and value of the shares involved. This requirement, together with the fact that corporations were required to pay taxes on any gain derived from dealing in their own shares, acted as a brake on the number of companies indulging in such activity.

Putting the best face possible upon section 1032, it is a poor substitute for the Treasury regulations which its authors intended it to replace. The provision is not as broad as the regulations. It mentions neither the tax consequences to a corporation on acquisition of its own capital stock nor the consequences to the corporation when such stock is exchange for services rather than money or property. If the objectives of the section had any justification at all, that justification lies only in the fact that a corporation should be entitled to reward the services of its employees through incentive plans involving the corporation's stock.

The tax laws have long been designed to encourage such incentive programs. However, section 1032 fails to include services as one of the considerations for which a corporation can gain its benefits. Yet a loophole is wide open in it for transactions involving money or property.

I believe that it is possible to deal with the problems proposed by the old Treasury regulations without granting the carte blanche of untaxed profits awarded by section 1032. For that reason, I renew my request to the Secretary of the Treasury for a review of section 1032, for a review of the workings of section 1032 in conjunction with subchapter C of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and urge him to make recommendations for bringing that section into line with the sound administrative and fiscal principles which should govern our tax laws.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1956

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1586)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7278) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 46, 57, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 87, 96, 99, 101, 110, 111, 112, 118, 119, 121, and 136.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 26, 32, 36, 42, 44, 47, 51, 55, 60, 77, 90, 94, 97, 102, 106, 108, 113, 114, 120, 124, 125, 126, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 139, 140, and 141 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-



ment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Loan authorizations', for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

*"Office of the General Counsel"*

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the General Counsel', \$40,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$37,730,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Central Intelligence Agency"*

*"Construction"*

"For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$825,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$122,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$220,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Mental Health Activities"*

"For an additional amount for 'Mental health activities', \$250,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$256,327,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,970,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$336,630"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "Senate Document Numbered 75 and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 75, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89,

92, 93, 95, 98, 104, 109, 116, 117, 123, 127, 128, 130, 131, 142, and 143.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN TABER,

As to chapter I:

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
FRED MARSHALL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

As to chapter II:

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
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GEORGE MAHON,  
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SIDNEY R. YATES,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

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J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
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GORDON CANFIELD,

As to chapters XII, XIII, XIV, and XV:

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
WALT HORAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL (except as  
to amendment num-  
ber 104),  
JOHN STENNIS,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
WM. F. KNOWLAND,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
EDWARD J. THYE,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

*Department of Agriculture*

Amendment No. 1: Inserts heading.

Amendment Nos. 2 and 3: Reported in disagreement.



Amendment Nos. 4 through 8: Strike out House language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$33,000 for the Commodity Exchange Authority as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 10 and 11: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 12: Authorizes \$15,000,000 for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act as proposed by the Senate, with perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 13: Eliminates \$25,000,000 proposed by the Senate for farm housing loans.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$350,000 for salaries and expenses, Farmers Home Administration instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Strikes out House language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$40,000 for the Office of the General Counsel instead of \$65,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates House language appropriating \$36,000 to this office for the rural development program.

Amendment Nos. 17 and 18: Strike out House language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 19 and 20: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER II

##### *Department of Commerce*

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$600,000 for operation and regulation, Civil Aeronautics Administration instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 22 and 23: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$37,730,000 for the Inter-American Highway instead of \$49,730,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement. The motion which will be offered by the managers will recommend an additional \$500,000 to be used entirely for hurricane and tornado research.

Amendment No. 26: Inserts heading.

Amendment Nos. 27 through 29: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER III

##### *Central Intelligence Agency*

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$5,500,000 for the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers, by the action taken, are not designating any particular site nor do they preclude the selection of any particular site. Of the amount appropriated not to exceed \$350,000 may be used for the purchase of a site in the event the Langley, Virginia, site is not selected; and in the event the Langley, Virginia, site (which is now Government owned) is selected not to exceed \$2,500,000 of the amount appropriated may be used in connection with the taking of steps with regard to roads and other facilities.

##### *Department of the Army—Military Construction*

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. The motion which will be offered by the managers will recommend the sum of \$485,077,000 which represents modification of the amount in the Senate bill by deletion of the item of \$1,350,000 for family housing at the Black Hills Ordnance Depot, South Dakota. The increase of \$200,000 proposed by the Senate for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the increase of \$1,265,000 proposed by the Senate for Fort Huachuca, Arizona, are included in the total appropriation agreed upon.

##### *Department of the Navy—Military Construction*

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. The motion

which will be offered by the managers will recommend the sum of \$442,628,300, which represents modification of the amount in the Senate bill in the following respects: (1) Omission of the \$2,000,000 for plans for a new drydock at the Puget Sound shipyard; (2) Restoration of the \$350,000 for plans for a new Armed Services Medical Library; and (3) Restoration of \$1,000,000 (allowing a total of \$3,000,000) for family housing at the Marine Corps base, Quantico, Virginia. In connection with acceptance of the Senate addition of \$3,800,000 for a new manufacturing building at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Georgia, the managers on the part of the Senate and the House are in agreement that this construction project shall not be undertaken unless and until the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate that such project is essential to the national defense and in the best interests of the Government.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Department of the Air Force—Military construction*

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement. The motion which will be offered by the managers will recommend an appropriation of \$994,291,000, of which \$255,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and production, Army". This represents modifications of the amount in the Senate bill in the following respects: (1) omits \$5,822,000 for Grand Forks Air Force Base; (2) omits \$1,881,000 for Traverse City Area Air Force Base; (3) omits \$155,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a second swimming pool at Lake Charles Air Force Base; (4) omits \$2,667,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a hospital at Lincoln Air Force Base, and deletes language relating to this base; (5) omits \$218,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a second swimming pool at Travis Air Force Base; (6) omits \$129,000 additional proposed by the Senate for a second swimming pool at England Air Force Base; (7) provides \$20,000,000 for the Air Academy instead of \$79,527,000 as recommended by the Senate; (8) reduces the amount for classified overseas bases by \$16,556,000, and (9) deletes \$70,000 to correct an error in previous estimates.

The managers are agreed that the Air Force should proceed with land acquisition and construction of the Grand Forks Air Force Base with presently available funds in the amount of \$6,280,000. In the event additional funds (within limit of the total authorized for this base) are required for obligation during fiscal year 1956 they may be obtained from other available funds through the regular reprogramming procedures.

In providing \$20,000,000 for the Air Academy the managers are of the opinion that essential preliminary construction can proceed pending further finalization of the design and plans. Request for additional funds based upon more complete design work can be presented to the Congress in the next session.

Funds were left in the bill for a second swimming pool at Hunter Air Force Base, because the existing pool at this base was constructed from nonappropriated funds.

Amendment No. 36: Inserts center heading.

Amendments Nos. 37 through 41: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### *Department of Defense—Civil functions*

Amendment No. 42: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 43: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER V

##### *General Government matters*

Amendment No. 44: Inserts chapter number.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$50,000 for Office of Defense Mobilization instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$25,000 for District of Columbia Auditorium Commission.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER VI

##### *Independent offices*

Amendment No. 51: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$825,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration for "Operations" instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$10,000,000 for "Surveys, Plans, and Research" of the Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Defense Functions of Federal Agencies" instead of \$3,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Deletes item of \$300,000 for "Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 60: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 61: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$122,500 for "Operating Expenses, National Archives and Records Service" instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment Nos. 65 through 74: Strike out amendments proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of the House and Senate do not believe the additional appropriations and increased authorizations included in said amendments for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies are necessary at this time. However, should housing amendments for certain new and expanded programs be enacted in the present session of the Congress, or should the need for additional funds become acute because of unanticipated increases in programs, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may accelerate apportionments of funds presently available by minimum amounts pending the submission of supplemental estimates to the next session of the Congress.

Amendment Nos. 75 and 76: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### *Department of the Interior*

Amendment No. 77: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 78: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 79: Appropriates \$1,200,000 for Bureau of Mines, Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources, instead of \$625,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,450,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided \$1,000,000 is for con-



tinuation of research in mining methods at the Rifle, Colorado, oil shale plant and for putting the retorting, refining, and all other research facilities into standby condition.

Amendment No. 80: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 81: Appropriates \$750,000 for Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction, instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House and \$786,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount provided \$6,000 is for the construction of an auxiliary spillway on the James River at the Dakota Lake National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

#### *Department of Agriculture*

Amendment No. 83: Reported in disagreement.

#### *Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission*

Amendment No. 84: Reported in disagreement.

*Boston National Historic Sites Commission*  
Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

#### *John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission*

Amendment No. 86: Reported in disagreement.

#### *National Capital Planning Commission*

Amendment No. 87: Strikes language inserted by the Senate.

#### *Smithsonian Institution*

Amendment No. 88: Reported in disagreement.

#### *Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission*

Amendment No. 89: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER VIII

#### *Department of Labor*

Amendment No. 90: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 91: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor" instead of \$110,000 as proposed by the House and \$303,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 92: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 93: Reported in disagreement.

#### *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

Amendment No. 94: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 95: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 96: Strikes appropriation of \$8,700 for "Salaries and expenses, Galaudet College" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 97: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 98: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 99: Strikes appropriation of \$220,000 for "salaries and expenses, Howard University" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 100: Appropriates \$220,000 for "Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education" instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$238,000 as proposed by the Senate, however, the managers on the part of the House reiterate the thought set forth in House Report No. 1116, that the legislation which authorized the White House Conference on Education does not authorize the use of Federal funds for the travel expenses of delegates to the Con-

ference, and will expect that the Department secure an opinion on this matter from the Comptroller General before obligating any funds for such purpose. If his opinion is that the use of funds for such purpose is not so authorized, it will be expected that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget will impound \$170,000 of the appropriation for this item.

Amendment No. 101: Strikes appropriations for 19 Public Health Service items totaling \$1,375,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102: Appropriates \$1,190,000 for "Sanitary engineering activities" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 103: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Mental health activities" for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of Public Law 182, approved July 28, 1955, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 104: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. A motion will be made to recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment that proposed an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for "Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccination" and concur therein with an amendment to substitute the sum of \$30,000,000. The managers are agreed that, if legislation is enacted which will require more than \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 1956, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget should apportion these funds on a deficiency basis.

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates \$600,000 for "Construction of housing facilities for animals" instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$685,280 as proposed by the Senate. The language of this paragraph is sufficiently broad to permit the Public Health Service to handle the construction direct or to arrange for contracts through the General Services Administration. The managers will expect the method to be employed which will assure the earliest completion of the building.

#### CHAPTER IX

#### *Public works*

#### *Atomic Energy Commission*

Amendment No. 106: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 107: Appropriates \$256,327,000 for Plant and Equipment instead of \$163,577,000 as proposed by the House and \$270,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. None of the amount appropriated is to be used for construction of the new Reactor Training School, Argonne National Laboratory, as proposed in the Budget.

Amendment No. 108: Deletes House language.

Amendment No. 109: Reported in disagreement.

#### *Department of the Interior*

Amendments Nos. 110 through 112: Strike headings and language inserted by the Senate.

The use of \$240,000 of available funds for completion of the Yellowstone-Loveil transmission line is approved.

*Department of Defense—Civil Functions,*  
*Department of the Army*

Amendment No. 113: Appropriates \$5,551,014 for Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Construction, General, as proposed by the Senate.

#### CHAPTER X

#### *Department of State*

Amendment No. 114: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 115: Appropriates \$1,970,000 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of

\$1,820,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 116: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 117: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 118: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 119: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 120: Appropriates \$75,000 for "Salaries and expenses, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Department of Justice*

Amendment No. 121: Deletes proposal of Senate to appropriate \$500,000 for "Buildings and Facilities."

#### *United States Information Agency*

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$336,630 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$243,260 as proposed by the House and \$430,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Funds appropriated to the President*

Amendment No. 123: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER XI

#### *Treasury—Post Office*

Amendment No. 124: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 125: Appropriates \$7,000,000 for Operating Expenses, Coast Guard, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 126: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 127: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 128: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER XII

#### *District of Columbia*

Amendment No. 129: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 130: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 131: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER XIII

#### *Legislative branch*

Amendment No. 132: Inserts chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 133 and 134: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 135: Appropriates \$185,835 for Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 136: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate amending Section 1311, Public Law 663, Eighty-third Congress.

#### CHAPTER XIV

#### *Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments*

Amendment No. 137: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 138 and 139: Appropriate \$8,117,523 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,343,868 as proposed by the House; and insert reference to Senate Document.

#### CHAPTER XV

#### *General provisions*

Amendment No. 140: Inserts chapter number.

Amendment No. 141: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 142: Reported in disagreement.



Amendment No. 143: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN TABER,

As to chapter I:

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
FRED MARSHALL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

As to chapter II:

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
FRANK T. BOW,

As to chapter III:

GEORGE MAHON,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,

As to chapter IV:

OTTO E. PASSMAN,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

As to chapter V:

GEORGE ANDREWS,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
IVOR D. FENTON,

As to chapter VI:

ALBERT THOMAS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

As to chapter VII:

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

As to chapter VIII:

JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
A. M. FERNANDEZ,  
T. MILLET HAND,

As to chapter IX:

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

As to chapter X:

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr.,  
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,

As to chapter XI:

J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
OTTO E. PASSMAN,  
GORDON CANFIELD,

As to chapters XII, XIII, XIV, and XV:

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
WALT HORAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks on the floor of the House yesterday, as they appear on page 10295 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD be corrected as follows: On line 20, page 10295, strike out the words "do not."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. COOPER and to include a report from the Treasury Department with respect to the tax treatment of cooperatives.

Mr. VINSON, and to include an address made by Hon. DEWEY SHORT before the Post-Graduate Medical Society at Houston, Tex.

Mr. PRICE in five instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in five instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER, the remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole today and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANKFORD and to include an article.

Mr. SIKES in two instances and to include other material.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WALTER and to include an article.

Mr. MADDEN and to include a statement.

Mr. MAGNUSON in five instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. FALLON.

Mr. DEROUNIAN.

Mr. BOGGS.

Mr. PHILBIN in four instances.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio) and include certain material.

Mr. SAYLOR in three instances in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in five instances in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RADWAN (at the request of Mr. ARENDS).

Mr. LAIRD in five instances in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RIEHLMAN in two instances in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska.

Mr. BROWNSON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PILLION.

Mr. UTT and include extraneous matter.

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. MADDEN) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATMAN, his remarks made in Committee of the Whole and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HÉBERT (at the request of Mr. MULTER) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KLEIN (at the request of Mr. MULTER) and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding that it may exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$280.

Mrs. KELLY of New York (at the request of Mr. ZABLOCKI) in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. ZABLOCKI) in two instances.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in two instances.

Mr. PELY in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MACK of Washington in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VANIK to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming.

Mr. DODD in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas.

Mr. McDONOUGH.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 366. An act for the relief of Bart Krijger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 421. An act for the relief of Jose Alvarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 433. An act for the relief of Markos Demetrius Spanos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 912. An act to amend the Act of April 23, 1930, relating to a uniform retirement date for authorized retirements of Federal personnel, and the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 1105. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lieselotte Emilie Dalley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1118. An act for the relief of Katherine Lajmodiere (nee Schneeberger); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1125. An act for the relief of Stephen Fodo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1226. An act for the relief of Soterios Christopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1299. An act for the relief of Mrs. Esteni Rodriguez Estopinan de Witlicki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1348. An act for the relief of Anna Jerman Bonito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1357. An act for the relief of Ingeburg Edith Stallings (nee Nitzki); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1594. An act for the relief of Dosinda Gonzalez Mendez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1676. An act for the relief of Antonio Domenico Narciso Bianchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1682. An act for the relief of Maria Del Carmen Intriago Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1706. An act for the relief of Spyridon Saintoufis and his wife Efrossini Saintoufis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1732. An act for the relief of Panagiotis Nicolas Lalos and his wife, Antyro Panagiotis Lalos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1787. An act for the relief of Edith Kalwics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1818. An act to limit the amount of land on Federal irrigation projects which may be exchanged under the act of August 13, 1953; to the Committee on Interior and Internal Affairs.

S. 1882. An act for the relief of Constantine Salmon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1888. An act for the relief of Cesare Pisco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1905. An act for the relief of Winston Bros. Co. and the Utah Construction Co. and the J. A. Terteling & Sons, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1917. An act to authorize the construction within Grand Teton National Park of an alternate route to United States Highway 89, also numbered U. S. 187 and U. S. 26 and the conveyance thereof to the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1933. An act for the relief of Dr. Elpidio Dosado, Aurelia, Deanna, Elpidio, Jr., and Ambrosio Dosado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1972. An act for the relief of William Theodore and Emily Sansur Saad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1973. An act for the relief of Toufic N. Jildeh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1983. An act for the relief of Myra Louise Dew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2036. An act for the relief of Rosa Roppo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2053. An act for the relief of Ivan Gerasko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2060. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to use the working capital fund, and to permit certain







38. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Butler inserted a newspaper article favoring Federal collaboration with State and local governments (p. A5627).
39. COOPERATIVES; TAXATION. Rep. Cooper inserted a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting that the legislation on income taxation of cooperatives be tightened (pp. A5632-3).
40. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Bender inserted an address by J. B. Black favoring a Government-private "partnership" in the power development of the West (pp. A5636-8).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED - July 29

1. CLAIMS; APPROPRIATIONS. S. 2678, by Sen. Smith, N. J., "relating to the payment of certain claims against the Government where the appropriations therefor have lapsed"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10341). Remarks of author (pp. 10341-2).
2. MARKETING. S. 2634, by Sen. Ellender, "to facilitate the marketing of agricultural commodities"; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10341).
3. ACCOUNTING. S. 2677, by Sen. Smith, N. J., "to relieve certain officers of financial liability except in cases of gross negligence or fraud"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10341). Remarks of author (pp. 10341-2).
4. ROADS. H. R. 7729, by Rep. Dempsey, to authorize road appropriations; to Public Works Committee (p. 10466).
5. LAND TRANSFER. H. R. 7723, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Phelps County, Mo., to the Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 10466).
6. CONSERVATION. H. J. Res. 415-425, to provide for observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the conservation movement for natural resources; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10467).
7. PERSONNEL. H. J. Res. 426, by Rep. Moss, to authorize the President to proclaim as Civil Service Week the week beginning Jan. 17, 1956, in commemoration of the 73rd anniversary of the American civil-service system; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10467).

#### HOUSE - July 30

48. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned noncropland which directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining private lands of such persons (p. 10589). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed without amendment H. R. 7236, to permit approval of water conservation practices under ACP in any State instead of "in arid or semiarid sections" (p. 10592).
49. MARKETING. Passed with amendments H. R. 5337, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act so as to strengthen the provisions relating to misbranding or misrepresentation of grade and origin of fresh fruits and vegetables, increase the maximum annual license fee from the present \$15 per year to \$25, permit the Secretary of Agriculture to deny issuance of a license to any person convicted of a felony in any State or Federal court, authorize the Secretary to



deny a license to any applicant who has been involved in bankruptcy proceedings within 3 years unless the applicant furnishes a bond or other assurance, empower the Secretary to suspend the license of a person who employs in any responsible position an individual whose license is under suspension, and provide authority for the inspection of any perishable commodity covered by the Act (pp. 10590-1).

Passed as reported S. 1757, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 so as to remove any question which may have resulted from a change in appropriation language as to the applicability of penalties for forgery of inspection certificates covering agricultural commodities, and to expand and tighten provisions for such penalties (p. 10607).

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4054, to provide for loans for development of central market facilities to handle perishable agricultural commodities (H. Rept. 1602)(p. 10677).

50. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1758, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act relating to the insurance of farm real estate mortgages so the mortgages can be made directly to the Government instead of to the banks (pp. 10593-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported S. 1621, to authorize adjustment by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed under or subject to the Wheeler-Case Act of 1939 (p. 10655).

51. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 1759, to consolidate authorization legislation regarding Federal aid to State agricultural experiment stations (pp. 10594-6).

52. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Passed without amendment S. 1051, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize increases in fees and charges for registrations and renewals and for copies of registration certificates (p. 10601). This bill will now be sent to the President.

53. TRADE DEVELOPMENT. Passed without amendment S. 2253, to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of Public Law 480, 83d Congress; to increase the funds available under that title from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion; and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the nation with whom agreements will be negotiated, and the quantities and commodities involved (pp. 10601-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.

54. EXTENSION WORK. Passed as reported S. 2098, to authorize special appropriations for extension work among low-income farmers (pp. 10612-13).

55. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed with amendment S. 2391, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act. Several amendments, to prohibit without-compensation employees, were rejected. House and Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 10620-30, 10774-5).

56. SUGAR. Passed, 194 to 44, with amendments H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (pp. 10630-51). Agreed, 123-37, to an amendment by Rep. Dixon to strike out Sec. 20 of the committee version, which provides that sugar shall be supported at 90% of parity through loans, purchases, or other operations (pp. 10645-51). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Laird to strike out provisions directed at Peru and the Philippines (pp. 10644-5).

57. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7278, and acted upon amendments in disagreement (pp. 10554-9, 10733-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. A statement on the USDA items is attached to this Digest.





United States  
of America

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CHIEF, LEGISLATIVE REPORTING  
Office of Budget and Finance

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 101

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1955

No. 130

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10:30 o'clock a. m.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp,  
D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of all holiness and right-  
eousness, Thou hast created and endowed  
us with moral sense and with capacities  
and powers to choose the right and to  
refuse the wrong.

Thou art always commanding us to  
cultivate these attributes and to keep  
them inviolate, but we penitently confess  
that we frequently fail and falter and are  
so very fickle in our faith and fortitude.

Grant that we may be honest and true  
with our nobler and better self which is  
continually calling and constraining us  
to seek first Thy kingdom of righteous-  
ness.

Help us to strive more earnestly to es-  
tablish peace on earth and good will  
among all men.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yes-  
terday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr.  
Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that  
the Senate had passed without amend-  
ment a concurrent resolution of the  
House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution  
providing for the printing of the song,  
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, as a House  
document.

The message also announced that the  
Senate had passed, with amendments in  
which the concurrence of the House is  
requested, a bill of the House of the fol-  
lowing title:

H. R. 46. An act to authorize the convey-  
ance to the city of Anniston, Ala., of certain  
real property within Fort McClellan, Ala.

The message also announced that the  
Senate had passed bills, joint resolutions,  
and concurrent resolutions of the follow-  
ing titles, in which the concurrence of  
the House is requested:

S. 1395. An act to amend the joint resolu-  
tion entitled "Joint resolution to establish  
a commission for the celebration of the

200th anniversary of the birth of Alex-  
ander Hamilton," approved August 20, 1954;

S. 1512. An act to amend section 107 of  
title 28 of the United States Code so as to  
eliminate separate divisions and reduce the  
number of places of holding regular terms  
of the United States District Court for the  
District of Nebraska;

S. 2312. An act for the relief of certain  
Korean war orphans;

S. 2446. An act to permit sale of Com-  
modity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton  
that are in excess supply for unrestricted use  
at current market prices;

S. 2511. An act to amend the Agricultural  
Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended;

S. 2604. An act to increase the borrowing  
power of Commodity Credit Corporation;

S. 2624. An act to amend an act entitled  
"An act to provide for the sale of the Port  
Newark Army Base to the city of Newark,  
N. J., and for other purposes," approved June  
20, 1936, as amended;

S. 2630. An act to facilitate the establish-  
ment of local self-government at the com-  
munities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland,  
Wash., and to provide for the disposal of  
federally owned properties of such communi-  
ties;

S. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to authorize  
the Secretary of Commerce to sell the steam-  
ship *La Guardia*;

S. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to authorize  
the Secretary of Commerce to sell the steam-  
ship *Monterey*;

S. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution to  
print certain matters in connection with the  
acceptance by Congress of the statue of the  
late Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, of  
Louisiana; and

S. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution to  
print for the use of the Committee on Bank-  
ing and Currency additional copies of hear-  
ings entitled "Stock Market Study."

The message also announced that the  
Senate had passed, with amendments in  
which the concurrence of the House is  
requested, a bill of the House of the fol-  
lowing title:

H. R. 6373. An act to amend the Domestic  
Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in  
order to extend the programs to encourage  
the discovery, development, and production  
of certain domestic minerals.

The message also announced that the  
Senate insists upon its amendments to  
the foregoing bill, requests a conference  
with the House on the disagreeing votes  
of the two Houses thereon, and appoints  
Mr. MURRAY, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. MALONE  
to be the conferees on the part of the  
Senate.

The message also announced that the  
Senate insists upon its amendments to  
the bill (H. R. 100) entitled "An act to  
permit the mining development, and  
utilization of the mineral resources of  
all public lands withdrawn or reserved  
for power development, and for other  
purposes," disagreed to by the House;  
agrees to the conference asked by the  
House on the disagreeing votes of the  
two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr.  
ANDERSON, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. SCOTT,  
Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. GOLDWATER to be  
the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the  
Senate disagrees to the amendment of  
the House to the bill (S. 2126) entitled  
"An act to extend and clarify laws re-  
lating to the provision and improvement  
of housing, the elimination and preven-  
tion of slums, the conservation and de-  
velopment of urban communities, the  
financing of vitally needed public  
works, and for other purposes"; requests  
a conference with the House on the dis-  
agreeing votes of the two Houses there-  
on, and appoints Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. FUL-  
BRIGHT, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr.  
CAPEHART, Mr. BRICKER, and Mr. IVES to  
be the conferees on the part of the  
Senate.

The message also announced that the  
Senate agrees to the report of the com-  
mittee of conference on the disagree-  
ing votes of the two Houses on the  
amendments of the Senate to the bill  
(H. R. 5078) entitled "An act for the  
relief of the estate of Victor Helfenbein."

The message also announced that the  
Senate agrees to the reports of the com-  
mittees of conference on the disagree-  
ing votes of the two Houses on the  
amendments of the House to bills of  
the Senate of the following titles:

S. 34. An act to authorize the leasing of  
restricted Indian lands for public, religious,  
educational, recreational, residential, busi-  
ness, and other purposes requiring the grant  
of long-term leases;

S. 1093. An act to fix and regulate the  
salaries of teachers, school officers, and other  
employees of the Board of Education of the  
District of Columbia, and for other purposes,  
and

S. 2168. An act to amend the Fair Labor  
Standards Act of 1938 in order to increase  
the national minimum wage, and for other  
purposes.



SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS,  
1956

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1955.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, to revise and extend my remarks, and include certain quotations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in order to save the time of the House, I would like to make a unanimous-consent request. We have many items here which are in technical disagreement, and which are mere formalities. So I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc, on which motions will be offered to recede and concur: Amendments Nos. 2, 19, 20, 28, 29, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 64, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 92, 95, 98, 117, 127, 128, 130, 131, 142, and 143.

These are matters in technical disagreement, and I believe there is no difference of opinion on them on either side of the aisle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading in detail of the amendments enumerated by the gentleman from Missouri be dispensed with and that they be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The amendments in disagreement are as follows:

Amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 4, insert:

"Salaries and Expenses

"Not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont."

Amendment No. 19: Page 5, line 7, insert:

"Agricultural conservation program service  
"Not to exceed \$5 million of the appropriation under the head 'Agricultural Conservation Program Service,' in the Department

of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head 'Agricultural Conservation Program,' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein."

Amendment No. 20: Page 5, line 16, insert:

"Commodity Credit Corporation

"For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that act."

Amendment No. 28: Page 8, line 19, insert:

"Revolving Fund

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$25 million: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the Small Business Administration for 'Salaries and expenses,' for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the enactment into law of S. 2127, 84th Congress, 1st session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year 1956."

Amendment No. 29: Page 9, line 4, insert:

"UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

"That part of title III of Public Law 121, 84th Congress, approved June 30, 1955, which pertains to the appropriation for the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following additional proviso: *'And provided further* That that part of the foregoing appropriation which is for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the chairman of the Tariff Commission, for expenses of attendance at meeting of organizations concerned with the functions and activities of the said Commission."

Amendment No. 34: Page 12, line 9, insert:

"Audited Claims

"Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts', fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy', fiscal year 1943, \$3,344.24;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships', fiscal year 1946, \$5,838.42; and

"Transportation of things, Navy', fiscal year 1948, \$1,359.86."

Amendment No. 37: Page 37, line 24, insert:

"SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

Amendment No. 38: Page 14, line 4, insert:

"SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."

Amendment No. 39: Page 14, line 10, insert:

"SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies

such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices."

Amendment No. 40: Page 14, line 19, insert:

"SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Amendment No. 41: Page 15, line 3, insert:

"SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design and architectural services, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155)."

Amendment No. 43: Page 15, line 11, insert:

"Department of the Army

"Government and Relief in Occupied Areas

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed 10 in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3 million, of which not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of title II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the



time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred."

Amendment No. 48: Page 20, line 23, insert:

*"International claims*

"For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims as authorized by the act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, 84th Congress, 1st session."

Amendment No. 49: Page 21, line 9, insert:

*"President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions*

"For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans' compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the President may direct, \$300,000."

Amendment No. 50: Page 21, line 13, insert:

"Sec. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made."

Amendment No. 58: Page 24, line 1, insert:

*"Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia*

"For an additional amount for 'Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia,' \$1,150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$145,000' to '\$155,000.'"

Amendment No. 59: Page 24, line 11, insert:

*"Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service*

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service,' \$200,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased by \$1,000."

Amendment No. 61: Page 24, line 18, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Expenses, general supply fund,' \$1 million, of which \$300,000 shall be for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased by \$22,500."

Amendment No. 64: Page 26, line 1, insert:

*"Strategic and critical materials*

"The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act 1956, shall be available for necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b))."

Amendment No. 78: Page 30, line 17, insert:

*"Tribal funds*

"For an additional amount for 'Tribal funds,' \$200,000, from funds to the credit of the Indians of California as defined and enrolled under the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, the successors in interest to claims against the United States as therein provided, for payment of expenses, other than attorney fees, heretofore or hereafter incurred by attorneys prosecuting the claims of the Indians of California before the Indian Claims Commission under contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Amendment No. 80: Page 31, line 9, insert:

*"Drainage of anthracite mines*

"For contributions as authorized by the act 'To provide for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes' (Public Law 162, ap-

proved July 15, 1955), \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended."

Amendment No. 82: Page 31, line 21, insert: "of which \$455,000 shall be available for the construction of fish-cultural facilities below Norfolk Dam, Arkansas."

Amendment No. 83: Page 32, line 1, insert:

*"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

*"Forest Service—Salaries and expenses*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for national forest protection and management, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5891, 84th Congress."

Amendment No. 85: Page 32, line 13, insert:

*"BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION*

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136, 137, 138), \$40,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957."

Amendment No. 86: Page 32, line 18, insert:

*"JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

"For an additional amount for 'John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission' for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), including entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until December 31, 1955."

Amendment No. 88: Page 33, line 6, insert:

*"SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION*

*"Museum of History and Technology*

"For necessary expenses of construction of a building for the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized by the act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including the preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint Congressional Committee established by said act, \$2,288,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the expenses of the Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid upon certification of the Chairman of said Committee."

Amendment No. 89: Page 33, line 20, insert:

*"SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

"Funds appropriated for the Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act 1955 (Public Law 24, 84th Cong.), shall be available for expenses of official entertainment."

Amendment No. 92: Page 34, line 7, insert:

*"Bureau of Employment Security*

*"Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program', \$650,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 3822, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, extending authority for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers."

Amendment No. 95: Page 35, line 10, insert:

*"Salaries and expenses*

"For on additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat 172), \$5,400, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for public assist-



ance', Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955."

Amendment No. 98: Page 35, line 33, insert:

*"Salaries and expenses"*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$76,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for public assistance', Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955."

Amendment No. 117: Page 41, line 3, insert:

*"Payment to the Republic of Panama"*

"After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January 25, 1955, by the United States of America and the Republic of Panama (Senate Executive F, 84th Cong., 1st sess.; ratification advised by the Senate), the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually (in lieu of the annual payment provided under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954), out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,930,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with article I thereof."

Amendment No. 127: Page 45, line 11, insert:

"OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

*"City delivery carriers"*

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for 'City delivery carriers', \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Railway Mail Service', fiscal year 1947."

Amendment No. 128: Page 45, line 17, insert:

*"CORPORATION"*

*"Federal Facilities Corporation"*

"The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$800,000 to \$975,000."

Amendment No. 130: Page 47, line 13, insert:

*"Salary increases, policemen and firemen"*

"The provisions of title II of Public Law 123, approved June 30, 1955, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law —, 84th Congress: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either S. 2428 or H. R. 7159, or similar legislation."

Amendment No. 131: Page 47, line 20, insert:

*"CAPITAL OUTLAY"*

*"Public building construction"*

"The appropriation for 'Capital outlay, public building construction', contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's Center and the erection of the following structures, including the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Woodridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building (including the installation of telephones, telephone switchboard, and typewriter system), and new fire engine house in the vicinity of 24th and Irving Streets SE. (including instruments for receiving alarms and connecting said house to the fire alarm system)."

Amendment No. 142: Page 50, line 18, insert:

*"Uniform allowances"*

"Sec. 1501. The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and

agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):

"Legislative branch:  
 "Architect of the Capitol:  
 "Capitol Buildings;  
 "Senate Office Buildings;  
 "House Office Buildings;  
 "Independent offices:  
 "Civil Service Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Federal Trade Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "General Accounting Office: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said act;  
 "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "National Labor Relations Board: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Securities and Exchange Commission: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Smithsonian Institution: 'Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art';  
 "Veterans' Administration:  
 "General operating expenses;  
 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses;  
 "Maintenance and operation of supply depots;  
 "Department of Agriculture:  
 "Office of the Secretary;  
 "Commodity Credit Corporation: 'Limitation on administrative expenses';  
 "Department of Commerce:  
 "Office of the Secretary;  
 "Salaries and expenses;  
 "Working capital fund;  
 "Bureau of the Census: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Civil Aeronautics Administration: 'Operation and regulation';  
 "Maritime activities: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "National Bureau of Standards: 'Working capital fund';  
 "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:  
 "Freedmen's Hospital: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Public Health Service:  
 "Assistance to States, general;  
 "Venereal diseases;  
 "Tuberculosis;  
 "Communicable diseases;  
 "Sanitary engineering activities;  
 "Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska;  
 "Hospitals and medical care;  
 "Foreign quarantine service;  
 "Indian health activities;  
 "National Institutes of Health, operating expenses;  
 "National Cancer Institute;  
 "Mental health activities;  
 "National Heart Institute;  
 "Dental health activities;  
 "Arthritis and metabolic disease activities;  
 "Microbiology activities;  
 "Neurology and blindness activities;  
 "St. Elizabeths Hospital: 'Salaries and expenses';  
 "Social Security Administration: 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance';  
 "Department of the Interior:  
 "Office of the Secretary;  
 "Salaries and expenses;  
 "Working capital fund;  
 "Bureau of Indian Affairs: 'Education and welfare services'; and  
 "Department of Labor:  
 "Office of the Secretary: 'Salaries and expenses.'"

Amendment No. 143: Page 53, line 23, insert:

"SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force, or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered: 2, 19, 20, 28, 29, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 64, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 92, 95, 98, 117, 127, 128, 130, 131, 142, and 143, and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 11, insert:

*"Animal disease laboratory facilities"*

"For preparation of plans and specification for construction of facilities for animal disease research and control, and for surveys to determine the cost of acquiring and altering facilities which may be made suitable for such work, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

The motion was agreed to.



The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

"MARITIME ACTIVITIES

"Maritime training

"For an additional amount for 'Maritime training', \$115,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime Administration is increased by \$5,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 7, line 1, insert:

"Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, 'Salaries and expenses, maritime activities,' for administrative expenses is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$330,000'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the second sum named in said amendment insert "\$225,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 7, line 13, insert:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$1,500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for improvement and operation of hurricane, severe storm, and tornado warning services, including research and construction of related facilities, is increased from '\$4,250,000' to '\$5,750,000'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$500,000," and in lieu of the last sum named in said amendment insert "\$4,750,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 8, line 2, insert:

"Salaries and expenses

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,700,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$2,865,000 from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$535,000 from the fund for Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 11, line 3, insert:

"Department of the Army

"Military Construction, Army

"For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$486,427,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Procurement and production, Army'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$485,077,000.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 11, line 19, insert:

"Military Construction, Navy

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of

temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; \$443,278,300, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$442,628,300.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 12, line 22, insert:

"Department of the Air Force

"Military Construction, Air Force

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain available until expended, \$1,081,316,000 of which \$255 million shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Procurement and Production', Army: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and not to exceed \$2,667,000 of this appropriation shall be used for medical facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebr., as authorized by section 301 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Department of the Air Force

"Military Construction, Air Force

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act



of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain available until expended, \$994,291,000 of which \$255,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and production, Army": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 22, line 20, insert:

*"Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects"*

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15 million, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the 84th Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation.

"The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed \$10 million, in addition to the unused portion of the \$5 million limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects"*

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15 million, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the 84th Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 25, line 1, insert:

"Survey of Government Records, Records Management, and Disposal Practices, General Services Administration: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$50,000 for

administrative expenses, in connection with conducting surveys of Government records, and records creation, maintenance, management and disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$300,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of said act, the Administrator shall have final authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys: *Provided further*, That the 1 year limitation in section 208 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, shall not apply to the procurement of services in connection with the conduct of such surveys: *Provided further*, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 75: Page 29, line 1, insert:

*"National Security Training Commission"*

*"Salaries and Expenses"*

"For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$80,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 84th Congress, of H. R. 7000, or similar legislation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation 'Special Projects, Executive Office of the President,' for obligations incurred against said appropriation, prior to the enactment of this act, for expenses of the Commission."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"National Security Training Commission"*

*"Salaries and Expenses"*

"For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$40,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 76: Page 29, line 17, insert:

*"Selective Service System"*

*"Salaries and Expenses"*

"The amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropria-

tion Act, 1956, for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards, shall also be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Selective Service System"*

*"Salaries and Expenses"*

"Not to exceed \$180,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, line 7, insert the following:

*"ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION"*

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission', \$122,162, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 1395."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$120,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 34, line 16, insert the following:

*"Wage and Hour Division"*

*"Salaries and Expenses"*

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$2,185,000: *Provided*, That this amount and the amount appropriated in this act for 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor', shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 2168, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, increasing the minimum wage."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.



The Clerk read as follows:

Page 35, line 8, insert:

*"Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccination"*

"For grants to States for carrying out the purposes of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7126 or S. 2501, 84th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amend, insert "\$30,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 39, line 13, after "Congress", insert a colon and the following: *"Provided, That, in addition to transfers authorized by law, \$101,000,000 of unexpended balances available under this head shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Operating expenses, Atomic Energy Commission'."*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$90,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 40, line 20, insert the following:

*"Extension and remodeling, State Department building"*

"For expenses necessary for planning the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department building, Washington, D. C., to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 44, line 7, insert the following:

*"Funds appropriated to the President"*  
*"Emergency Fund for International Affairs"*  
 "For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$6,000,-

000, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$5,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the RECORD in regard to the supplemental appropriation bill just considered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1955

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2168) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in order to increase the national minimum wage, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 28, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. BARDEN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. POWELL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### ORRIN J. BISHOP

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of Orrin J. Bishop, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### VICTOR HELFENBEIN

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5078) for the relief of the estate of Victor Helfenbein, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the remainder of this session it shall be in order to consider at any time reports from the Committee on Rules as provided in clause 21, rule XI, except that the provision requiring a two-thirds vote to consider such reports shall be waived.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### HAROLD SWARTHOUT AND L. R. SWARTHOUT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 476) for the relief of Harold Swarthout and L. R. Swarthout.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Harold Swarthout the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of the said Harold Swarthout against the United States for compensation for permanent injuries sustained as a result of the severe burns he received when an Army practice bomb that he was examining, while playing in the yard of a neighbor on April 3, 1943, exploded when accidentally dropped, and (2) to L. R. Swarthout, of Burns, Oreg., father of the said Harold Swarthout, the sum of \$4,625.20, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical, nursing, hospital, and other expenses in-



curring by him on account of the injuries so sustained by the said Harold Swarthout: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### IRENE C. (KARL) BEHRMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 92) for the relief of Irene C. (Karl) Behrman. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Irene C. (Karl) Behrman, the sum of \$3,194.39, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for loss of certain personal property resulting from her forced evacuation, on or about June 26, 1950, from Seoul, Korea, where she was serving as a service club director with the Special Services Section, United States Army Forces: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELKAY MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 135) for the relief of the Elkay Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Elkay Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$5,190.15. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Elkay Manufacturing Co. against the United States for additional compensation under the contract No. SAPH 55726 (NIH), between such company and the National Institutes of Health, for the construction of certain stainless steel dog and monkey cages. Such sums plus the amount of compensation heretofore received by the Elkay Manufacturing Co. represents the actual costs incurred by it in manufacturing such cages, it having submitted its bid under the erroneous impression that each unit to be manufactured was to consist of only one cage, whereas in fact each unit was to consist of two cages: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwith-

standing. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. MARIA DEL MUL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 929) for the relief of Mrs. Maria Del Mul.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Maria Del Mul shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ALICE DUCKETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1005) for the relief of Alice Duckett.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Alice Duckett shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CHUNG FOOK YEE CHUNG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1014) for the relief of Chung Fook Yee Chung.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Chung Fook Yee Chung shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. ESTHER CHAN LEE (ETA LEE)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1074) for the relief of Mrs. Esther Chan Lee (Eta Lee).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Esther Chan Lee (Eta Lee) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GUENTHER KASCHNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1104) for the relief of Guenther Kaschner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Guenther Kaschner may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply on to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out the word "have" and substitute "had."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HARRY JOHN WILSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1137) for the relief of Harry John Wilson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Harry John Wilson shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. ESTHER MORENO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1208) for the relief of Mrs. Esther Moreno.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purpose of section 202 (a) of the Immigration and Na-



sharpen the desire and transformed keen disappointments into increasingly grim determination. Organizationally it was inspiring to find stout hearts aplenty and willing hands ever ready to close ranks and carry on the crusade. Many of the noblest have gone on to their eternal reward while many others will never enjoy the benefits they worked so hard to secure. In Heaven or on earth they rejoice with us. For many of us when the end of a long, long trail was reached a stunning joy and elation became mixed with many nostalgic memories and choked emotions.

In grateful appreciation we should long remember:

President Eisenhower for his insistence, emphasized by two vetoes, that the principle of equal pay for equal work was a must in any pay bill in order to be acceptable.

Postmaster General Summerfield for making our fight his fight all the way and his limitless courage when the going was the toughest.

Chairman Tom MURRAY for his unwavering stand and masterful handling of the reclassification measures in the turbulent committee meetings and on the House floor where he was so ably assisted by Congressman Ed REES.

And don't forget a special thank you for the Post Office Department staff headed by Deputy Postmaster General Hook and Assistant Postmasters General Abrams and Lyons whose genius for organization and passion for detail did such a terrific job in the development and promotion of the salary program.

At a quickly arranged celebration at the Mayflower Hotel, I endeavored, not too successfully, I am sure, to convey the association's appreciation to Postmaster General Summerfield and his staff and such Congressmen and Senators that on short notice honored us by attending. To President Eisenhower, I sent the following telegram:

"In grateful appreciation for the realization of our most cherished objective—reclassification of postal salaries on the basis of equal pay for equal work—permit me to voice a thunderous 'thank you' from the hearts of 20,000 postal supervisors. The Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 is important legislation, but even more important is the fact your leadership renewed faith in the traditions of fair play and simple justice, which are held so dear in the hearts of all Americans. May God bless you and keep you ever faithful to your high ideals and trust."

But each in your own way can do a much better job, I am sure, of expressing your own gratitude and appreciation to each and every one of these men and the host of others which took up the cudgels in your behalf. It should be a must. And a labor of love for the auxiliary, too.

In the same issue, he was joined by J. V. Horton, the legislative representative of the Association, who said:

From every viewpoint, the new law is an excellent one, with provisions for supervisors for which we have striven for many years. Its real merit will be fully realized when the reclassification becomes effective late next fall and the bigger pay checks begin to fill your pockets. All supervisors owe a great debt of gratitude to President Eisenhower, the Postmaster General and his staff, and to Senators FRANK CARLSON and OLIN D. JOHNSTON, and Congressman TOM MURRAY and EDWARD H. REES, for their persistence in championing the cause of the postal supervisors and insisting on a fair and equitable law, with reclassification, based on the principle of "equal pay for equal work, higher pay for greater responsibility," and containing a real incentive for all employees, including supervisors, to seek more difficult jobs which carry higher pay.

Why not show that appreciation now, by writing a simple letter to President Eisenhower and to Mr. Summerfield and the Members of Congress who did so well by you, expressing your gratitude. They would really like to know that you appreciate their cooperation in giving you a fair and equitable salary law.

The National League of Postmasters consists mostly of postmasters in the smaller offices throughout the country. In the July edition of their magazine the Postmasters' Advocate, their president, Lawrence P. Jones, made the following statement:

The enactment of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 came just at the time the Postmasters' Advocate was going to press last month, making it impossible for me to have time to prepare comments regarding this all-important legislation. However, it is never too late to publicly thank anyone for a job well done, and certainly we owe our appreciation and gratitude to those who have worked so long and hard to get this historical piece of legislation passed.

To the Postmaster General and officials of the Department, to the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees, the National League of Postmasters is grateful for the opportunity to have worked with you on legislation which wipes out the injustice and inequities of the past and restores incentive to the postal field.

We feel that for the first time the postmasters of this country are the recipients of a just pay system. The league for a long time has studied and expended proper effort to help obtain legislation which would remedy the situation. We are very pleased with the annual increase provision of Public Law 68 for this is a piece of legislation we have especially wanted and worked for for years.

We know that important strides have been made in correcting many of the ills that have plagued the postal service, and that there are many more problems yet to be overcome, but with understanding, sincerity of purpose, and cooperation these too will be rectified.

The National League of Postmasters pledges to the Postmaster General and the Post Office Department our continued efforts in behalf of a better postal service.

Mr. President, it is my considered opinion that once this new, modern, and forward-looking postal-pay legislation is understood by postal employees, and once the benefits they receive therefrom are realized, this legislation will receive the widespread endorsement of the fine group of men and women who so capably serve their fellow Americans by the expeditious delivery of the mails.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of July 29, 1955, pp. 10460-10461, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7278, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

July 30, 1955.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 19, 20, 28, 29, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 64, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 92, 95, 98, 117, 127, 128, 130, 131, 142, and 143 to the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the second sum named in said amendment insert "\$225,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 25, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$500,000", and in lieu of the last sum named in said amendment insert "\$4,750,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$485,077,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$442,628,300."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 35, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

"MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base,



Dayton, Ohio; to remain available until expended, \$994,291,000 of which \$255,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Procurement and production, Army': *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 56, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACTS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS"**

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15 million, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the 1st session of the 84th Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 75, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION  
"Salaries and expenses"**

"For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$40,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 76, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM  
"Salaries and expenses"**

"Not to exceed \$180,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 84, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$120,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 93, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$30,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 109, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$90,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 116, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 123, and

concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000,000."

That the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 22, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35, 56, 75, 76, 84, 93, 104, 109, 116, and 123.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 62.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Is this the conference report which involves more than \$2 million for a transmission line at The Dalles, Oreg., which line is necessary if the Harvey Aluminum Co. is to be able to operate a plant at The Dalles?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The House would not agree to appropriate money for that line. There is nothing in the bill for that purpose. The Senate placed the item in the bill, but the House would not agree to accept it. The House Members are not satisfied as to exactly what those who propose to build the aluminum plant intend to do, and they desire to learn more about the subject. They wish to know whether there is any certainty that the plant will be built.

Mr. MORSE. I think the record is very clear as to what the Harvey Aluminum Co. proposes to do. It has been trying to get power from the Bonneville Power Administration so that it can build this plant and provide some very much needed competition in the field of aluminum production. The company cannot build the plant until it can have assurance that it will have power. The Bonneville Power Administration requires the money to build the transmission line. I think it is very clear in the record that the money would not be spent unless the company went ahead and built a plant.

Mr. HAYDEN. We pointed that out in our report. It was directed that the money should not be spent unless the Government was thoroughly satisfied that the Harvey Co. would build an aluminum plant.

A statement has been made which is not quite clear to me. It is said that on a former occasion the same company had indicated that it would build an aluminum plant in Montana, I believe, and then had sold out to someone else. I do not know the facts in that connection.

Mr. MORSE. It is very difficult for me to understand the House attitude. Here is a company ready and willing to build a plant to give us the aluminum production we need and to give us something else that we need in the aluminum industry, and that is competition.

The taxpayers would not lose a single cent on this item, because not a cent would be spent unless the plant were built. There are powerful economic forces which would like to see this plant

not built. But we are spending the money of all the taxpayers of the United States for the development of power resources across the Nation. Unless we make use of the power resources, once they are developed, we shall throw the entire power program into disrepute.

Mr. HAYDEN. We were in a situation involving an appropriation bill containing many items. Everyone was anxious to get the bill through. The House conferees were adamant. They would not accept the item. We had no choice but to yield.

Mr. MORSE. I understand the Senator's position. I am about through making my record.

We are not through with this subject. Another day is coming. I want the record to show very clearly two things.

First, I think the Harvey Aluminum Co. has been very fair and frank with us. It has been urging the Bonneville Power Administration to provide it with the necessary power. The Bonneville Power Administration cannot furnish the power without the transmission line.

As the Senator from Arizona has pointed out, no money would be spent under this item until the plant was built. I think that is a very fair position for the company to take, for the Bonneville Power Administration to take, and for the Senate to take.

Secondly, I wish to make it clear that I think it is very important that we bring competition into this industry. I can well imagine that there are economic forces in this country which would like to keep the Harvey Aluminum Co. out of the Dalles region. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of the best economic interests of the people—not of my State alone, but of the Nation—we should have competition in this industry. We are spending the taxpayers' money to develop great electric power resources. I think they ought to be used to strengthen competition, and not to strengthen monopoly.

The monopolistic problem is involved in connection with this project. I am keenly disappointed that the House would not go along; but I also say that we intend to meet this problem in the future. I shall continue to press for competition in the aluminum industry in my section of the country.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I wish to express my agreement with my senior colleague from Oregon on the question of eliminating funds for the transmission line to The Dalles, Oreg., to serve the proposed Harvey Aluminum Co. plant.

I wish to invite the attention of Senators to an anomalous and ironic situation. To begin with, I realize full well that the elimination of this item was not made with the acquiescence or approval of the distinguished Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all. This is the second time the Senate has approved an appropriation to construct such a transmission line.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I realize that, and I give full credit to the distinguished Senator from Arizona for what he has



done to try to have this item included in the bill.

One of the things which seems very strange and disturbing to me is this: A recent story in the New York Times business section pointed out that the vast Aluminum Co. of Canada is about to expand its plant in Kitimat, British Columbia, twice, in a series of two jumps, ahead of schedule capacity, so that it can sell aluminum to the United States, to meet the current American demand for

If we believe in employment of our own people and development of our own industrial potential, it seems ironic that we should eliminate a relatively small item, of slightly more than \$2 million, to serve a great aluminum plant in the United States, while an aluminum smelter in British Columbia is to be expanded twice in the next few years to meet the demand of American consumers and American industries for aluminum.

Also, I hope the Senator from Arizona realizes that the State of Oregon has had one of the greatest proportional population gains in the Nation in recent years. We are having a hard time keeping some of our people at work. In fact, between the years 1952 and 1954 our State has had one of the largest percentage reductions in income-tax collections of any State in the Union. That has created a critical economic situation, and the development of our hydroelectric power for new employment is therefore very important.

As indicated by the Senator's studies of the problem, aluminum offers a great opportunity for putting these people to work to produce the items which are necessary to all the people of the country. It will also result in more employment as secondary industries come in to fabricate this aluminum.

For that reason, plus the ironic fact that we are buying aluminum from Canada, when we could produce it ourselves on the banks of the Columbia River, makes me share the disappointment felt by my senior colleague that the item was eliminated from the appropriation bill.

I thank the Senator from Arizona for all he has done. I am sure he shares our disappointment and regret over what has occurred.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I not only associate myself with the remarks made by my distinguished junior colleague, but I wish to raise a point for the RECORD, so that it may be shown that notice is being given that this company may be in the legal position where it can bring suit against the Government because of the contract for power which has been entered into. I cannot decide that question today. However, I believe the company should go ahead and build its plant, to show its good faith. It ought to proceed to make whatever commitments are necessary to be made, so that the question cannot be raised later that the company has not shown good faith. I am for that. I do not want anyone to think that I am making a plea for the Harvey Aluminum Co. unless the Harvey Alu-

minum Co. takes such legal steps as will put it in such a position that it will be bound and delivered.

On the other hand, the Government has no right to expect the Harvey Aluminum Co. to spend the huge sums of money which it will be necessary to spend for the building of the plant, unless it can count on the Government to deliver power to it.

Mr. HAYDEN. The fact that there was a contract which may have been breached because of which the aluminum company might have a claim against the United States came to the attention of the conferees.

Mr. MORSE. The fact that it will be 2½ years before we can get power at the Dalles Dam means we still have an opportunity to get this matter into shape. However, I think that in this matter time is fast becoming of the essence. I wish to make it clear that between now and when the next bill comes before the Senate we will investigate the matter, so that we will then be able to present such a legal commitment that no one in the House will be able to raise a question as to good faith.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In the first place, am I correct in understanding that the item for the transmission lines to The Dalles to serve the proposed Harvey plant was not included in the original administration budget?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it was not.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In all candor, why does the distinguished Senator from Arizona believe that the conferees on the part of the House made such a point about eliminating the item?

Mr. HAYDEN. I did not inquire as to what their motives were. They simply said they could not take it at this time and would not take it. The Senate conferees could do nothing about it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. There was absolutely no chance at all of getting the House conferees to yield on that point, was there?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. They were adamant. They would not take it at this time. They said if it were made a part of a regular appropriation bill they would take a look at it, but they would not consider it on a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. NEUBERGER. When a regular appropriation bill is considered next year, will the able Senator make every effort to add a provision for the construction of the transmission lines which are so badly needed?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am satisfied that, our committee having twice recommended the provision, it is most likely that it will do it a third time. That is all I can say.

#### COMPACT FOR APPORTIONMENT OF WATERS OF RED RIVER

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2260) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Okla-

homa, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries, which were, on page 1, line 5, strike out all after "compact" down to and including "and" where it appears the second time in line 7; on page 1, line 9, strike out "and for matters incident thereto," and to amend the title so as to read: "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact providing for the apportionment of the waters of the Red River and its tributaries."

Mr. KERR. The amendments made by the House do not impair the bill, but leave it so that the objective for which it was intended can be attained. Therefore I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR].

The motion was agreed to.

#### MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN THE SENATE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The Chair calls the attention of the membership of the Senate to the fact that the Senate has a large amount of business which it is trying to transact this afternoon and tonight. The Chair wishes everyone in the Chamber to pay attention, because he may be affected by what the Chair is about to say.

The Chair knows that there are many matters to which Senators must attend. They must confer with one another.

Furthermore, there are many reasons why administrative assistants, committee clerks, and committee assistants should be in the Chamber. It may be that the Senate cannot transact its business without them. But conditions have reached such a point that the Senate cannot possibly transact its business with them present unless they maintain order.

There is so much confusion, and so much laughing and talking, among those who are exercising the privilege of the floor, that the Senate can hardly transact its business, as the Chair has said.

Earlier this morning, in coming down the aisle of the Senate to make a report from the Committee on Armed Services, I had to go around two clerks in the aisle. While I was attempting to speak, an administrative assistant came up and touched one of these clerks on the shoulder and began to talk to him. I took no offense at that; I simply cite it as an illustration.

The rule pertaining to the privilege of the floor begins:

No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows.

In other words, the main rule is a prohibition against being on the floor. Among the exceptions are:

Clerks to Senate committees and clerks to Senators when in the actual discharge of their official duties.



Such persons have no right to be on the floor unless they are actually in the discharge of their official duties. The rule does not refer to my official duties or to some other Senator's, but to the official duties of clerks.

The Chair is not challenging the right of anyone to be in the Chamber, but if there is not better behavior, the Chair will let some of those concerned come to the bar of the Senate and state their official business. Then the Senate can pass on whether or not those persons are entitled to the privilege of the floor. We will ask for the person's name. While he may not make a speech, he may state his name to the clerk, who will pass it up to the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer will then read it to the Senate for the benefit of the record, and a permanent record will be made of exactly what business that person has in the Senate this afternoon.

I wish to give fair warning that so long as the junior Senator from Mississippi is acting as the Presiding Officer, and until he is overruled by the Senate, that will be the ruling of the Chair.

If anyone does not understand the warning, let him not complain later. That will be the order.

The Chair thinks that there should be a good showing of manners when assistants are in the Chamber on official business. If one's business is not being considered, it is good manners to vacate the floor or to wait in a place convenient to the assistant and his Senator until his business actually can be considered.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I could not commend one more than I now commend the Presiding Officer for the observations he has just made. I take it that anyone on the floor at the present time recognizes whether or not he comes under the rule which was read by the Presiding Officer. If he does not, I assume he will take due notice of what the Presiding Officer has said.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I want the Presiding Officer to know that he has bipartisan support in the statement which he has made. I think the admonition will be helpful in the closing hours of the session, because the Senate is working under great stress and great strain. We are dealing with legislation which affects our citizens, affairs at home, and perhaps affairs abroad as well.

It would be very easy for an amendment to be offered or adopted, or a bill to be introduced, which the Senate did not even hear the presentation made by the Senator who offered or spoke on an amendment or a bill.

So far as the minority leader is concerned, he will fully support the ruling of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Presiding Officer wishes to thank the floor leaders, and he thanks them on behalf of the membership.

#### SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed

at this point in the body of the RECORD a tabulation of the salaries of the governors of the 48 States and the several Territories, and their names.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### Governors of the States and Territories

State or Territory	Governor	Salary
Alabama.....	James E. Folsom.....	\$12,000
Arizona.....	Ernest W. McFarland.....	15,000
Arkansas.....	Orval Forbus.....	10,000
California.....	Goodwin J. Knight.....	25,000
Colorado.....	Ed C. Johnson.....	17,500
Connecticut.....	Abraham A. Ribicoff.....	15,000
Delaware.....	J. Caleb Boggs.....	12,000
Florida.....	Le Roy Collins.....	15,000
Georgia.....	Marvin Griffin.....	12,000
Idaho.....	Robert E. Smylie.....	10,000
Illinois.....	William G. Stratton.....	25,000
Indiana.....	George N. Craig.....	15,000
Iowa.....	Leo A. Hoegh.....	12,000
Kansas.....	Fred Hall.....	15,000
Kentucky.....	Lawrence W. Wetherby.....	10,000
Louisiana.....	Robert F. Kennon.....	18,000
Maine.....	Edmund S. Muskie.....	10,000
Maryland.....	Theodore R. McKeldin.....	15,000
Massachusetts.....	Christian A. Herter.....	20,000
Michigan.....	G. Mennen Williams.....	22,500
Minnesota.....	Orville L. Freeman.....	15,000
Mississippi.....	Hugh L. White.....	15,000
Missouri.....	Phil M. Donnelly.....	10,000
Montana.....	J. Hugo Aronson.....	10,000
Nebraska.....	Victor E. Anderson.....	10,000
Nevada.....	Charles H. Russell.....	7,600
New Hampshire.....	Lane Dwinell.....	12,000
New Jersey.....	Robert B. Meyner.....	30,000
New Mexico.....	John F. Simms, Jr.....	15,000
New York.....	Averell Harriman.....	50,000
North Carolina.....	Luther H. Hodges.....	15,000
North Dakota.....	Norman Brundage.....	9,000
Ohio.....	Frank J. Lausche.....	20,000
Oklahoma.....	Raymond Gary.....	15,000
Oregon.....	Paul Patterson.....	11,000
Pennsylvania.....	George M. Leader.....	25,000
Rhode Island.....	Dennis J. Roberts.....	15,000
South Carolina.....	George Bell Timmerman, Jr.....	15,000
South Dakota.....	Joe J. Foss.....	9,500
Tennessee.....	Frank G. Clement.....	12,000
Texas.....	Alan Shivers.....	12,000
Utah.....	J. Bracken Lee.....	10,000
Vermont.....	Joseph B. Johnson.....	11,000
Virginia.....	Thomas B. Stanley.....	17,500
Washington.....	Arthur B. Leland.....	15,000
West Virginia.....	William C. Marland.....	12,500
Wisconsin.....	Walter J. Kohler.....	14,000
Wyoming.....	Milward L. Simpson.....	12,000
Puerto Rico.....	Luis Munoz Marin.....	10,600
Alaska.....	B. Frank Heinzelman.....	15,000
Guam.....	Ford Q. Elvidge.....	13,125
Hawaii.....	Samuel Wilder King.....	16,000
American Samoa.....	Richard Barrett Lowe.....	
Virgin Islands.....	Archie A. Alexander.....	15,000

<sup>1</sup> Use of executive mansion and fund for maintenance and expenses.

<sup>2</sup> Executive mansion furnished.

<sup>3</sup> No executive mansion; nominal appropriation for expenses.

Mr. BENDER subsequently said: Mr. President, the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] placed in the RECORD a moment ago a list of the Governors of the States and Territories, together with their salaries. I wonder if there was included in that list the amount of money appropriated for each Governor for his personal use, as well as which Governors are furnished with a Governor's mansion, and money for other expenses.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, what I placed in the RECORD is a matter of information to the Senate. If the Senator from Ohio will examine the list, he will see that it contains a series of footnotes, which indicate Governors who have the use of an executive mansion and a fund for its maintenance and expenses, Governors who have an executive mansion furnished, and Governors who have no executive mansion furnished but receive a nominal appropriation for expenses. I have no precise

memory of what is furnished in that respect, but the list indicates that the Governors are furnished at least with expenses, if not with a mansion.

Mr. BENDER. I think most of the Governors of the States are grossly underpaid. I know of one or two—and I would be glad to give the names to the Senator privately—who I think are overpaid, but generally the Governors are underpaid.

#### PAYMENT OF SALARY OF A COMMISSIONER FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1213, Senate bill 2671.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2671) to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to pay the salary of a Commissioner during the recess of the Senate, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not intend to take any time on the bill, S. 2671, unless there are questions, but I do wish to say the bill was reported unanimously from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Admiral Strauss, has already flown to Geneva. One other member of the Commission, Dr. Libby, plans to leave for Geneva on Friday night. That leaves Commissioner Murray and Dr. von Neumann, but not a quorum to do business. The President of the United States might decide to appoint a Commissioner, but under the present situation he could not be paid for his services, since the vacancy has existed for more than 30 days. It obviously would not be proper to appoint only a person who because he had sufficient wealth would not care whether he was paid or not paid.

The Atomic Energy Commission sent to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a proposal covering this subject. We have decided to report the bill to the Senate. It provides that the President of the United States, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, may name a commissioner to serve, and that such commissioner may draw pay until the Senate meets again, and 40 days thereafter. That would give the Senate time enough to make an investigation and report on the nomination.

Furthermore, the bill contains a provision that all commissioners shall receive full information. That provision is proposed because one of the President's projects revealed that all information was not being furnished to all the commissioners. I am convinced that was not a result of decision by any one commissioner, but because it was not the responsibility of any of the employees to make sure that all commissioners were advised.







Public Law 219 - 84th Congress  
Chapter 541 - 1st Session  
H. R. 7278

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 450.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,  
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following Supplemental sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act Appropriation Act, 1956. may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$25,000 of funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, for research, shall be available for construction of a building at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana. Ante, p. 51.

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

For preparation of plans and specifications for construction of facilities for animal disease research and control, and for surveys to determine the cost of acquiring and altering facilities which may be made suitable for such work, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000, to remain available until expended. 58 Stat. 742.  
60 Stat. 810.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for "Commodity Exchange Authority", \$33,000.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Loan authorizations", for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952. 50 Stat. 524.  
7 USC 1007-1009.  
65 Stat. 240.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$350,000.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel", \$40,000.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

68 Stat. 311. Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the appropriation under the head "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the purposes specified under the head "Agricultural conservation program", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and shall be merged with the amount provided therein.

Ante, p. 29.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

For the purpose of assisting the Commodity Credit Corporation in selling its agricultural commodities, the position of sales manager is hereby authorized in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act.

Ante, p. 172.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND REGULATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", \$600,000.

CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport", including construction, alterations, and repairs, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$159,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

MARITIME TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Maritime training", \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered to the Maritime Administration is increased by \$5,000.

Ante, p. 230.

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Ante, p. 230. The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities," for administrative expenses is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$225,000".

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For an additional amount for "Inter-American Highway", as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 129), \$37,730,000, Ante, p. 244. to remain available until expended.

WEATHER BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for improvement and operation of hurricane, severe storm, and tornado warning services, including research and construction of related facilities, is increased from "\$4,250,000" to "\$4,750,000". Ante, p. 234.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,000,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$2,865,000 from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$535,000 from the fund for Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans.

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation to the Small Business Administration for "Salaries and expenses", for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available only upon the enactment into law of S. 2127, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session, or similar legislation, continuing the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year 1956. 67 Stat. 232.  
15 USC 631  
note.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

That part of title III of Public Law 121, Eighty-fourth Congress, approved June 30, 1955, which pertains to the appropriation for the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following additional proviso: "*And provided further*, That that part of the foregoing appropriation which is for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the functions and activities of the said Commission". Ante, p. 237.



## CHAPTER III

### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

#### CONSTRUCTION

For the preparation of detail plans and specifications of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000.

Ante, p. 349.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

#### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

##### ACCESS ROADS

For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense, \$2,250,000, to remain available until expended.

23 USC 106 and note.

##### LORAN STATIONS

For construction of additional Loran Stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$4,200,000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

Ante, p. 74.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$485,077,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Procurement and production, Army".

65 Stat. 336.  
66 Stat. 606.  
67 Stat. 440.  
68 Stat. 537,  
1119.

Ante, p. 324.  
10 USC 1339;  
40 USC 259,  
267.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; furniture for public quarters; and

65 Stat. 343.  
66 Stat. 609.  
67 Stat. 441.  
68 Stat. 539,  
1120.  
Ante, p. 329.  
10 USC 1339;  
40 USC 259, 267.

personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; \$442,628,300, to remain available until expended.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$171.48;

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1943, \$3,344.24;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", fiscal year 1946, \$5,838.42; and

"Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$1,359.86.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

##### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), and of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, *Ante*, p. 337. Revised Statutes, as amended; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, including research and development facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio; to remain available until expended, \$994,291,000 of which \$255,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Procurement and production, Army": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the purposes authorized by section 303 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161). 64 Stat. 829.  
50 USC 881 note.  
65 Stat. 350.  
66 Stat. 613.  
67 Stat. 444.  
68 Stat. 47, 543.  
*Ante*, p. 337.  
10 USC 1339; 40 USC 259, 267.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161).

SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each such project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

SEC. 305. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery,

*Ante*, p. 324.  
Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts.

Expediting construction.

Bakeries, laundries, etc.

All 69 Stat. 455.

laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

SEC. 306. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design and architectural services, as authorized by section 504 of 65 Stat. 364. the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155).

## CHAPTER IV

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 60 Stat. 810. U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,210,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be

33 USC 733  
and note;  
10 USC 1339;  
31 USC 529;  
40 USC 259,  
267.  
41 USC 5.  
62 Stat. 21.

68 Stat. 840,  
841, 851,  
855.  
22 USC 1871,  
1872, 1891-  
1898, 1757,  
1782.



utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

22 USC 1893.

Transfer of functions.

## CORPORATION

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1956 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.  
31 USC 849.

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

Not to exceed \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank

68 Stat. 810.

or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## CHAPTER V

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

##### OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

###### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of the Act of June 21, 1955 (Public Law

Ante, p. 166. 86), \$50,000.

#### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

##### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims as authorized by the Act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and employment of aliens; \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6382, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session.

64 Stat. 12.

60 Stat. 810.

#### PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS' PENSIONS

For expenses necessary for a special study of the veterans' compensation and pensions program, to be expended as the President may direct, \$300,000.

SEC. 502. Appropriations contained in title I of the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Ante, p. 192.

## CHAPTER VI

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$825,000.

##### SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d)

of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 1248.  
50 USC app. 2281.  
60 Stat. 810.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CIVIL DEFENSE FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

For necessary expenses to enable departments and agencies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and the purchase of materials and supplies necessary thereto, \$1,500,000.

50 USC app. 2281.

### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

#### SITES AND PLANNING, PURCHASE CONTRACT, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be in addition to and available for the same purposes as any unobligated balances which have been or may be made available, by any law enacted during the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, for carrying out the purposes of said Act: *Provided*, That any such unobligated balances may be consolidated with this appropriation.

40 USC 356  
note.

#### REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia", \$1,150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$145,000" to "\$155,000".

Ante, p. 203.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$200,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased by \$1,000.

Ante, p. 203.

#### EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 shall be for nonrecurring moving and space costs in connection with the relocation of warehouse management and other employees into office space in regional warehouses; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased by \$22,500.

Ante, p. 203.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$122,500.



## STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent  
Ante, p. 204. Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for necessary ex-  
penses for transportation and handling, within the United States  
(including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and  
maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the sup-  
plemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural  
68 Stat. 456. Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)).

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

## ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Ante, p. 207. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Annual contribu-  
tions", \$4,100,000.

## NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Com-  
mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
60 Stat. 810. August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess  
of \$50 per diem, and contracts with temporary or part-time employees  
may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings  
concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$40,000.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$180,000 of the amount made available under this  
Ante, p. 208. head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, for  
registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards,  
shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of the  
National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists,  
and Allied Specialists, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses  
of travel.

## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources",  
\$250,000.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## PAYMENT TO CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the  
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation and relo-  
cation in accordance with the provisions of section V of the Act of  
68 Stat. 1192. September 3, 1954 (Public Law 776), \$5,160,000.

## TRIBAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for "Tribal funds", \$200,000, from funds to the credit of the Indians of California as defined and enrolled under the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, the successors in interest to claims against the United States as therein provided, for payment of expenses, other than attorney fees, heretofore or hereafter incurred by attorneys prosecuting the claims of the Indians of California before the Indian Claims Commission under contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior. <sup>25 USC 651-657.</sup>

## BUREAU OF MINES

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$1,200,000.

## DRAINAGE OF ANTHRACITE MINES

For contributions as authorized by the Act "To provide for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes" (Public Law 162, approved July 15, 1955), \$8,500,000, to remain available Ante, p. 352. until expended.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Investigations of resources", \$730,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$750,000, of which \$455,000 shall be available for the construction of fish-cultural facilities below Norfork Dam, Arkansas, to remain available until expended.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for national forest protection and management, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5891, Eighty-fourth Congress. Ante, p. 367.

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission", \$120,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 1395.

## BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136, 137, 138), \$40,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.

## JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission" for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), including entertainment, \$82,500, to remain available until December 31, 1955.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

### MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Ante, p. 189.  
60 Stat. 810. For necessary expenses of construction of a building for the Museum of History and Technology, as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 106), including the preparation of plans and specifications, not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Joint Congressional Committee established by said Act, \$2,288,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the expenses of the Joint Congressional Committee shall be paid upon certification of the Chairman of said Committee.

## SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Ante, p. 32. Funds appropriated for the Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 24, Eighty-fourth Congress), shall be available for expenses of official entertainment.

## CHAPTER VIII

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$650,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 3822, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation, extending authority for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers.

### WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That this amount and the amount appropriated in this Act for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor", shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 2168, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation, increasing the minimum wage.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including hire of motor vehicles, \$300,000, to be available for enforcement of food and drug laws relating to poliomyelitis vaccine.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$5,400, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Grants to States for public assistance", Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1955, for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172), \$76,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Grants to States for public assistance", Social Security Administration, fiscal year 1955.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education", \$220,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$4,500,000, to be available only for grants to States for planning and operating a program for distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", \$1,190,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1956, for the purposes of the Act of July 14, 1955 (Public Law 159). Ante, p. 322.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Mental health activities", \$250,000.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

For grants to States for carrying out the purposes of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, \$30,000,000: *Provided*,

That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7126 or S. 2501, Eighty-fourth Congress.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ANIMALS

For construction of facilities for housing animals for the National Institutes of Health, including equipment and preparation of plans and specifications, \$600,000.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

68 Stat. 919. For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase  
42 USC 2011 and construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other  
note. expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of  
the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condem-  
nation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility  
acquisition, construction, or expansion; purchase of aircraft; pur-  
chase (not to exceed four hundred and seventy-nine for replacement  
only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$256,327,000, to remain  
available until expended and \$2,900,000 which shall be available for  
the construction of a community hospital at Oak Ridge, Tennessee:  
*Provided, That*, in addition to transfers otherwise authorized by law,  
\$90,000,000 of unexpended balances available under this head shall  
be transferred to the appropriation "Operating Expenses, Atomic  
Energy Commission."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$5,551,014.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,970,000,  
of which \$233,000 shall be available for rents in the District of Co-  
lumbia.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies",  
\$1,000,000.

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning the extension and remodeling,  
under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the

State Department Building, Washington, District of Columbia, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

# PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January 25, 1955, by the United States of America and the Republic of Panama (Senate Executive F, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session; ratification advised by the Senate), the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually (in lieu of the annual payment provided under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954), out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,930,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with article I thereof. 67 Stat. 368.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$75,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$1,160,000.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$275,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7). 62 Stat. 1231.  
50 USC app. 1981-1987.

## THE JUDICIARY

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

#### SALARIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$90,000.

### COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$40,000.

### CUSTOMS COURT

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$67,500.



COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$40,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$2,678,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$70,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance to the 60 Stat. 326. Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$336,630.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation.

CHAPTER XI

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$185,000.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$7,000,000.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$2,600,000.

RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Reserve training", \$228,000.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

### OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

#### CITY DELIVERY CARRIERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "City delivery carriers", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway Mail Service", fiscal year 1947. <sup>60 Stat. 582.</sup>

## CORPORATION

### FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head in title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956, Ante, p. 75. for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$800,000 to \$975,000.

## CHAPTER XII

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

### DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$190,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose of assessing and re-assessing real property in the District of Columbia \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem. <sup>60 Stat. 810.</sup>

#### COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "United States courts", \$132,812. <sup>67 Stat. 283.</sup>

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Medical charities", \$43,120. <sup>67 Stat. 284.</sup>

### PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Operating expenses, protective institutions", \$137,936. <sup>67 Stat. 286.</sup>

### PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1956 from which said employees are properly payable, \$448,047, of which \$65,645 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$75,108 from the water fund, and \$38,945 from the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive com-

pensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase.

#### SALARY INCREASES, POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

Ante, p. 240. The provisions of title II of Public Law 123, approved June 30, 1955, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law , Eighty-fourth Congress: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either S. 2428 or H. R. 7159, or similar legislation.

#### CAPITAL OUTLAY

##### PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Ante, p. 257. The appropriation for "Capital outlay, public building construction", contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for preparation of plans and specifications for a warehouse at the Children's Center and the erection of the following structures, including the treatment of grounds: Branch library building in Woodridge, new Metropolitan Police Women's Bureau Building (including the installation of telephones, telephone switchboard, and teletypewriter system), and new fire engine house in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Streets Southeast (including instruments for receiving alarms and connecting said house to the fire alarm system).

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law 58 Stat. 533. (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1953 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 199 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$252,036, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law 66 Stat. 546. (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 2413d).

#### DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

##### SENATE

##### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for Miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1955, \$185,835.



## CHAPTER XIV

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 75 and House Document Numbered 184, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$8,117,523, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## CHAPTER XV

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SEC. 1501. The following appropriations and funds available to the departments and agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49):

5 USC 2131  
note.

## Legislative branch:

Architect of the Capitol:

- "Capitol Buildings";
- "Senate Office Buildings";
- "House Office Buildings";

## Independent offices:

- Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses";
- Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses";
- General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses";
- Interstate Commerce Commission: The appropriation available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms or allowances therefor under said Act;
- National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries and expenses";
- National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses";
- Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses";
- Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art";
- Veterans' Administration:
  - "General operating expenses";
  - "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses";
  - "Maintenance and operation of supply depots";
- Department of Agriculture:
  - "Office of the Secretary";

Commodity Credit Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses";  
 Department of Commerce:  
     Office of the Secretary:  
         "Salaries and expenses";  
         "Working capital fund";  
     Bureau of the Census: "Salaries and expenses";  
     Civil Aeronautics Administration: "Operation and regulations";  
     Maritime activities: "Salaries and expenses";  
     National Bureau of Standards: "Working capital fund";  
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:  
     Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";  
     Public Health Service:  
         "Assistance to States, general";  
         "Venereal diseases";  
         "Tuberculosis";  
         "Communicable diseases";  
         "Sanitary engineering activities";  
         "Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska";  
         "Hospitals and medical care";  
         "Foreign quarantine service";  
         "Indian health activities";  
         "National Institutes of Health, operating expenses";  
         "National Cancer Institute";  
         "Mental health activities";  
         "National Heart Institute";  
         "Dental health activities";  
         "Arthritis and metabolic disease activities";  
         "Microbiology activities";  
         "Neurology and blindness activities";  
     Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses";  
     Social Security Administration: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance";  
 Department of the Interior:  
     Office of the Secretary:  
         "Salaries and expenses";  
         "Working capital fund";  
     Bureau of Indian Affairs: "Education and welfare services"; and  
 Department of Labor:  
     Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses".

SEC. 1502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force, or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an

Strikes or  
overthrow  
of Govern-  
ment.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Approved August 4, 1955.



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